

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

Official Organ of The Fishermen's Protective Union of Newfoundland.

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Lloyd - George's Speech.

"They Accepted this War for an Object, and a World Object, and the War Will End When That Object Has Been Attained."

The following report of Premier Lloyd George's speech was received via Reuter's Agency at Ottawa by special arrangement between that Association and the Colonial Office. The message is addressed to Hon. P. T. McGrath, Reuter's correspondent here.

LONDON, Dec. 19 (via Reuter's Ottawa Agency).—In opening his speech in the House of Commons this afternoon the Premier, Right Hon. David Lloyd George, said that he appeared before the House with the most terrible responsibility that could fall upon the shoulders of any living man, as chief adviser of the Crown in the most gigantic war in which the country was ever engaged, a war upon the events of which its destiny depends. Not only was it the greatest war ever waged, but its burdens were the heaviest ever cast upon this or any other country, while the issues were the gravest ever attached to any conflict in which humanity had been involved. The responsibilities of the new Government had been suddenly accentuated by the declaration of the German Chancellor. "The statement made by the latter in the Reichstag," he continued, "has been followed by a note presented to us by the United States without comment. An answer will be given by the Government in full accord with our brave Allies. Naturally there has been an interchange of views, not upon the note, because it has only recently arrived, but upon the speech which propelled it, and inasmuch as the note itself is practically only a reproduction, or certainly a paraphrase of that speech, the subject matter of the note itself has been discussed formally. I am very glad to be able to state that we have each separately and independently arrived at identical conclusions. I am glad that the first answer was given by France and Russia, for they have unquestionably the right to give the first answer to such an invitation. The enemy is still on their soil, and their sacrifices have been the greater. That answer has already been published, and on behalf of the Government I give a clear and definite support to it. Any man or set of men who want only, or without sufficient cause, to prolong a terrible conflict like this, would have on his soul a crime that oceans could not cleanse. On the other hand, it is equally true that any man, or set of men who, from a sense of weariness or despair abandoned the struggle without achieving the highest purpose for which we entered it, would be guilty of the costliest act of treason ever perpetrated by any statesman. I should like to quote the very well-known words of Abraham Lincoln under similar conditions: "We accepted this war for an object, and a world object, and the war will end when that object has been attained. Under God I hope it will never end until that time." Are we likely to continue Mr. Lloyd George, to achieve that object by accepting the German Chancellor's invitation?

There Are No Proposals.
What are the proposals? There are none. To enter a conference on the invitation of Germany proclaiming herself victorious without any knowledge of the proposals she proposes to make, is to place our heads into a noose with the rope end in Germany's hands. This country is not altogether without experience in these matters. This is not the first time we have fought a great military despotism overshadowing Europe, and it will not be the first time we have helped to overthrow a military despotism. We can recall one of the greatest of these despots when he had a purpose to serve. In working out his nefarious schemes his favourite device was to appear in the guise of the Angel of Peace. He usually appeared under these conditions when he wished for time to assimilate his conquests or to reorganize his forces for fresh conquests or secondly when his subjects showed symptoms of fatigue and weariness.

The appeal was always made in the name of humanity. He demanded an end to bloodshed at which he professed himself to be horrified but for which he himself was mainly responsible. Our ancestors were taken in once and bitterly they and Europe rued it. The time was devoted to reorganizing his forces for a deadlier attack than ever upon the liberties of Europe. Examples of this kind cause us to regard this note with a considerable measure of remissness. We feel we ought to know before we can give a favorable consideration to such an invitation, that Germany is prepared to accede to the only terms upon which it is possible for peace to be obtained and maintained in Europe. These terms have been repeatedly stated by all the leading statesmen of the Allies.

Restoration and Reparation.
Asquith has stated them repeatedly. It is important that there should be no mistake in a matter of life and death to millions, therefore I will repeat them again, namely: Complete restoration and full reparation and effective guarantees. Has the German Chancellor used a single phrase indicating that he was prepared to accept such a peace? The very substance and style of his speech constitute a denial of peace on the only terms upon which peace is possible—he is against the rights of free nations. Listen to this from the German note: "Not for an instant have Central Powers swerved from their conviction that respect for the rights of other nations is not in any degree compatible with their own rights and legitimate interests." When did they discover that? Where was the respect for the rights of other nations in Belgium and Serbia? That was self-defence, I suppose, menaced by the overwhelming enemies in Belgium. (Laughter.) I suppose that the Germans had been intimidated into invading Belgium, burning Belgian cities and villages, massacring thousands of inhabitants, old and young, carrying the survivors into bondage. They were carrying them into slavery, when this note was being written about their unswerving conviction as to respect for the rights of other nations. Are these outrages legitimate interests of Germany? We must know that it is not the moment for peace if excuses of this kind for palpable crimes can be put forward two and a half years after the exposure by grim facts of the guarantee. Is there, I ask in all solemnity, any guarantee that similar subterfuges will not be used in future to overthrow any treaty of peace you may enter into with Prussian militarism? This note and the speech prove that not yet have they learned the very alphabet of respect for the rights of others. (Cheers.)

Peace Without Reparation.
Without reparation peace is impossible. (Cheers.) Are all these outrages against humanity on land and sea to be liquidated by a few pious phrases about humanity? Is there to be no reckoning for them? Are we to grasp the hand that perpetrated these atrocities in friendship without any reparation being tendered or given? Germany leaves us to exact damage for all further violence committed after the war. We have already begun. It has cost us much and we must exact it now so as not to leave such a grim inheritance to our children. Much as we all long for peace, deeply as we are horrified with war, this note and the speech which heralded it do not afford us much encouragement and hope for an honourable and lasting peace. What hope is given in that speech? The whole root and cause of this great bitterness, the arrogant spirit of the Prussian military caste will soon be as dominant as ever if we patch up a peace now. (Cheers.) After pointing out that the speech in which peace proposals were suggested resounded

to the boast of Prussian military triumph, Mr. Lloyd George declared we must keep a steadfast eye upon the purpose for which we entered the war, otherwise the great sacrifices we have been making will be in vain. The German note states that it was for the defence of their existence and freedom for national development that the Central Powers were constrained to take up arms. Such phrases defeat even those who pen them. They are intended to delude the German nation into supporting the designs of Prussian military caste. Who ever wished to put an end to Germany's national existence or their freedom for national development? We welcomed their development so long as it was on the paths of peace. The Allies entered this war to defend Europe against aggression of Prussian military domination, and having begun it must insist that the only end is the most complete and effective guarantee against the possibility of that caste ever again disturbing the peace of Europe. (Cheers.)

Prussia A Bad Neighbour.
Prussia since she got into the hands of that caste has been a bad neighbour—arrogant, threatening, bullying shifting boundaries at her will—taking one fair field after another from weaker neighbours. With her belt ostentatiously full of weapons of offense, and ready at a moment's notice to use them, she always has been, and unpleasant and disturbing neighbour in Europe. (Hear, hear.) It is difficult for those living thousands of miles away to understand what it has meant to those who lived near her. Even here, with the protection of the broad seas between us we knew what a disturbing factor the Prussians were with their constant naval menace, but even we can hardly realize what it has meant to France and Russia. Now that this war has been forced by the Prussian military leaders upon France, Russia, Italy and ourselves, it would be cruel folly not to see to it that this swabbing through the streets of Europe to the disturbance of all harmless and peaceful citizens, shall be dealt with now as an offence against the law of nations. (Cheers.) "The mere word that led Belgium to her own destruction will not satisfy Europe any more. We all believe it; we all trust it. It gave way to the first pressure of temptation, and Europe has been plunged into the vortex of blood. We will therefore wait until we hear what terms and guarantees the German Government offer other than those which she so limply broke and in the meantime we shall put our trust in an unbroken army rather than in a broken faith. (Loud cheers.) "Let us for a moment," continued the Premier, "look at the worst."

Roumanian Blunder Unfortunate.
The Roumanian blunder was unfortunate, but the worst is it prolongs the war. It does not alter the full damage facts of the war, I cannot help hoping that it may even have a salutary effect in calling the attention of the Allies to obvious defects in the Allies' organization, not mere in the organization of the whole. If it does that and braces them to fresh efforts it may prove, bad as it is, a blessing in disguise. It has been a real set back. It is the one cloud, it is the darkest cloud that appeared on our learning horizon. We are doing our best to make it impossible that that disaster should lead to a worse one. We mean to take no risks. We have decided to take definite and decisive action and I think it has succeeded. We have decided to recognize the agents of the great Greek statesman Venizelos. (Cheers.) I should like to say one word about the lesson of the fighting on the western front, about the significance of the whole of that great struggle, one of the greatest ever waged in the his-

tory of the world. It is full of encouragement and hope. Just look at it! An absolutely new army—the old army had done its duty and spent itself in the achievement of that great task. This is a new army. But a year ago it was of the earth of Britain, yes, and Ireland. It became iron. (Cheers.)

Absolutely New Army.
It has passed through the fiery furnace and the enemy knows it is now fine steel. (Cheers.) This new army, new men, new officers, Generals new to this kind of work, have faced the greatest army in the world, the best equipped and best trained, and have beaten them, beaten them! (Loud cheers.) Battle after battle, day after day, week after week, in the strongest entrenchments ever devised by human skill, they have driven them out by a valor which is incredible but which gives us hope, which fills you all with pride in the nation to which they belong. It is a fact that and full of significance for us, and for the foe (Cheers.) The enemy has seen that army grow under his very eyes. They are becoming veterans and therefore, basing our confidence upon these facts, I am as convinced as I ever was of our ultimate victory if the nation proves as steady, as valiant, as ready to sacrifice and learn and endure as that great army on the Somme. (Loud Cheers.)

