

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

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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

Vol. III. No. 21.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1916.

Price: 1 Cent.

NO WORK ON SUNDAY SAYS GEORGE

LONDON, Jan. 27.—In a circular addressed to the munition manufacturers, David Lloyd George makes a suggestion which is virtually a command that all Sunday labor should be abolished in all controlled establishments. It is better, writes Lloyd George, to work overtime during the week than have Sunday working. The aim should be not to work over 12 shifts per fortnight or 24 where double shifts are worked. This is the outcome of the investigation by a special committee as to the effect upon the production of munition by continuous labor involving Sunday work, which has resulted in the conclusion that the method tended to diminish rather than increase the output.

Labor Conference Supports Gov't

BRISTOL, Eng., Jan. 27.—The British Labor Conference by a great majority today reversed its former attitude regarding the war by adopting a resolution pledging the conference to assist the Government so far as possible, in the successful prosecution of the war. It favoured the supporting of the Government, when six hundred thousand miners threw an unanimous vote into the balance against an anti-war movement, in which success the patriotic resolution was certain.

ANTI-WAR SECTIONS OUTVOTED BY ORGANIZED LABOR CONFERENCE

Jas. Ramsay MacDonald and Philip Snowden Tried to Persuade Delegates to Vote Against Motions But to No Avail—Many of the Addresses Delivered Were Patriotic in Tone—Ramsay MacDonald is Criticized by His Fellow Scotsmen

BRISTOL, Eng., Jan. 27.—The British Organized Labor first day conference which has attracted world wide attention, out-voted the extreme socialist anti-war section and adopted two resolutions expressing a patriotic resolve to carry the war through.

James Ramsay MacDonald, Labor Member of Parliament for Leicester, and Philip Snowden, socialist, by power of their eloquence tried to persuade the delegates to vote against the motions, but when requested to define their position clearly and make evasions they were unable to convince the conference.

One representative of the socialist section when asked to state the terms on which the socialists would have participated in voluntary recruiting campaign, declared, "on no terms." He immediately lost his hold on the delegates. While seated on the platform, two French socialist deputies, and Robert Applegarth, one of the three founders of the trades unionism in Britain. Many of the addresses were patriotic in tone. Jas. Ramsay MacDonald was criticized in unmeasured terms by his fellow Scotsmen for speaking roundabout the resolutions without making his own party's position clear.

SOUND FINANCES

LONDON, Jan. 26.—Chancellor of the Exchequer Reginald McKenna said in the Commons today that he was glad to be able to assure the members that "markedly satisfactory results had been obtained during the last fortnight, during which the Treasury has been purchasing American securities, in accordance with the plan of mobilizing them."

SUPPORTS ACTION OF LABOR PARTY

BRISTOL, Jan. 26.—The British Labor Conference adopted today, by a vote of 1,847,000 against 206,000, a resolution entirely approving the action of the Parliamentary Labor Party in co-operating with other political parties in the national recruiting campaign.

OFFICIAL

BRITISH

To Governor, Newfoundland:
LONDON, Jan. 26.—Headquarters in France report artillery active on both sides, and an enemy bomb store exploded. Aircraft also active with British supremacy maintained. Elsewhere after mine explosions and violent bombardment, the Germans attacked on a mile front west of the Arras-Lens road, and were repulsed, except at two points, where they occupied part of the craters caused by explosion.

The Russians continue to press the Turks closely in the Erzerum region. Kut-el-Amara has nothing further to report. Recent fighting occurred on the 23rd not seven miles from Kut. BONAR LAW.

LONDON, Jan. 27. (official this evening)—General Smith-Dorrien reports on January 24th, our troops advanced from Mbuyuni, 15 miles east of Tavea, British East Africa, and drove off small forces of the enemy which was holding Serengeti Camp, 4 miles west Mbuyuni. We occupied the camp.

FRANCE AND BRITAIN

TO ENFORCE BLOCKADE

LONDON, Jan. 26.—Hereafter the French warships will assist the British vessels in blockade duties, both in the English Channel and the North Sea, participating in the examination of mails, as well as cargoes. In the future France will be consulted on all questions concerning the blockade, and joint Anglo-French replies will be made in any protests on the subject.