The New Government.
The Premier proceeded to refer to the new Government, remarking that he was anxious in doing so, to avoid all issues that indicated irritation, controversy or disunion. It must not be assumed, he said, that he accepted as complete, the accounts which had been given of the way in which the Government was formed. He was convinced that the controversies would not help. As regards the future, therefore, so far as he was concerned, he placed them on one side. Speaking of the unusual character and composition of the Government as in executive body, he said the House had realized that there had been a separation between the functions of Premier and Leader of the House. That was because these two offices were more than one man could undertake. There were three characteristics, he continued, in which the present administration might be said to have departed perhaps from precedents.—first, there was the concentration of the executive power in a very few hands; second, there was the choosing of men of administrative and business capacity rather than men of parliamentary experience, when they were unable to obtain both, for the holdship of a great department; and, third, there was franker and fuller recognition of the partnership of labor in the Government. No Government in the country had ever contained such a large representation of labor. They realized that it was impossible to conduct the war without getting the complete and unqualified support of labor. Also, they were anxious to obtain labor's assistance and counsel for the purpose of conducting the war.

The previous administration had become Peace structures organized for a different purpose and for different conditions. A craft suitable for river or canal was not exactly the kind of vessel for the high seas. He was not here referring to the last Cabinet but to the old system of cabinets, in which the heads of every department were represented inside the Cabinet. Mr. Lloyd George, after dealing with the peace problem, touched upon the general policy which would be inaugurated by the new Government. With respect to the question of food supplies, he said, "The main facts are plain. The harvests of the United States and Canada are failures, and the Argentine promises badly. Rus-

sia is unavailable and our own harvest is poor, while only three eights of the normal winter sowing has taken place owing to bad weather.

Food Controller.
Under these circumstances the late Government decided to appoint a Food Controller. We appealed to the nation to assist the Government in the distribution of our resources, so that no man shall suffer hunger because somebody else has too much. That means sacrifice, but the men on the Somme are enduring far greater sacrifices." An announcement was made by the Premier that more drastic steps would be taken regarding excess profits. He referred also to the proposals for universal mobilization of labour, saying, "We propose to appoint immediately a Director of National Service, who would be in charge of the matter of universal national service. The Military Director would be responsible for securing for the army. The Civil Director will begin by scheduling all industries and services, according to their character, as essential or non-essential to the war." Certain industries would be classed as indispensable, while others would be drawn on for the men required either for the army or for indispensable industries. "The nation is fighting for life and is entitled to the best services of all citizens. The Government has been fortunate in including Arthur Neville Chamberlain, Lord Mayor of Birmingham, to accept the post of Director General under this scheme. He will immediately proceed to organize a great system of enrollment for industrial purposes." After making an announcement in regard to the nationalization of shipping, Mr. Lloyd-George said the Admiralty, and he hoped that it would be possible shortly to announce, not merely the plan for more effective use of ships on the register, but for the construction of ships to make good the wastage of war. Of the cooperation between the Entente Allies he said, "As to our relations with our Allied venture, I say we would seek two things: 'unity of aim,' and 'unity of action.' Before we can take full advantage of the enormous resources of the Allies there must be some means of arriving at clear decisions and carrying them out.

"I believe if this is done it will serve to equalize conditions. There must be more consultation between men in the matter of the direction of affairs. There must be less feeling that each country has got its own front to look after. The must be a just policy of a common front; there must be recognition by all the Allies that there is only one front, instead of having overwhelming guns at one spot and bare breasts, gallant breasts, at another.

The Irish Problem.
The solution of the Irish problem, said the Premier, was largely one of a better atmosphere. "I wish I could say something definite about Ireland," he continued. "I have already had preliminary conferences regarding Ireland, and the Cabinet will take the matter up. I look on an Irish settlement as a great and a necessary war undertaking, and a satisfactory solution would be a great victory for the Allied cause." "I am convinced that the Irish situation is a misunderstanding—partly religious. We shall ask men of all creeds and faiths to help us to do something which will be a real contribution toward winning the war."

An Imperial Conference.
Paying a tribute to the contributions of the Dominions to the prosecution of the war, Mr. Lloyd George said, the new administration was just as full of gratitude as the old for the superb valor of our kinsmen, and he believed that the Dominions ought to be more fully consulted as to the progress and course of the war, as to the steps that ought to be taken to secure victory, and as to the best methods of garnering its fruits.

"We propose, therefore, at an early date," he went on, "to summon an Imperial Conference and place the whole position before the Dominions taken together, in order to achieve and complete a triumph for the ideals they and we are fighting for."

Break With Asquith.
The Premier referred briefly to his break with Mr. Asquith, saying: "It is one of the deepest regrets of my life that I parted from Mr. Asquith and some of my friends have known how I strove to avert that parting. I am proud to say we never had a personal quarrel. It was with the deepest grief that I found it necessary to send in my resignation."

Turning to the more purely political

Lloyd-George's Message To Newfoundland

From the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies to His Excellency Sir W. E. Davidson, K.C.M.G., Governor of Newfoundland.

19 December, 1916.

Following for your Prime Minister from Prime Minister:—

On taking in hand the high office with which His Majesty has charged me I send you on behalf of the people of the Old Country a message to our brothers beyond the seas. There is no faltering in my determination that the sacrifices which we and you have made and have still to make, shall not

be in vain and that the fight which we are waging together for humanity and civilization shall be fought to a triumphant issue. We realize we shall need every man that we can put into the field, every pound that rigid public and private economy can provide and every effort which a united people can put forth to help the heavy task of our soldiers and sailors. The splendid contributions to the common cause already made by the Dominions give me sure confidence that their determination is no less high than ours and that however long the path to final victory we shall tread it side by side.

LLOYD GEORGE.

England Applauds

London Newspapers Say That Premier Has Spoken For The Nation

LONDON, Dec. 20.—The bulk of the morning papers agree that Lloyd George expressed the views of the British nation in his speech.

"The Premier," says the Times, "expressed the thoughts and the wishes of the nation and laid down a programme which will command hearty support."

This is the tone of comment in most other papers, who hold that the Premier's answer and also Lord Curzon's speech in the Lords, are moderate in phrase and in form and unanswerable in substance. The papers declare that the nation is prepared and will willingly undertake all the sacrifices foreshadowed and will face greater privations if necessary to ensure these ends of reparation and security which the Allies demand from the Central Powers. There is nowhere any hostile criticism of the Government's declaration, but the Daily News comments that the forecast of measures of the organization of the nation do little more than indicate that the policy of the late Government would be continued and extended. It says that if the new Government succeeds as well as its predecessor, the nation will be grateful and that if it succeeds the nation will be more than grateful.

At the same time newspaper comments point out the possibility of negotiations being undertaken notwithstanding the strong statements of the Premier and Lord Curzon, and their endorsement by members of the late Government. Thus the Daily News says that the door is not necessarily banged and bolted and that the Allies' flat refusal of Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg's offer is not meant to indicate that the Allies do not wish peace, but that Germany must ask it in the role of the vanquished and not as victor. The News expressed the hope that the Allies will speedily agree on price and terms on which they will be willing to negotiate. Even the Mail, which has always demanded extreme measures against Germany, says there is no obstacle whatever to peace if Germany really want it. She has thereby to withdraw from the occupied countries and we are willing enough to discuss reparation and guarantees for the future.

ELOQUENT PERORATION

LONDON, Dec. 20.—The following are a few of the most striking sentences from the latest part of Lloyd George's speech:

"An absolutely new army, the old had done its duty and spent itself in the achievement of that great task. This is a new army. But a year ago it was of the earth of Britain, yes, and Ireland. It became iron, it has passed through the fiery furnace, and the enemy knows that it is now fine steel."

"An absolutely new army, new men, new officers taken from schools, boys from schools, from colleges, from counting houses, never trained to war, never thought of war. Many, perhaps, never handled weapons of war. Generals never given an opportunity of handling great masses of men. They have faced the greatest army in the world; the greatest army the world has ever seen; the best equipped, the best trained. They have beaten them, beaten them, beaten them in battle after battle, day after day, week after week in the strongest entrenchments ever devised by human skill. They have driven them out by valor, a valor which is incredible, when you read the story of it."

"I have no doubt that the old Cabinets were better adapted to navigate the Parliamentary river in its shoals side of the domestic problems before the new ministry, Mr. Lloyd George said:

"We are anxious to avoid all controversial questions. The functions of the Premier and the Leader of the House of Commons have been separated because it was believed that the double tasks were too much for one man. The organization of the new Cabinet is best adapted for the purpose of war. In war you want prompt decision, and the Allies have suffered disaster after disaster from tardiness of decision."

—REUTER.

(continued on page 5.)

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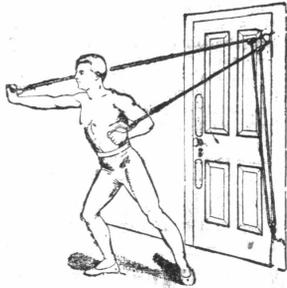
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THE EASY-GOING GOVERNMENT

(Editorial Hr. Grace Standard)
We find then, our brothers and sisters of the motherland giving their manhood, working tooth and nail; war. We Colonials have equal reason to love the Flag, and have even more to dread from a victorious German militarism than they have. Are equally bound to furnish the men, the money. Should be equally willing to organise as they are.
What do we find? Recruiting languishing. Men, many of them high in public life, prominent in business, amassing fortunes. No endeavor to regulate the high prices of necessities, to regulate freight rates, to return exorbitant war profits to the Treasury where they belong, to make to well-to-do foreign luxury and attempt to put the country in a proper state of defence. A general easy-goingness on the part of both Government and people that surely is wrong and to be ashamed of and remedied and the sooner the better.
If a coalition of the best elements in both Government and Opposition with the taking in of men of brains, determination and integrity is necessary to put us as a Country in some fair line with the Mother Country, we should be glad to see it. We want, if not conscription, yet something its near equivalent. We want regulation of food rates, and as many of the other things we have referred to above as we can obtain. We want the Country aroused to its duty in helping to win the war. We want everybody to measure up as well as they can to the measure lives. It is our "boys" by the voice of their splendid example.

The Annual Convention of the Fishermen's Protective Union was held lately at the coming new Head Quarters of its operations—Catalina. The program of this new economic-political force in our insular history, destined pretty soon in all appearance to come into political control of affairs in the Colony is such as on the whole to commend itself in our view to the favorable consideration of the electorate and the student of affairs. We need, most will agree, a Lloyd George Policy and Leader, and it strikes us as the result of our observation the past few years, such are in process of evolution to use a common but forcible expression. We should all hope that "everything will pan out all right" to the common good.

—Editorial, Hr. Grace Standard.

F.P.U. WESTERN BAY

The annual meeting of the Western Bay Local Council was held last week. The following officers were elected:
Chairman—Stephen Sellars.
D. Chairman—Thomas Crumme.
Secretary—James Taylor.
Treasurer—Richard Walsh, re-elected.
All the members of the Council are in good standing. At the close of the meeting the following resolution was carried unanimously:
Resolved: That this Council is determined to stand by President Coaker in his efforts to oust grabbailism, and to give British fair play to the fishermen, and that we wish the President and Union every success.

JAMES TAYLOR,
Sec. F.P.U. Local Council, Western Bay.

AN INCORRECT STATEMENT

(To the Editor.)
Dear Sir,—It is observed that in published a statement to the effect that Leonard Miller, Leading Seaman, Newfoundland R.N.R., received pay at the rate of 52 cents a day only. This is incorrect. His pay and emoluments amount to \$8.47 a week made up, as follows, viz:—52 cents a day as Leading Seaman—\$3.69 a week. War Retainer 16 cents a day—\$1.13 a week. Separation Allowance to his wife—\$3.65 a week. Total \$8.47 a week.

A recruit starts on 40 cents a day and War Retainer of 16 a day, and not as published in your paper 26 cents a day.

H. MacDERMOTT,
Act. Commander.

HIGH HANDED

James Tompkins and Joseph McQuarry, two fishery wardens on Little River, have recently seized a pair of salmon and trout, the property of a resident of the place, who had the fish near his barn, waiting the coming of the snow to be taken to his home, some distance away. This high-handed piece of work may involve the super-officious wardens in some legal action. The owner of the fish claims that he caught them in a regular way, with rod and line.

SHIPPING

REIDS

Argyle left Mirasheen at 1 p.m. yesterday.
Clyde left Lewisport at 4.15 p.m. yesterday.
Dundee arrived at Port Blandford at 2.30 yesterday.
Ethie left Lark Harbor at 6.30 a.m. yesterday, going north.
Home left Lewisport at 10.20 a.m. yesterday.
Kyle is at Sydney.
Sagona is due at Port au Basques this morning.
Meigle is due at Sydney.
Wren left Britannia Cove at 12.30 p.m. yesterday.

BOWRINGS

Prospero left St. Anthony at 1.50 p.m. yesterday.
Portia left Herring Neck at 7 p.m. yesterday.

NOTES FROM KELLIGREWS

(To the Editor)
Sir,—Permit us to congratulate you upon the fine appearance of the first issue of the morning Mail and Advocate. We think the Union Publishing Co. was fortunate in securing the service of Mr. Mews and yourself as Editors. The paper is, no doubt, the most popular in the country.

Yesterday a southeast rain storm was felt very much in this section, and leaves a reminder in the form of very muddy roads—Jack Frost would be welcome by pedestrians as the condition of our main road makes anything but pleasant walking.

The Fishermen's Society is holding its regular meeting to-night, when matters pertaining to their annual parade will be discussed. The election of officers will be held the next meeting after the New Year.

The Orange Society is also preparing for their usual Christmas festive. They intend to hold their parade on St. Stephen's Day. We wish both societies a pleasant day for their annual turn-out.

From letters received recently from Private T. A. Hoskins, of the First Nrd. Regiment, intimate that he is enjoying a hard-earned rest in England, being granted a three weeks furlough. It will be remembered that Pte. Hoskins was one of our Gallipoli heroes and also was in that memorable drive of the 1st July, when so many of our brave lads fell, but we are pleased to know that Amour came through without a scratch. He also took part in that great October fight, and did his bit, which earned them these strong words: "Better than the best."

While on this question, we would wish to offer our sincere sympathy to the parents whose sons have fallen in this great struggle for right, especially to Mrs. Warford, of the Gullies, whose son, Garland, has been missing since the 1st of July; also to Mrs. S. Hains, of Middle Bight, whose nephew, Allan Moyes, has been missing since that date. May God, in His great pity comfort them.

Mr. W. Howe, the popular agent of the Reid Co. at Kelligrews, has been confined to his home, suffering from a severe cold. We are glad to note that he will soon be able to take up his duties once again. Billy is a general favourite with all who come in contact with him.

Rumour has it that Cupid's shafts have struck a resident or two, not a thousand from that popular resort: (The Anchorage), who intend shortly to lead to the altar the ladies of their choice. Congratulations.
Kelligrews, Dec. 18, '16.

THE MAN WHO DRIVES A MOTOR

Time and again complaint has been made, through the press, of motor cars speeding through the city streets at a very fast rate, regardless of the annoyance which this practice causes pedestrians, when mud puddles predominate. Yesterday a young lady, passing along Duckworth Street, received a splashing of mud from the wheels of a speeding motor, which covered the side of her face and put her garments in a filthy condition while the man who drove the car, continued onward as if he were Attila and all other citizens his vassals.

The reason why men succeed who mind their own business is because there is so little competition.—P. Marion Crawford.

MINIMUM WAGE ESTABLISHED

We learn that the enterprising firm of Bowring Bros., for some months past, have been considering the advisability of establishing minimum wages for their employees. Lately they decided to make a step in that direction, beginning with their married salesmen. After investigating the cost of living, including the raising of a family, the appearance in dress and home surroundings required of salesmen, along with the claims of church, society and charities, and the relation of all this to the salaries given, they (Bowring's) we understand, have decided that a wage not less than fourteen dollars per week is required for married salesmen to fill their proper place in the community. Fourteen dollars per week will be the minimum wage for married Salesmen who will be graded from that up according to their several ability. It can be seen that the oft repeated saying, "Soulless Companies," does not apply to Bowring's, neither can they be regarded as looking upon their employees as mere machines to work all day for very little pay with a "Drill ye terriers drill." It is the attitude of the firm to look upon their employees as having every right to the full enjoyment of life, liberty and happiness.

The firm intends to embrace the whole of the employers under the new scheme as soon as they finalize the rest of their investigations.

NEWSY NOTES FROM PORT ALBERT

The weather here lately has been very unsettled; some days east winds and fog prevail, and more days westerly winds with a little frost in the air. In November we had a "scud" of snow, and it began to look winter-like; the ponds were in good order for skating. But now they are all thawed again. As regards bolterous weather, we have had but very little, and the Coastal, or Bay mail boats have had a choice time getting around this place.

We have a full moon now and the Tuesday nights are fine and clear 'or, one to watch the s. s. Clyde gliding across the mouth of our harbor on her way to Beavertown, when it would only delay about twenty minutes to drop in and send ashore our mail and freight. What an outrage! How the Northern people are inconvenienced. Why? If a man wanted a box of freight sent to him from Change Islands, nine miles distant, it would be put on board Tuesday and then it would be in the hold until the following Saturday, when it would be loaded here if it was perishable goods, it would be spoiled. The way that the mail service is "bungled up" is very disadvantageous. In some harbors where the steamer calls, she makes three of 'our berths, loading freight for merchants, while we (because we are not merchants, and have no influence in the Government only when they are eager to get votes) are "cut off" as mentioned above.

Ah! That's a nail in Morris's political coffin as sure as "eggs are young ones."

Old times say that we are going to have a mild winter, if so, the furrers around in the forest will have poor travelling on the fox hunt. Some of our people are gone in to that enterprise, we hope their bunch of fur will be a large one.

About three weeks ago, we had the pleasure of seeing a young couple here united in the holy bonds of Matrimony. May their married life be a long and happy one.

The motor boats here now are nearly all out of the water. The majority of the engines being "Pages", the owners will "close the book for this season, until Spring comes, when the "Page" and its mighty works will be revealed again.