Sir Ed. Grey Addresses House of Commons on Question of Blockade

Contends That Recent Attacks on Government by Press Were Unwarranted and Undertakes to Prove Figures Published Would Not Bear Investigation—Benn, the Unionist Member, Introduces Resolution for Absolute Blockade.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The opening phrases of the speeches of Sir Edward Grey, Foreign Secretary, in the House of Commons and the Marquis of Lansdowne, Minister without Portfolio, in the House of Lords today, gave the impression that the British Government is not likely to resort to an absolute blockade of Germany. Arthur Shireley Benn, Unionist, introducing a motion for the effective blockade urged the Government, in conjunction with the Entente Allies, to declare entire oceanic traffic with Germany shall be prevented by blockade. He said he did not think America would object, as the blockade would be on the same principal as was the blockade declared by Lincoln. "I hope the Government will abolish the Orders in Council and issue in conjunction with our Allies, a strong declaration that the Allies have decided from now on that entire oceanic traffic to Germany will be prevented by a blockade of all German ports," said Benn. Continuing, he said, lines should be drawn from outside the Norwegian three-mile limit to Scotland and across the English Channel and Straits of Dover. Everything going into Germany or coming out should be stopped there, even if we are accused of violating the rights of neutrals. We ought to consider expediency and put such blockade into force at once if we are convinced it will bring the war to a speedier close.

Foreign Secretary Grey opened his speech by saying it was a difficult and complicated subject which the House had under consideration. He had gathered from the debate, there was real misapprehension concerning the amount of trade passing into Germany, and regarding what this Government was doing to stop that trade. The figures given the Press had created a grotesque impression. With regard to the report that the amount of leakage would not bear investigation, he asserted that the attack founded on those figures did a great injustice to the Government for

these figures did not take into consideration the fact that in many cases exports from the United States had merely made good supplies which neutrals formerly drew from Germany. The figures given for exports dealt only with goods which left the United States and gave no information concerning their arrival. Sir Edward referred to an example to the case of meat cargoes consigned to neutral countries now before the prize courts. He proceeded to analyze some of the published figures in order to demonstrate that they were misleading.

Sir Edward said that as a matter of fact the Government was doing what supporters of the blockade policy demanded. We cannot do more than we are already doing, he said. In regard to neutrals, Sir Edward said the Government was prepared to examine any alternative policy, if while it was more pleasing to neutrals the Government was convinced it was equally effective with the existing method. The Government, he said, was going to reply to the last American Note after consulting with the French Government Contraband Committee, which includes two representatives. The Admiralty, the speaker said, had done its work admirably during the last year. There were only three cases in which ships were dealt with without consulting that Committee. Sir Edward said it was time these attacks ceased for they must have a dispiriting effect on the Navy. Continuing he said the task of the Foreign Office is burdensome. It has to do its best to retain the goodwill of neutrals. It has to explain, justify and defend our interference with neutral trade. If we are to establish a line of blockade we must do it consistently with the right of neutrals and must let through bona-fide vessels to neutral ports. That is the intention of the supporters of the blockade resolution and is what actually is being done. We are unable to do more than attempt to stop goods and that being done we are applying the doctrine of continuous voyage.

Sir Edward said we quite agree that we want common action with our Allies and that is what we had with France when the Order in Council was issued with regard to neutrals. We are perfectly ready to examine any other method of carrying out our declared policy of stopping enemy trade than the one now adopted which might be made convenient and more agreeable to practise so long as it was effective. "I would say to neutrals that we cannot abandon our rights of interference with enemy traders and we cannot exercise that right without considerable inconvenience to their trade. They must answer one main question: Do they admit our right to apply the full principles applied by the American Government during the Civil War? According to the order of conditions we will do our best to prevent trade from reaching the enemy through neutrals. If they answer "Yes," as they are bound in fairness to do, then I would say let them do their best to make it easy for us to distinguish the right. If they answer we not entitled to prevent trading with the enemy, and if neutral countries take that line it would be a departure from neutrality. I don't understand how they will take that line. It is quite true that there were things in the last American Note, which if conceded to, would have rendered it impossible for Great Britain to prevent goods, even contraband from going wholesale to the enemy, but I do not understand the attitude of the United States or any other Government.

Sir Edward Grey in scathing terms contrasted Germany's attitude with regard to neutrals with the British attitude, and said if ever there was a war in which we and our Allies could employ recognized belligerent rights to their utmost extent it was this war. What would have been said by neutrals if we had done what Germany had done? The Secretary emphasised again what was the aim of the Allies and concluded by declaring: "We shall see the thing through to the end."

Says Present Blockade Measures Quite Satisfactory

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The Daily Telegraph, commenting editorially on today's blockade debate, says there is reason to anticipate that the Foreign Secretary will announce that the Government has reached no important decisions with reference to the foundations of our policy, and adds it must be apparent that we can institute no more drastic measures against the enemy than are to be found in the Order in Council. Any suggestion to the contrary is suspected because the facts are against it. This country may be content with the measures, which, if apparently slow, are sure, and which hitherto have been adopted without any severance of friendly relations with neutral powers. We have had experiences in the past of consequences of impetuous and overhearing conduct.

The nation will not go astray if it bears in mind warning finger posts of our history and seasons its enthusiasm and patriotism with caution and circumspection. It is a good motto that everything which is possible is not expedient.

ANOTHER PEACE RECRUIT

LONDON, Jan. 26.—A despatch from Stockholm says that Wm. J. Bryan in accepting membership on the Ford permanent peace commission intimated that he was preparing to leave the United States for Stockholm.

The Campaign in Mesopotamia

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The British Official Press Bureau today gave out the following communication dealing with the fighting in Mesopotamia:—
"From further communications, the recent fighting on the Tigris took place 25 miles below Kut-el-Amara, and not as previously stated, seven miles from Kut-el-Amara."
"The mistake arose through a misunderstanding at the India Office in connection with reference to telegrams from Essin, a position which is known to have been strongly entrenched."
"There is nothing further to report."

PEACE TALK BETWEEN SERBS AND GERMANS

LONDON, Jan. 26.—Germany is continuing her efforts to conclude a separate peace with Serbia, according to the Athens correspondent of the Daily Mail.

The correspondent states that Germany has offered to extend Serbian boundaries in the direction of Bosnia and Herzegovina and re-establish the kingdom under Austro-German suzerainty with Prince Eitel Frederick, Emperor William's second son on the Serbian throne.

NO LIVES WERE LOST

LONDON, Jan. 26.—Lloyds report says that the steamship Norseman, reported yesterday to have been sunk, has been beached and that no lives were lost.

Approves Transfer Of German Oil Tanker

LONDON, Jan. 26.—Lord Robert Cecil, Parliamentary Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, acknowledged, in response to a question in the Commons today, that the Government had approved of the transfer of the German vessel Purelight to the Standard Oil Co. He explained that consent had been given, as part of an agreement with the Company upon which certain restrictions had been placed in respect to exportation of lubricants, paraffin and wax to neutral countries. Lord Robert added that the United States had been informed of the transfer to American registry of vessels of other nations, so long as they were not used directly or indirectly in trading with other countries.

HOSPITAL BURNED

Paris, Jan. 26.—The Grand hotel at Wimercaux, near Boulogne, which was occupied as a hospital by 60 wounded British soldiers has been destroyed by fire. All the wounded were removed from the burning building without accident.

NOTHING DOING

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The German note on the Baralong case, declining to accept Britain's proposal for arbitration, was delivered to the Foreign Office by the American Embassy, today.

OFFICIAL

CASUALTY LIST

FIRST NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT

JANUARY 27th, 1916.

1841 Private William Hickey, St. John's. Admitted to the Third London Gen. Hospital, Wandsworth; enteric.
956 Private Segar Taylor, Carbonear. Admitted to the Third London General Hospital, Wandsworth; frostbite.
208 Private George Kane, 43 Job St. Admitted to the Third London General Hospital, Wandsworth; frostbite.

Additional Information

1360 Private Lawrence Horan, 267 Southside. Previously reported with enteric, progressing satisfactorily, Malta; Jan. 8. Now reported to be admitted to the Third London General Hospital, Wandsworth; enteric.
537 Private Jonathan Brett, Fogo. Previously reported with amputated toes, Malta; Dec. 24. Now reported to be admitted to the Third London General Hospital, Wandsworth; enteric.
291 Private Henry Bishop, Long Pond, Manuels. Previously reported with frostbitten feet, Malta; Dec. 15. Now reported to be admitted to the Third London General Hospital, Wandsworth; frostbite.