With the cold weather setting in, finishing and very few cases are now heard of.
Private Luke Muford, of this place, who enlisted last December in learn, has been reported missing since Oct. 12th.

His mother is trusting that he is still alive, and will some day be restored to her again. Since Luke enlisted his father has passed to his last resting place, at the ripe age of 83 years. Luke's brother, Kenneth is also in Scotland with "ours", having enlisted last June.

Christmas is drawing near, and around some of those places, it will be rather dull. The children's Santa Claus has his own team of reindeer and in consequence thereof, Reid, Bowring, and Johnny Crosbie will have no chance to charge him their extortionate prices by bringing along his Xmas Toys.

—COR.
Dec. 16, '16.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

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



John Maunder
Tailor and Clothier
281 & 283 Duckworth Street

VICTOR FLOUR!
ON THE SPOT
2000 Barrels
Victor Flour.
GEORGE NEAL

BRITISH
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Buying a BRITISH SUIT Means PROTECTION from High Prices

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PROTECTION in Material.
PROTECTION in Style.
PROTECTION in Fit.
Every Man and Boy Needs PROTECTION Have It!
The British Clothing Co., Ltd.,
Sinnott's Building
Duckworth Street, St. John's.

CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION.
JUST a small amount invested in a perfectly safe place, for the protection of our family, or ourselves in old age.
D. MUNN,
Board of Trade Building,
St. John's,
Newfoundland.
AGENTS WANTED.

Last Night's Cables

Without Full Reparation Peace is Impossible

Germany Must Accede to Terms Or No Negotiations Can Take Place

LONDON, Dec. 20.—Premier Lloyd George said in Commons today that it was felt that they should know before entering negotiations that Germany was prepared to accede to the only terms wherein it was possible for peace to be obtained and maintained in Europe. Premier said that without reparation peace would be impossible. He said there was no proposal for peace. To enter into proposals of which they had no knowledge was to put their heads into a noose with the rope end in the hands of Germany. Much as they longed for it, the Premier added, Central Powers not and speech proceeding it afforded small encouragement and

Lloyd George to Make Important Declaration

Premier Will Speak Under Circumstances Unparalleled in History of House

LONDON, Dec. 20.—The first appearance of David Lloyd George before the House of Commons as Premier was made today under circumstances seldom if ever faced by a new holder of office. Even if the peace proposals of the Central Powers had not intervened, his statement of the policy of his government, which was chosen in reply to a public demand for more vigorous prosecution of the war, would have marked an important step in the world conflict. The peace note, however, shifted the interest, and every corner of the world awaited the announcement as to the British attitude toward move of the Central Powers. The secret was so

VATICAN HORRIFIED

LONDON, Dec. 20.—A Rome despatch to The Daily Chronicle says: I am able to state from a most reliable source that the Pope's attitude toward the initiative for peace is unchanged while he earnestly desires the cessation of the war, he will partake in no peace movement unless he is assured of the consent and desire of both sides. Germany's plea of throwing the blame on the Allies for the continuation of the war has no effect at the Vatican, which is horrified at the latest German excuses, particularly at the French and Belgian slave raids.

NOTHING IMPORTANT

PARIS, Dec. 20.—Official communication given out here today in regard to campaign on Macedonian front, says nothing of importance occurred yesterday in that theatre of war.

AVAITOR KILLED.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—Captain DeBeacamp, in November, made a flight to Munich and dropped bombs on town, has been killed. He met his end in an airfight near Douaumont, his machine falling within French lines.

STEAMER SUNK

LONDON, Dec. 20.—The Spanish steamer Azon has been sunk. She is 2,084 tons.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

CAN DEFEAT THE ENEMY

PARIS, Dec. 20.—In an army order addressed to the men of his command, after Friday's success, General Mangin, who was in direct command of the troops which forced back the Germans over the Verdun front said, in part, after the battle of October 24th and December 15, fought on ground offering exceptional facilities to the defence with further advantages owing to the weather, none can doubt any longer that it is possible to defeat the enemy. Superior number and disposition of formidable artillery with minute preparation of the ground by good artillery and assistance of vigilant aviators, brave, brave, and well trained infantry, can break through and then manoeuvre under the high command of General Nivelle.

Promotion For Joffre

General Neville Takes Over Command of the French Armies

PARIS, Dec. 20.—General Joffre handed over command of the French armies of the north and northeast yesterday morning to Gen. Nivelle. In a brief speech General Joffre congratulated General Nivelle upon his appointment. Principal officers of the grand headquarters staff who will remain at their posts until Nivelle forms his own staff likewise tendered their congratulations. Nivelle replied, expressing admiration for the high military qualities of the victor of the Meuse, whose selection as President of the Allied Military Council he alluded to as a merited promotion.

Won't Murder Capt. Blaikie

German Foreign Office Says Captain of Donian was per- forming Duty.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—In the Commons today Bonar Law said the German Foreign Office had given assurance that Captain Jas. Blaikie was taken prisoner by Germans at the time the British steamer Caledonia was sunk, but would not share the fate of Captain Fryatt of the British steamer Brussels, who was put to death after being convicted by a German court martial. Personal assurance to this effect, Bonar Law said, has been given the American Embassy at Berlin. It is added Germany considered the Caledonia an armed cruiser and that Captain Blaikie in attempting to ram the sub was merely performing his duty.



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is reached at our market. You get the best of Meats, the right cuts the correct weight, sanitary handling and good service. Can you ask more?
Come here when you are looking for satisfaction in
CHOICE MEATS.
M. CONNOLLY
Duckworth Street

Convinced of Final Victory

Venezolo's Agents to be Recognized—Spirit of Endurance Must be Maintained to Win.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—Premier Lloyd George announces it has been decided to give recognition to agents of former Premier Venezolo of Greece. Speaking of the western front, Lloyd George referred to the growth of the British armies there and continued: "I am convinced that ultimate victory is sure if the nation shows the same spirit of endurance and readiness to learn as the mud-stained armies at the front."

Turning more purely to political and domestic problems before the new Ministry, Lloyd George said: "We are anxious to avoid all controversial questions. The functions of the Premier and leader in the House of Commons has been separated because it was believed the double tasks were too much for one man. The organization of the new Cabinet is best adapted for the purpose of war when we want prompt decision. The Allies suffered disaster after disaster from tardiness of decision."

Lloyd George said the time is come when the Dominions should be consulted more formally as to the war. An Imperial Conference will be summoned at an early date to discuss vital questions. The speech of Chancellor Von Hollweg before the German Reichstag was characterized by Lloyd George as constituting in substance, a denial of the only terms upon which peace is possible. The Premier analysed the German Chancellor's speech and then declared emphatically that without reparation, peace is impossible, moreover what guarantee is there that subterfuge will not be used in the future to overthrow any treaties of peace wherein we might now enter. We must keep a steadfast eye on the purpose for which we entered the war. We entered it to defend Europe from aggressions of the Prussian military caste ever disturbing again the peace of Europe. Prussia has been a bad neighbor. Now that war has really been undertaken it would be folly not to see to it that swashbuckling through the streets of Europe is stopped. Disturbance of peaceful citizens must be dealt with here and now as a most serious offense against the law of nations. We will wait until we hear what terms are guaranteed, there are others than those, better than those, surer than those which Germany has so lightly broken.

Meanwhile, we shall not trust an unbroken army rather than broken faith in anyone who wants only to prolong this conflict has a crime on his soul which oceans of tears could not cleanse, the Premier declared. But anyone who abandons the struggle without attaining its objective would be even more guilty. Are we likely to attain our object by accepting German proposals. To accept proposals would be to put our heads into a noose. Historic examples cause us to regard the proposal with disgust. The Premier said it was proposed to appoint a director of national service, that all industries and services would be scheduled as essential or non-essential war. He said he was convinced that the Irish question was a misunderstanding and that he hoped this misunderstanding would be removed. The settlement of the Irish question, the Premier added, would be a great war measure. Referring to mobilization of labor the Premier said no man would be taken into the army if he were capable of rendering more useful service outside of it. Arthur Nivelle Chamberlain, he announced, had been appointed Director General of National Service. The Government had been fortunate in inducing Neville Chamberlain Lord Mayor of Birmingham to accept the post of director-general under this scheme; he will immediately proceed to organize the system of enrollment for industrial purposes. Reference to the mobilization of labor, Lloyd George said it has been decided to adopt principle of universal national service and that a new department of two sections of military and civil would be created. It was proposed to have a scheduling of industries in certain trades it being regarded as indispensable, labor being provided for them. Volunteers would be asked to come forward for this work, but if they did not do so, the Government would not shrink from asking for compulsory powers. In the course of his speech Lloyd George referred briefly to his break with Asquith saying it is one of the deepest regrets of my life that I parted from Asquith. Some of my friends have known how I strove to avert parting. I am proud to say we neither had any personal quarrel.



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it is too late to think of insurance, and they may be called to your place any day, any hour.

INSURE BEFORE THE FIRE
instead of regretting after it that you did not take our advice. Step in and order a policy large enough to cover the loss a fire would entail on you.

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Insurance Agent.

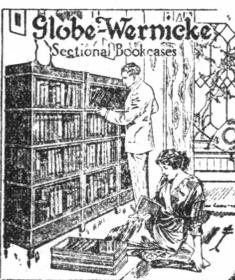
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The TEA with
strength and
flavor is
ECLIPSE,
which we sell at
45c. lb.