J. R. BENNETT, Colonial Secretary.

It may be better to lead the procession than to follow it—unless the leader happens to be riding in a black wagon with glass windows.

BERNSTORFF TALKS WITH LANSING

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Count Von Bernstorff, German ambassador, had another conference today with Secretary of State Lansing, over Lusitania negotiations. The Ambassador spent some time talking with the Secretary of State; then before leaving the State Department Building he spent some time dictating to one of the Department's stenographers, a document which he took with him to the German Embassy. It was made known in official quarters before the conference took place that the last German proposals were unsatisfactory and that the United States was pressing for full disavowal of the sinking of the Lusitania with the loss of 110 Americans.

Heroic Stand Was Made by Montenegrins

ROME, Jan. 26.—A despatch from San Giovanni di Meduati to the Idea Nazionale says that the Montenegrins made a determined stand on Mount Tarabosch in an effort to save the city of Scutari, but that the approach of a strong Austrian column forced the garrison to evacuate the place and the detachment on the mountain had to retreat. The women, it is stated, conducted themselves as heroically as the men, carrying on their backs, during the retreat, everything necessary to continue the struggle.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

GREY'S SPEECH ON THE BLOCKADE

London Papers Express Different Views on Grey's Speech Concerning the Blockade of Germany

LONDON, Jan. 27.—Editorial comment on Sir Edward Grey's speech delivered yesterday in the House of Commons on the blockade policy varies widely. Newspapers which have been supporting the Government such as the "Telegraph," the "Chronicle," and the "Daily News" are enthusiastic over the Foreign Minister's masterly vindication, but the "Times," "Post" and "Daily Mail" show no signs of relenting in their attacks and repeat their former assertions that the blockade has been ineffective and that far too much leakage has been getting through to Germany and that means for tightening economic pressure on Germany must be devised even though neutral countries should suffer.

The "Daily Graphic," which hereinafter has occupied studiously the ground of midway between the two groups of newspapers, is not at all satisfied with Grey's attitude. Grey's speech, says this newspaper, will be read with the gravest disappointment by the country who had hoped the Government was preparing for some new departure in its treatment of enemy trade. All we learn is that the Foreign Office is pleased with what it already has done and does not propose to do anything more. Grey acts as if the maintenance of the neutral trading is more important than ending the war.

The "Times" says the Government's decision not to establish a regular blockade will be a disappointment to our friends in America and President Wilson's Government. All official statements as to the difficulty of dealing with the questions under discussion, says the "Daily Mail," go to show that Grey is aware that the situation is not as it should be, neither he or Lansdowne is satisfied. Both tell us they are doing their best. What the country demands is that the supply of food materials shall be cut off from Germany and harping upon the difficulties by a Minister is not a good sign. Wars are not won by men whose minds are occupied with such qualms. Wars are won by men who refuse to be bound by judicial niceties but who are determined to stick at nothing in order to win.

War Briefs from Many Sources

LONDON, Jan. 27.—Hostilities from all fronts having dwindled to rather unimportant proportions on the political side of the war has again assumed the chief role of interest.

The British Parliament discussed what steps are to be taken to make more rigid the Government's efforts for keeping goods of all kinds being imported and exported in Germany. The British Labor members decided by an overwhelming majority to support the Government free in prosecution of the war.

The German Ambassador at Washington has presented to the American Government a draft note concerning the sinking of the steamer Lusitania, which it is believed will meet all American demands. This troublesome issue, which if accepted by the German Government will finally end the controversy, Britain has answered tentatively the American protest against holding up mails but will reply more fully to representations when France has signified her approval of Britain's attitude.

Hand to hand fighting between the French and Germans, near Neuville, took place, when the French tried to recapture the trenches captured from them by the Germans. Berlin reports that all the attacks were repulsed. The French, however, have taken from the Germans mine craters they occupied several days ago. An unofficial despatch says that the Bulgarians are invading Albania and have come in contact with and met defeat at the hands of the Albanian troops, led by Essad Pasha, Provisional President of Albania co-operating with the Allies.

Representatives of the Montenegrin Government, according to a Vienna despatch, coming by way of Berlin, at least have signed articles regarding the disarmament of the Montenegrin army, and Montenegrins are everywhere laying down their arms. The British House of Lords have passed the third reading of the Military Service Bill.

Have you seen our
**300 Candle Power
 KEROSENE and
 GASOLINE LAMPS
 and LANTERNS,
 'BRIGHT AS DAY'**
 Burns more air than oil

Come and see them
 or write for particulars

R. Templeton, St. John's.
 333 WATER STREET.

At Lowest Prices
**Gasolene
 "Veedal"
 Motor Oil**
 In Casks and 1 and
 5 gallon Tins.

SMITH CO. Ltd.

J. J. St. John
**FLOUR, PORK,
 BEEF & OIL.**
 Likely to go high.

We can save you
 —To arrive—
**FIVE ROSES
 QUAKER
 VERBENA
 ROBIN HOOD**

Very Choice Ribbed
PORK.
 Small HOCKS.
 Choicest SPARE
RIBS.
 Best PLATE and N.
Y. BEEF.

Everybody is talking of
 our
ECLIPSE TEA, 45c. lb
 as good as most 60c.

Silver-Ware ready
 to be delivered, so
 bring along your
 Coupons from **Monday, 27th inst.**

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



A TASTE
 of our Meat will convince you of
 its delicious flavor and splendid
 quality. We offer you only choice
 cuts of

THE BEST MEATS.
 Why not try ordering whatever
 you need for breakfast and dinner
 here to-morrow?

We feel sure that we can satisfy
 you both as to quality, fair weight
 and reasonable prices.

M. CONNOLLY
 Duckworth Street.

MY MESSAGE TO THE GERMAN KAISER

Unbidden Guest at His Christmas Feast

(Horatio Bottomley, Editor of "John Bull.")

As this is the Christmas number of the people's Sunday paper—long waited for and now appreciated by the whole country—I do not think I can do better than send a message to the Kaiser. It may be a little early in point of date, but nowadays, in order to adapt itself to the exigencies of modern conditions and to be in time to penetrate the utmost recesses of the world, every leading journal must be literally in advance of the times.

And so I will imagine that we are at Christmas—Christ Mass—the period of Peace on earth and goodwill towards men. And I am impelled to address a Christmas message to the Kaiser.

I wish the Government would relieve me of this task. And ere it be too late, I suggest that a fleet of 1,000 aeroplanes should be commissioned to fly over Germany on Christmas Day—over the trenches and the tents, over the villages and the towns—distributing a pamphlet explaining the power and might and inexhaustible resources of the British Empire; explaining that we have scarcely yet begun; that we have four hundred millions of population, unlimited wealth, and the control of the seas to draw upon; and that, even without the aid of our splendid Allies, we can view with indifference and disdain the impudent challenge, by a depraved and brutal people, of the claim of the Anglo-Saxon race to lead in the van of human progress. Such a message dropped, literally, from the skies would do more to counteract the campaign of lies with which the Germans have been fed for the past year than all the diplomatic circumnavigation of the Foreign Office and the Press Bureau. But if the Government will not adopt the suggestion, then perchance—and more than probably—this message may reach the German people.

Christmas! Christmas and the Kaiser—how weird it sounds, as, in all truth, it is. And yet I remember last Christmas—God! can it be that Thou has permitted another twelve months of the tragedy?—when, without formal truce, the voice of the angels called the Allies, and men ceased to kill; the thunder of the guns was silenced, the sword was returned to its scabbard; the "enemy" grasped the hand of the "enemy"—forgetting, for the while, their arms, as children forget their toys—and joining in a ballad which British and French and German could all understand, and sing together. It was a strange truce—but it was very human. And if only it had lasted for a week! Then indeed, might all have heard the call of Bethlehem to amity and peace. But it was not to be!