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20c. per lb. Small
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PATNA RICE,
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AN elastic bookcase of the famous
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make—a bookcase that is always complete yet never finished for you add section by section as required. We have this year supplied two friends with additions to bookcases purchased twenty-three years ago.

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is the kind of weather when the housekeeper will appreciate the comforts of a
**GAS
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in the kitchen.
We have them in all
Sizes
and our terms make it easy for you to buy one.

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A regular Sherlock Holmes Detective Story produced in 3 Reels by Essanay.

"CROOKED TRAILS"—A thrilling Western Drama with Daring Tom Mix.

"THE FABLE OF THE WILLING COLLEGIAN WHO WANTED TO GET A FOOTHOLD"—One of George Ade's rich comedies.

PROFESSOR McCARTHY playing the Latest and Best Music, Drums and Effects.

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SALARY ABOUT \$3,000.

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DRAIN PIPES,
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FIRE CLAY,**

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& COMPANY.**

Keep the Home Fires Burning

A meeting of the coal committee was held in the Premier's office yesterday afternoon to discuss the coal situation and adopt measures to provide against a possible shortage of this necessary commodity. The Government Engineer, Mr. T. A. Hall is at Sydney for the purpose of finalizing arrangements with the coal companies to give us whatever supply we may need. The Dominion Coal Co. will furnish steamers to bring two cargoes, the price of which could not be definitely fixed at the meeting, though it was thought that owing to the increase in the cost and the high freight rates there may be a slight advance over present prices.

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OUR MOTTO: "Sum Cuique."



The Mail and Advocate

Issued every day from the office of publication, 167 Water Street, St. John's, Newfoundland, Union Publishing Company Limited, Proprietors.

Alex. W. Mews... Editor in Chief
R. Hibbs... Morning Editor

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, DECEMBER 20, 1916.

WE are our own fates. Our own deeds are our doomsday.
Man's life was made not for men's creeds, but men's actions.
—LYTTON.

PROHIBITION

THIS is a case in point where the activities of a certain section have become so important that they take complete control of a word and make it stand only for their society. Thus the word Prohibition in itself means nothing unless it refers to an action prohibited, but it has been associated so long with liquor that when we say Prohibition we think of nothing else but the stopping of the sale of intoxicating drinks. It is interesting to notice that the voting which has gone on among Canadian soldiers at the front shows that they are largely against prohibition. They are, in this, voting differently than their people at home as Canada looks to the day and very soon when it will be completely "dry." To account for this opinion among the soldiers is difficult, but we may surmise that in the terrible days of suffering and hardship, through which they have to pass, they can appreciate in a very real sense, the exhilarating effect of a "small rum." We can imagine that after a nerve-racking, hard-working day spent in trenches that are wet, muddy and cold, the warm effect of drink is appreciated for its own sake, and maybe this is the reason that the Canadian soldier says not to stop the liquor. At the same time, we must not overlook the fact that Russia has acted in a very drastic manner towards vodka and that France and Germany have at least seen to it that it is kept under control, and that they have found material benefit by doing so. The time is drawing near in our own Island when many will have to persuade themselves, whether they like it or not, that "there's nothing so good for youthful blood, as the pure and sparkling water." Of the financial effect Prohibition will have on many a one, there is no doubt, and we think that as an outcome of this, the moral tone will be strengthened. There is no harm in the use of liquor, but only in the abuse of it, and it has affected so many of us that there was but one way to settle the whole question. In that settlement some are sure to suffer, and if any men are thrown out of employment, it should be the earnest work of some department of the Government to help them to other employment. Our quarrel was not with the men, but with the business. The Act of Parliament, we understand, was drawn very loosely, as if the Government never expected it would pass, and while it does not say that liquor shall not be held in bond after January 1st, it also gives the Minister of Finance no power to collect duty on it after that date. We hope that the last weeks will not be marred by too heavy drinking, which can do no good. We anticipate that a month or so after January 1st all will have got quite used to the situation and have no regrets for the passing of King Alcohol.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE

AND curiously enough, we find the British Columbian soldiers at the front voting for Woman Suffrage. It is good to see that their appreciation of women's work in this war is shown in this way, although they must have known that to give women the vote is equivalent to voting for Prohibition, because it is a well-known fact that Prohibition would have been world-wide long ago, if women had had a vote on it. Woman Suffrage is one of the disputed rights which will come as a natural right after the war is over, if not before. There remains no doubt whatever about that. We can no longer afford to exclude one section of the race from all share in the education and moralising influences which result from the direct exercise of responsible functions in the State. The enfranchisement of women may not revolutionize the world, but it will at least give them a deeper sense of the reality of the sceptre which their babies' hands may grasp in times to come. Our children in future will be born of two parents, each politically intelligent. If we deplore now the lack of civic virtue in our men the cause may be found in the fact that the mothers from whom men acquire whatever virtue they possess, have hitherto been excluded from the only school where civic virtue can be learnt—that of the actual exercise of civic functions, and the practical discharge of civic responsibilities. We find that no distinction existed at the Creation. "So God created Man in his own image; male and female created He them."

THE PREMIER'S SPEECH

AS we anticipated and hoped a few days ago, Premier Lloyd-George's speech is to some extent non-committal, and that a way is left clear for more open terms and conditions from Germany. This is as it should be and no effort in our opinion should be spared to bring about a cessation of hostilities. As Lloyd-George says: "Any one who wantonly prolong this conflict has a crime on his soul which oceans of tears could not cleanse."

THIS DATE IN HISTORY

DECEMBER 20
New Moon—24th.
Days Past—353. To Come—11.
RICHARD OASTLER born 1789. He was closely associated with the movement for factory reform and for his work in this direction has been called the "Factory King." He was also a co-worker with Wilberforce in his efforts for negro emancipation.
PRINCE GEORGE born 1902, the fourth son of King George

THE MOTHERS OF MEN

The bravest battle that ever was fought!
Shall I tell where and when?
On the maps of the world you will find it out—
'Tis fought by the mothers of men.
Nay, not with cannon or battle shot,
With sword or nobler pen!

REVEILLE

BY CALCAR

THE call to wake up has been echoed loud and long in this column with an idea of getting the people to see how the mismanagement of the party politician is working ruin in our system of economy. Our voice is raised also to halt, if possible, the mad stampede of the politician himself, to make him realize his delinquency and (if it may be by working on such very poor material) make an honest and patriotic man of him.

Men are a good deal like boys, they are just as stupid and just as blind to the magnitude of their faults. The example of the older politicians sets the standard for the one just taking his first steps on the road to political perdition, or honors, just as you like. As the older and more hardened sinner learned from the one who went before him, so the younger one learns to-day and in turn teaches those who are to come after him.

"By little and little we fall." We take our first step in sin, feeling our way as it were like one venturing on thin ice, knowing it is dangerous and ashamed to be thought silly for venturing where better judgment says we ought not to go.

We do not leap on to thin or untried ice, neither do we leap at once into crime. By petty peccadillos we gradually wear off bit by bit the sensitive surface of our conscience. By repeated little abrasions we destroy the continuity of the polished surface of the conscience till it no longer is capable of receiving an impression, and can no longer distinguish a crime from a virtue.

This is the extreme condition to which logically must lead the first little scratch upon the smooth mirror of the mind. There are degrees of destruction of the conscience varying from a slight abrasion to complete devitrification, if we may use the simile.

The unbroken amorphous state of the melted sand and potash when fused and again hardened in the right proportions makes glass transparent. Let this glass be scratched and its surface abraded and it is no longer transparent, and it is only translucent. Crush it, reduce it to dust, you have not changed the material but you have changed its property of being transparent; it is now opaque to sight, just as the silica and potash were before fusion.

Nay, not with eloquent words or thought
From mouths of wonderful men.

But deep in the walled-up woman's heart—
Of woman that would not yield,
But bravely, silently, bore her part—
Lo, there is that battlefield!

No marshalling troop, no bivouac song,
No banner to gleam and wave;
But, oh! their battles, they last
From boyhood to the grave.

Yet faithful still as a bridge of stars,
She fights in her walled-up town—
Fights on and on in endless wars,
Then, silent, unseen, goes down.

Oh, ye with the banners and battle shot,
And soldiers to shout and praise,
I tell you the kingliest victories fought
We fought in those silent ways.

Oh, spotless women in a world of shame,
With splendid and silent scorn
Go back to God as white as you came
The kingliest warrior born!

—Joaquin Miller.

This is in a manner what happens to the conscience when we commit sin, it loses its property of being clear and transparent, it becomes dull and finally opaque.

Whether there are, as some people hold, a predisposition to criminality, a vicious tendency in some people the result of inheritance from vicious stock we do not know; whether minds are born to opacity to crime or complete transparency, we profess to be equally ignorant; but this much is certain, that only a religious sentiment can keep the soul and the mind pure.

Religion it is and not eugenics, as some people hold, that is to be the anchor and the cable to which we must attach ourselves if we are to save the race from degenerating into barbarism.

We must save the boy by showing him good example and not by preaching at him. "Example speaks louder than words."

The man who speaks of teaching eugenics in the same breath as he speaks of saving the boy and puts forward this pernicious doctrine as the hope of the future must forget the history of the human race. He must reject the teaching of the Holy Writ or his theory of eugenics.