And so, to-day, I desire to talk with the Kaiser. And, in doing so, I must remember that I am talking to a German, and to a Prussian—which is the worst kind of German; and to a Hohenzollern—which is the worst kind of Prussian. And I want, if I can, to speak the mind of the British people I desire—in all reverence, to proclaim the Peace of God—there can be no truce with Satan. So now, Kaiser Wilhelm, your attention, please! Sixteen months have passed since by your insensate act the world was plunged into the agony of war. In this period you have witnessed the complete failure of your scheme. At this moment there is not a military expert in the world who believes that victory can ultimately fall to your army. This is the central fact of the situation. In more than a year of desperate fighting, the physical bravery of your troops—which more than once has won the generous admiration of their foes—has failed to achieve a single item of your programme. On the East, the armies of Russia are unbeaten. In the West your force are held in check behind an invincible line of triple steel. Paris is safe. Calais is beyond your grasp. Dover smiles at your future. The coasts of Britain deny you. Successive orgies of Teutonic "rightfulness" leave us unmoved, save to righteous anger and sterner determination. Meanwhile, your fleet, the pet child of your ambition, skulks in hiding, cowed without a contest, beaten with scarce a skirmish. Our seamen rove the ocean at their pleasure, vainly scanning the horizon for a glimpse of your flag. Your submarines have failed to retrieve your naval fortunes, while the industrial and economic life of your people blockade. Abroad, your proud dream of a Colonial Empire is a thing of dust and ashes. Only in the field of diplomacy can you point to any tragical success, and "diplomacy" and "publicity" are one. Bulgaria has turned traitor at your bidding. Greece cringes before your frown. In the Balkans, as in Belgium and in

Asia Minor, you have succeeded in establishing a reign of terror. But the end is not yet—or there. Accept this axiom. The resources of the British Empire—in men, money and material are inexhaustible. This is not hyperbole. It is economic fact. Your professors can confirm it. Your men of commerce know it. Your statesmen suspect it. No enlightened Neutral doubts it. It is a demonstrative truth and make you a present of it—by way of Christmas greeting.

AUSTRALIAN STATES DISFAVOR CENTRAL SITE

London, Jan. 20.—In view of the negotiations which from time to time have taken place in regard to securing a central site for Canadian Government offices in London, the experience of Australia in this respect is not without interest for the authorities in Canada.

Australia House, on the Aldwych site (which was put forward under the Earl Grey scheme as the location for the overseas Dominions), is about ready for occupation. Hon. Hugh Mahon, Federal Minister for External Affairs, has been endeavoring to arrange with the Agents-General of the several Australian States to take offices in the new building, but apparently with little success.

There are six States—New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania. Of those only one which is pledged to share the new building with the Commonwealth is Victoria, which was the original occupant of the Strand-Oldwych site, and whose offices at the junction of the Strand and Melbourne place are now incorporated in Australia House.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