When Adam and Eve were made and placed in the Garden of Eden to be the original parents of the human race, you may be sure that they were made after the most perfect ideal of a perfect Creator. Will any eugenicist have the temerity to say that even the apostles of the eugenic school to-day could fashion or breed any thing better? Perfect as our first parents were made, they fell. They committed sin, and from that perfect eugenic pair have come all the criminals we have record of or the world ever knew. A son of this perfect pair murdered his brother, and the line of murderers is unbroken to this day, and is likely to remain unbroken to the end of time in spite of all that the eugenicists may do.

There will be youthful sinners to the end of the chapter; nobody of any sense or knowledge can deny this.

What then are we to do with the youth who fall on life's way; leave him to the mercy of the wolves? Oh, no. We must try to reform him, and the chances are that we may succeed.

It does not follow either that once saved, once put on the right track he is secure for ever. On life's track there are many open switches, many spread rails, many foul joints and many a misplaced bolt or rotten tie to cause a run off. We all experience the jolt of a run off now and then, but the jack of faith and religion soon put us on again in most cases.

By all means let us have a house of correction for wayward boys, but let us not suppose that with the opening of such an establishment must soon disappear all delinquency on the part of our youth.

Education cannot take the tendency to vicious habits out of our nature any more than can a system of eugenics. It has not done it anywhere that can be pointed to. It sometimes increases the powers for evil doing. The best we can do is to fight the evil so as to keep it from spreading beyond bounds.

Let us have education, let us have a house of correction by all means; but let us keep eugenics out of our vocabulary.

Weather Forecast.
Toronto (noon)—Strong winds and gales from E. to N.E., with rain. Thursday—Strong North winds, local snow flurries, but generally fair and a little colder.

Reid-Newfoundland Co.

Steamship Service.

The Bay steamers will finish this Season's Service, making their final trips (weather and ice permitting), as follows:

- S.S. "ETHIE" will leave Humbermouth on Wednesday, Dec. 27th.
- S.S. "WREN" will leave Clarendville on Friday, Dec. 29th.
- S.S. "DUNDEE" will leave Port Blandford on Friday, Dec. 29th.
- S.S. "CLYDE" will leave Lewisporte on Friday, Dec. 29th.
- S.S. "HOME" will leave Lewisporte on Monday, January 1st.

Reid-Newfoundland Co.

Servicable Christmas Presents



We are showing a swell line of SLIPPERS for Christmas Shoppers. Our assortment of Felt Slippers for Women and Children is the largest and most exclusive line ever shown in the City.

WO'S. BLACK, GREY, PURPLE, and RED FELT SLIPPERS, in JULIET, KOZY and COMFORT STYLES, at prices from 80c. to \$200 a pair.

MEN'S CARPET and FELT SLIPPERS from 50c. to \$1.00.
MEN'S BLACK and TAN SLIPPERS, 80c., \$1.30, to \$2.60.

Women's and Men's Gaiters



Men's
2 Buckle GAITERS
\$2.30 to \$3.00
4 Buckle Gaiters,
only \$3.10 a pair

Our Men's
1 BUCKLE GAITERS
make IDEAL GIFTS.
\$1.50 and \$1.90 a pair.



Men's
Leather Leggings
Black... \$2.30 to \$3.00
Tan... \$3.00 a pair

WOMEN'S BUTTONED GAITERS... \$1.60 to \$2.50

WOMEN'S BUCKLE GAITERS... \$2.50 to \$2.70.

CHILDREN'S BUCKLE GAITERS... \$1.20 to \$1.90

CHILDS' LONG RUBBERS... \$1.45 to \$2.50

BOYS' LONG RUBBERS... \$2.00 to \$4.00



A stock of Women's Spats, in Black, Fawn and White.
75c. to \$2.50.

We keep Ankle Supports for Men, Women and Children; expert fitting guaranteed.

Only to Pleased to make any exchange after Christmas.



Parker & Monroe, Ltd.
THE SHOE MEN.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

RIVERSIDE

Blankets and Yarns

are made by

The Riverside Woolen Mills, Ltd.

Riverside,

near Makinson.

ELOQUENT PERORATION

(Continued from page 1)

than all party, an issue upon the settlement of which will depend the fate of the men in this world for generations, when the existing parties will have fallen like dead leaves on the highway. These issues are issues I want to keep in front of the nation so that we shall not falter or faint in our resolution. There is a time in every prolonged and fierce war when in the passion and rage of conflict men forget higher purpose with which they entered it. This is a struggle for international right, international honor, international good faith, the channel along which peace and honor and good will must follow among men. The embankments labouriously built up by generations of men against barbarism have been broken and had not the might of Britain passed into the breach Europe would have been inundated with a flood of savagery and unbridled rush for power.

BUOY PICKED UP

Mr. LeMessurier, C.M.G., had a wire to-day stating that on December 11th at 9.35 a.m. a vessel had passed a red spherical buoy. It was seen in lat. 45.25 N., long. 57.50 W.

The Prospero left Conche at 9 a.m. to-day, coming South.

United States Comments on Speech

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The first official impression here of Lloyd George's reply to the German peace proposals, with the announcements of Russia, Italy and France, is that it does not foreclose further moves which might lead to a discussion of peace such as the Central Powers have suggested. This view is held by officials of the administration and of the German Embassy. Officials at Washington practically are unanimous, however, in the opinion that the British Premier's speech has shown that any positive action by the United States towards mediation not only would be premature, but might embarrass such action later.

It is stated authoritatively that for the present the United States would act only as intermediary, transmitting communications between the belligerents. The German Embassy interprets the British Premier's speech as opening the door for further discussion. It appears from the British Premier's speech, said Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, in an authorized statement that the answer of Great Britain will not end the matter. To me it looks as if there will be at least one more exchange of notes, which will talk of the future and not of the past.

OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST FIRST NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT

RECEIVED 11 A.M., DEC. 20th, 1916.
1787 Private Wallace T. Bennett, Flat Bay, St. George's; 2nd London General Hospital; myalgia.
2173 Patrick Murphy, 192 LeMarchant Rd.; King George Hospital; trenchfoot.
2288 Private Thomas Ellis, 28 Field Street; King George Hospital; trenchfoot.

JOHN R. BENNETT, Colonial Secretary.

"PORT SAUNDERS" SOLD

We learn to-day that the S.S. Port Saunders which had been for some time past plying in Conception Bay and owned by the Euphrates S.S. Coy., has been sold to a firm in Norway, where she will be used as a whaler. Mr. Tasker Cook negotiated the sale for the new owners and the sum paid for the ship is considerable and highly satisfactory to the sellers. She leaves for Norway in due course.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

FIRE REVOLVER SHOTS THROUGH TRAIN WINDOW

Sgt. Savage and Const. Meyers last evening proceeded to Fox Trap and there arrested one Jacob Delaney who while on board the train proceeding homewards on the evening of the 16th inst. drew a revolver from his pocket and began some gun play, amusing himself by firing bullets out through the window of the car when it was running between Manuels and Kelligrews. It was shown in the evidence advanced that the man had some disagreement with a resident of Mount Pearl and entertained some ill feeling for him and it was presumed that this is why he secured the gun. In extenuation he pleaded that he was drunk at the time but this did not excuse him and Mr. F. J. Morris who presided in court to-day fined him \$10 or 30 days. The police have the revolver in their possession.

POLICE COURT NEWS

In the Police Court to-day Mr. F. J. Morris, K.C., J.P., presided. A drunk whose second offence it was, was fined \$2 or 5 days. The defendant in an assault case was fined \$7, and in another the complainant did not appear.

The Portia left St. Jacques at 7 a.m. to-day.

A man named Greene arrived here by the shore train last night from Old Perlican suffering from a very sore leg and was sent to hospital by Mr. E. Whiteaway.

The S.S. Florizel will sail Saturday for New York and Halifax and will take practically a full outward cargo of fish, oil, &c., and several passengers.

Inspector General Sullivan we hear to-day has had a relapse of the severe cold from which he has been suffering and from which he had been recovering and is again confined to his room.

CHANGE YOUR OWN WILL

Lord Hugh Cecil, speaking in St. Martin-in-the-Fields Church, said it was likely that after the war we would be very much as we were before in respect of the relations between capital and labour.

His view was that we could not expect the world to be better and changed after the war merely because as a community it had passed through a great experience. If the world were to be changed and grow better after the war, that change must begin in the will and purpose of each individual.

Man's destiny is towards progress. He cannot progress if he does not cultivate his mind. That has to be watered and cared for just as a plant.—Peter Keary.

How Honors Are Won by Men and Chaplains

Conspicuous in a list of our honours and a half hours with great gallantry, beating off continual enemy bombing attacks."

Lt. Arthur E. Arnold "went to the assistance of another Tank. He also rescued a wounded man, and, although himself wounded, brought his Tank safely out of action."

2nd Lt. Herbert G. F. Bown "fought his Tank, which was disabled, with great gallantry, reaching his third objective. He put two machine guns out of action." 2nd Lt. Leonard C. Bodd, in his Tank "put a machine gun out of action and captured the team."