WHERE TO GET THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

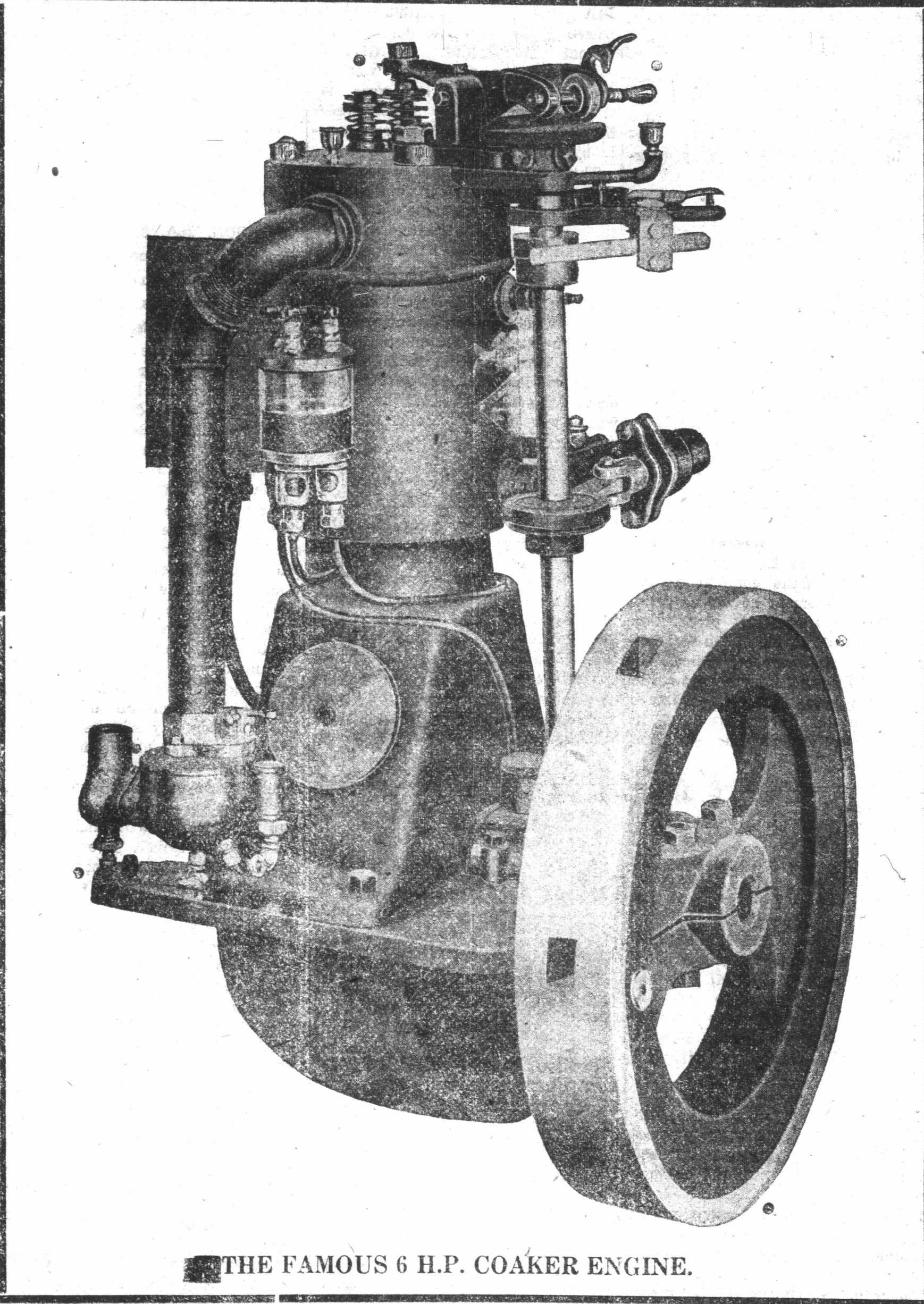
- The Mail and Advocate can now be had at the following stores:—
- Mayo's—Duckworth Street.
 - Mrs. Gallivan—Duckworth St. East.
 - Mrs. Peckford—Foot Signal Hill Rd.
 - Mr. Gosse—Plymouth Road.
 - Mrs. Kelly—King's Bridge Road.
 - Mrs. Hayse—King's Bridge Road.
 - Mrs. Brien—Colonial Street.
 - James Whelan—Colonial Street.
 - F. Fitzpatrick—Gower Street (top of Nunery Hill).
 - Mrs. Organ—Military Road.
 - Mr. Parsons—Catherine Street.
 - Mr. E. Parsons—Corner Hayward Avenue and McDougall Street.
 - Mrs. Wadden—Pleasant Street.
 - Mrs. Ebsary—South Side.
 - Mrs. Dounton—Fleming Street.
 - Mr. Fitzpatrick—Field Street.
 - Miss E. Lawlor—Head of Long's Hill.
 - Mrs. Bulger—Head of Carter's Hill.
 - M. A. Duffy—Cabot Street.
 - M. J. James—Cookstown Road.
 - Mr. Horwood—Barter's Hill.
 - Popular Store—Casey Street.
 - Mrs. Tobin—Casey Street.
 - Mrs. Cummings—Head of Casey St.
 - Mrs. Healey—Corner Water St. and Hutchings Street.
 - Mrs. Fortune—Corner Water Street and Alexander Street.
 - A. McCoubrey—(tinsmith) New Gower Street.
 - Mrs. Joy—New Gower Street.
 - Mr. Ryan—Casey Street.
 - Mrs. Collins—Foot Patrick Street, Water Street West.
 - Mrs. Keefe—Hamilton Street.
 - P. J. Morgan—Pennywell Road, Axford's—South Side.
 - Chas. Truscott—New Gower Street.
 - Miss Murphy—Water St. West.
 - Capt. Flett—Cor. Gower and Prescott streets.
 - Royal Tobacco Store, Water Street.