Burial Service Under Fire. Some eighteen chaplains receive war awards. Of the Rev. Christopher S. Sheehan (M.C.) it is stated that "on hearing that there were a lot of wounded in the front trenches he went there and remained with one of the battalions for three days. His conduct was most conspicuous in attending to the wounded and burying the dead, particularly so when, on hearing that some men of another battalion had been killed in the front-line trench, he proceeded there under very heavy fire and carried out the Burial Service for these men."

Two Fighting Peers. Captain Lord St. Germans, of the Dragoons (M.G.), while with a working party "carried out his work for about five hours under very heavy fire in the open, displaying great courage and coolness throughout."

"Captain Lord Gorell, R.A. (D.S.O.), pushed forward and handled his battery courage and skill. Later, he carried out a daring reconnaissance and obtained most valuable information."

Fists Against Armed Man. 2nd Lt. Robert E. Taylor, of the London Regiment (M.C.), attacked a fully armed enemy with his fists and

succeeded in overpowering him. Capt. Ronald N. Carr, of Border Regiment (M.C.), killed two of the enemy in a hand-to-hand combat. Lt. Arthur Le Neve Dove, of Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry (M.C.), rushed single-handed ahead of his men with rifle and bayonet and forced the surrender of fifty of the enemy.

Lieut. John W. Patterson, R.E., who receives the D.S.O., saw a party of the enemy coming out of a deep dug-out and he and two men rushed at them, disarmed about 10 who had rifles and took the whole party.

Balloon and Aeroplane Feats. 2nd Lt. Arthur V. Burbury, of Yorkshire Regiment and R.F.C. (M.C.), was observing from a balloon at a height of 3,000ft., when the cable was cut by a shell. He destroyed his papers, ripped the balloon, a most difficult operation in the air, and then got down in his parachute.

2nd Lt. Patrick Colin Campbell, of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders and R.F.C. (M.C.), on seeing a cavalry patrol held up came down to 600 feet, dropped bombs on the enemy, and enabled his observer to enfilade the hostile trench with machine-gun fire.

M.C. After the V.C. 2nd Lt. Albert Jacka, V.C., of the Australian Infantry, now awarded the Military Cross, led his platoon against a large number of the enemy who had counter-attacked the battalion on his right. The enemy were driven back, some prisoners they had taken were recovered, and 50 of the enemy captured. He was himself wounded in this attack.

The gallant Australian was a lance-corporal when he won the V.C. at Anzac. His four comrades killed or wounded, he held a portion of a trench single-handed against the attack of seven Turks, all of whom he killed.

After all, the kind of world one carries about in one's self is the important thing, and the world outside takes all its grace, color and value from that.—James Russell Lowell.

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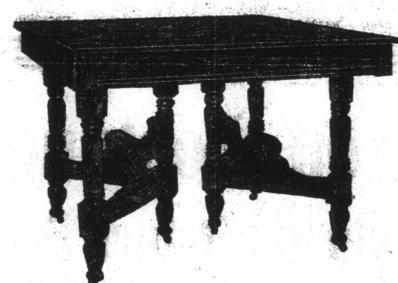
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Reading Lamps for every purpose.

SEE OUR WINDOW FOR GRAND DISPLAY.

PHONE 240

Good Recruiting Meeting

A recruiting meeting was held at Chamberlains last night, and as a result of the appeals made it is expected several volunteers will come forward. Mr. George J. Adams occupied the chair, and on the platform were Rev. Canon Colley and three members of the settlement who have returned from active service. The speakers were Lieut. E. Churchill, Sergt. Nugent and Sergt. Squires, who dwelt graphically on their experiences at Gallipoli and in France and pointed out the urgent need of more men coming forward. Pte. Jensen, a brother of the locally famous recruiter, Pte. Phil. Jensen, also addressed the gathering and was followed by Mr. C. J. Fox. To-night at 8 o'clock a meeting will be held at Torbay, when Mr. T. J. Edens will preside, and the speakers will be Lieut. H. Ross, Sergt. J. Robinson, Pte. Hall, Mr. W. R. Howley and Mr. L. E. Emerson.

F.P.U. AT BAY-DE-VERDE HOLDS ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the F.P.U. at Bay de Verde was held recently. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Chairman—Thomas Sutton. D. Chairman—Michael Keys. Secretary—Michael Broaders. Treasurer—Stephen Blundon. The Council is in a flourishing condition, there being more members reported to be in good standing than there were reported at last year's annual meeting.

MICHAEL BROADERS, Secretary.

WOUNDED WITH SHELL.

Yesterday Mr. T. J. Duley had a wire from his son Lieut. Cyril C. Duley through Lieut. Hugh Anderson, of the Pay and Record Office, saying that the young officer was doing well and that his parents need not worry about him. He was wounded on the 9th. by splinters from a shell, but not seriously. This came as a great relief to his parents and friends and is very opportune, as his sister Miss Gladys Duley is being married to-day at East Orange, New Jersey, to Mr. Jeff B. Courtney, well known here. Lieut. Duley is now in hospital in France.

OUR THEATRES

AT THE CRESCENT.

Daring Tom Mix is featured in "Crooked Trails," a thrilling Western drama at the Crescent Picture Palace to-day. Peggy Sweeny, William Burke and Edward Arnold in "The White Alley," an Essanay detective drama in three reels, and a rich comedy by George Ade. "The Fable of the Willing Collegian who wanted to get a foothold." Professor McCarthy plays a new programme of music for this great mid-week show, don't miss seeing it.

Khaki Guild Sale

A most successful affair was the sale of Xmas puddings &c. held yesterday by the Ladies' Khaki Guild at the Presbyterian Hall. Lady Davidson, who opened it at 3 p.m. heartily praised the work of the Guild, promoted to aid returned disabled soldiers and sailors and promised to join the organization.

After the opening Lady Davidson was entertained at tea by Mrs. A. W. Harvey, Hon. President of the Guild, and Mrs. C. W. Tessier, the President. The attendance during the afternoon and night was very large and those in charge of the stalls did a splendid trade. One item, the cake sale alone, yielded \$350. An excellent concert was held after tea in which the following contributed: Mrs. King, Misses Ryan, Hanlon, Trappell, Strang; Messrs. McIntosh, Trappell, Young, R. Ross. A. Ross and King. At the close Mrs. King sang "Keep the Home Fires Burning," and Miss Strang rendered Auld Lang Syne. The passing of votes of thanks to Lady Davidson, those who assisted in the concert and all who patronized the affair, as well as the Reto Nfld. Co. for assistance in decorating the hall, and the singing of God Save the King brought the affair to a close. The President, Mrs. Tessier; Secretary, Mrs. McKeen; and all the other ladies of the Guild deserve hearty congratulation on the success of the sale. The Guild will resume their activities early in January.

The schr. Alkanla, under charter to Jas. Baird, Ltd., arrived at Oporto yesterday with a fish cargo after a passage of thirty days.

Prize Day at S. A. College

The closing exercises for the pupils of the Salvation Army College took place last night in the New Gower St. Citadel. Col. Otway presided and the Citadel was filled with the parents of the children, who were delighted with the manner in which their offspring acquitted themselves. The proficiency noted amongst the children is indeed a testimony to the ability of Ensign Pitcher, the principal of the college and his assistants and he well deserves the congratulations he received. It must have afforded Col. and Mrs. Otway extreme satisfaction to realize the splendid educational standard set up by the college and so well exemplified in the work of both teachers and pupils. The pupils were frequently the recipients of hearty applause. Proceedings were opened by Col. Otway in a brief speech, during which he eulogized the College Principal Staff and heartily congratulated teachers and pupils on the splendid showing made. The following programme was rendered:

Song, "Newfoundland" by School; Recitation, Miss May Barter; Song, Miss Jean Joyce; Dialogue, "Mother's Reform Club"; Presentation of Book-keeping Prize; Song, G. Skirving; Recitation, "Ray North"; Action Song, "Dolly's Lesson"; Recitation, R. Radford; Song, Miss Lily Moulton; Dialogue, "School Scene"; Distribution of Certificates; Song, "Keep the Home Fires Burning"; Recitation, Miss Maud Best; Wand Drill, by Girls; Recitation, Jean Skirving; Action Song, by Boys; Recitation, Miss N. Barter; Chorus, "Buy My Flowers"; Dialogue, "Behind the Scenes."

Many prize winners came forward those winning special distinction being:—Katherine Cole, Associate Medalist; Edmund Brown, Intermediate Medalist; Fanny Chislett, Primary Medalist; Mathematics, Allister Cave; Extra Prize for Book-keeping, Winnie Kearley; General Improvement, James Pike, Julia Joyce, May Barter; Industry, Willie Cave, Fred Perchard. After the presentation of medals and certificates, the National Anthem was sung, and at the close the Doxology.

The Presentation Convent Schools of the city will close for Christmas vacation to-morrow.

LOCAL ITEMS

Rt. Hon. Sir R. Bond came to town by the noon train yesterday.

The time of the Florizel's sailing is not yet definitely fixed. It is thought she will get away sometime on Friday.

The Firemen's Protective Union will hold a meeting to-morrow night, when matters of importance to the organization will be discussed.

FOR HER OR FOR HIM at this season, the most acceptable Christmas present will be a SEASON TICKET for the PRINCE'S RINK. Buy them NOW at Room 15 Commercial Chambers, Water Street. —dec19,21,23,31

Mr. Hy. Reelis, one of the stewards in the saloon of the Stephano when that ship was sunk by a submarine, arrived here by the Florizel yesterday. Since the Stephano went he has been working ashore in New York.

Monroe & Co. yesterday cleared the "Cararina" for Pernambuco, with 5,714 qtls codfish. This vessel, formerly a yacht owned by Lord Brassey, is now one of the finest ships of our foreign going fleet.

Herring, which had struck off at Broad Cove for a few days, have been again put in appearance and those of the fishermen who have nets in the water hope to secure good fares if the weather continues favorable.

The pressure gauge at the Central Fire Station last night indicated eighty pounds. For the last thirty-six hours the record of every three hours reading showed the same number, day and night. This goes to show that the supply through the new water system is sufficient to fill the needs of the city in the daytime and still keep the pressure at normal, a condition which should be highly pleasing to those who inaugurated the new system and got freely criticised for doing so.

ASTRAY IN SNOW STORM

Thursday night last and Friday there was a terrific snow storm all over Fogo District and over two feet of the white fell. In the evening two of the officers of the Susu went ashore at Fogo for the first time in their experience and in going about to see the place they wandered a long distance from the town, were caught in the drift and lost their bearings. They were some hours wandering about and only got back to the ship at midnight, just when a search party was about to get out for them.

KAISER'S GIFTS

A gift from the Kaiser was mentioned in the will of the late Mr. John Dempster, head of the line that bears his name, and under which he left estate to the value of over \$3,500,000. He also left a silver cup presented to him by the German Emperor in connection with yacht racing to his son. Mr. Dempster was one of the stoutest patriots for the war against Germany.

--JUST IN--
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APPLES
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ORANGES
J. J. ROSSITER.

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

Keep the Pot Boiling

To-morrow the Sisters of the Salvation Army, as well as the Officers, will be busy people. The pots in which donations will be received for the city's poor will then be placed on Water Street and other places and we feel sure our citizens will respond with their usual generosity. For years the Salvation Army has done splendid work in supplying to the very poor people of the city the wherewithal to afford a good Christmas dinner. Not alone this but to each family has been supplied groceries, meat &c., sufficient to last them for the whole day and to afford ample for a substantial breakfast and tea. Each one then who will contribute to the fund to keep the pot boiling in the homes of the poor will be performing an act of charity which cannot go unrewarded. The high cost of living this Christmas will cause great anxiety in many homes as to the possibility of securing the usual Christmas cheer but if all help in this worthy work no family need be unsupplied. We feel assured that this year the ladies and officers in charge of the pots will not appear in vain to the public and that their efforts in the cause of God's poor will be liberally rewarded.

Colonel Otway desires to acknowledge the following subscriptions towards the Christmas cheer to the poor, and winter relief.
His Excellency Sir W. E. Davidson, \$10.00; Reid Newfoundland Co., \$50.00; Anonymous, \$32.00.

CATALINA COUNCIL HOLDS ANNUAL MEETING.

At the Annual Meeting of the Catalina Local Council held recently the following officers were re-elected for the coming year.
Chairman—Dugald White.
D. Chairman—Edward Humphries.
Secretary—Joseph Tippett.
Treasurer—Joseph Sweet.
This year has been a great success for Catalina Local Council. All the Meetings were well attended. And all Members are in good standing. Death made some gaps in the ranks; but they have been filled by new members, and the Council is at present in a flourishing condition.

JOSEPH TIPPETT, Secy. F.P.U., Catalina

THE S.S. SUSU HAS STORMY TRIP

The S.S. Susu, Capt. Roberts arrived here at 8 a.m. to-day, after a lengthy and very stormy voyage. She was, owing to the bad weather 8 days on the round trip. Since the ship left here she has had gales of S.E. and with fog, rain and snow with a wonderfully high sea, which was so bad in Gander Bay that she could not get into Fredrickton. She did not reach Fogo until noon Saturday and came round Cape Fogo Sunday in the teeth of the storm which was one of the most severe experienced for years. She was running until daylight Sunday and had to shelter out of the storm at Carmanville until Monday evening. The Susu proved to be a fine sea boat and come through without damage. She brought a full freight of fish, oil, &c., and passengers.—Capt. S. R. Winsor, W. Howell, S. Gill, W. Norris, F. W. Peckford and 2 in steerage.

A SERIOUS CASE

We learn from reliable authority that the case of the little girl Gosse, whose body was brought to the morgue yesterday by the police, will be a serious matter for the parents of the child. Drs. Rendell and Scully, who held the post mortem examination of the body at the morgue last night have now presented their report to the Department of Justice and we hear it avers that the cause of the child's death was due to neglect and malnutrition and it is likely that the police will act in the matter to-day so that those who by their negligence contributed to the little one's death may be brought to task for their heartless conduct. As the matter is at present sub judice we prefer not to be more explicit in dealing with it.

TROUBLES NEVER COME ALONE

When the Susu was going North on her last trip a man named Moulton met with a painful accident. One of the heavy strong-backs of the hatch fell on his right hand and broke it. This unfortunate man has had much trouble the past year, his father, mother and sister passing away. Only a few weeks ago another sister died. Verily troubles never come alone in this world.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

SHIPPING

The s.s. Diana is discharging her cargo at Shea & Co's premises. She arrived from Halifax at 1.30 yesterday.

S. S. Nevada arrived yesterday from Sydney after a passage of two days, coal laden for the Reid Nfld. Co.

The S.S. Nevada, with a cargo of coal to the Reid Nfld. Co., arrived here yesterday afternoon after a good run from Sydney.

The S.S. Durango, sailed from Liverpool on the 14th. inst. and should arrive here Monday or Tuesday. She has a full cargo for this port.

The schr. Arancia which left here with a cargo of codfish for Jas. Baird Ltd. has arrived at Oporto after a run of 33 days. She must have had very stormy weather on the run over.

The schr. Ada Peard will be leaving Halifax about Christmas Day for this port in ballast. She was recently purchased by the firm of Geo. M. Barr.

The schrs. Hillcrest, Emily Anderson and J. M. Refuse are due from Halifax with cargoes of flour. After discharging they will load fish in drums for Brazil.

The S.S. Diana which arrived here yesterday from Halifax had it very stormy on Saturday and Sunday and proved herself a fine sea boat. She had part of her rail carried away by the sea.

The s.s. Fiona had a very stormy passage on her way to Placentia. Outside the narrows she was tossed about in a fearful manner. Everything moveable about her went tumbling about in a most menacing manner. Her Captain says it was about as rough a time as ever he experienced. She returns here in a day or two, and will then proceed to Bay of Islands to take up her regular duties in connection with the revenue service.

IS THIS A MARINE ACCIDENT?

We learn by the Susu that on Monday last some men belonging to Carmanville picked up a vessel's boat on the rocks there. The boat is comparatively new and is clinker built and how it came where it was found is not known. On its sides was painted the name "Yukon." There is a local craft of that name and also a foreign carrier. Previous to the finding of the boat on Saturday and Sunday last the weather was very stormy and the people of the place fear that a marine accident has occurred, though no wreckage of any kind was found.

The volunteers went through indoor drill at the armoury yesterday morning. Yesterday afternoon a squad of the men had rifle practice at the South Side Range. Last night another squad had practice at the miniature rifle range at the Highlanders' Armoury. The men are fast becoming effective with the rifle.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

Christmas Tree At Botwood Hall

The Christmas Tree at Botwood Hall, Hutchings' Street, yesterday afternoon, given to the children of St. Mary's Parish, South Side was most successful in every respect. Santa Claus laden with gifts was there in all his glory and the little ones were charmed with the many toys and Xmas gifts he brought them. A mammoth Christmas tree was set up and from this the little boys and girls selected their toys. The Rector of St. Mary's, Rev. H. Uphill, and the Curate, Rev. L. G. Pike, were present during the afternoon. After the sale teas were served by Mrs. Uphill, Miss Whitten, Miss Whitten, Miss Ellis, Miss Bennett, Miss Peters, Mrs. Chafe and Mrs. Tooton, which helped to swell the fund, which was well above expectations.

Those volunteers who reside outside the city will be given an opportunity of spending the Christmas in their homes. The volunteers who remain here will spend the day with their friends also and look forward to a jolly good time.

Fresh salmon were selling in town to-day, they were brought in by fishermen from down the shore and sold readily at 22 to 25 cents per pound. Many fishermen hold the opinion that these fish could be procured all through the winter if nets were kept out.

Notice
Wrapper Holders
OF
"CHRISTIAN'S Borax Soaps"
Must have them in by
December 30th,
As competition for the \$10.00 closes on that date.
CHRISTIAN'S Borax Co.
Box 902.
M. A. Duffy.

FREIGHT WANTED—Schooner

"Ellen L. Maxner," 99 tons, wants freight for points in Conception Bay. She is now discharging at Horwood Lumber Co.'s west wharf. See the Captain, WILLIAM POMEROY.—21

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A

Doctor. Reside at Western Bay. Practice from Broad Cove to Burnt Point, both inclusive. Valued at \$3000; perquisites extra. Apply EDMUND BUTT, Western Bay.—dec22,tf

FOX FOR SALE—One Female

Light Silver Fox. Apply to GEO. GILLINGHAM, Lower Isld. Cove.—dec19,3i

FOR SALE—60,000 Salted Squid

in good condition. Caught late this Fall. Apply to H. ELIOT, Harbor Breton.—dec19,6i

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