READ THIS!

TO THE FISHERMEN:--

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

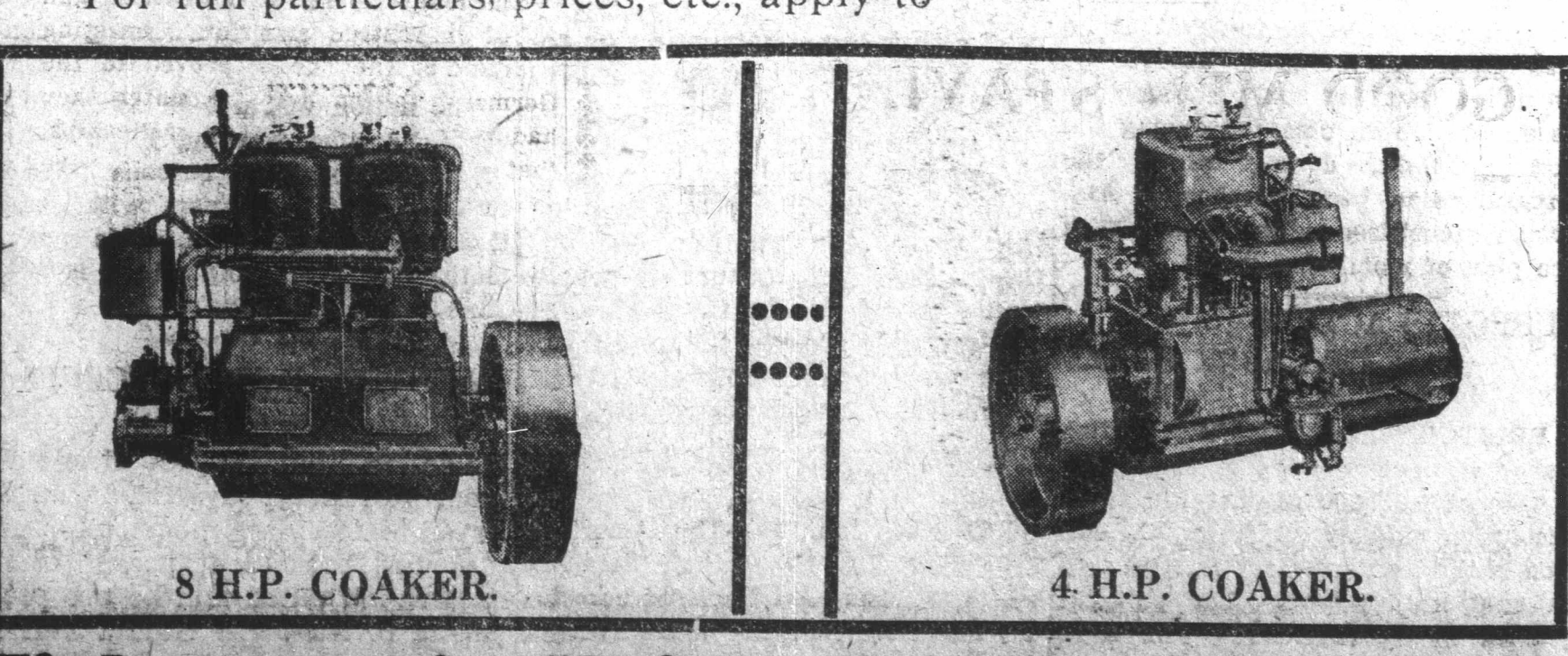
A Motor Engine made for the Union Trading Company by the largest Motor Engine Manufacturers in America.



THE FAMOUS 6 H.P. COAKER ENGINE.

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

It is above all durable, simple and capable of doing heavy work, it is not a toy engine. The Engine starts on gasoline, and when started operates on kerosene oil. The very latest improvements on Motor Engines will be found on the "COAKER." The man who buys a "COAKER" Engine from us saves \$50.00 on a 6 H.P., \$80.00 on a 8 H.P. and \$40.00 on a 4 H.P. Engine. We have the 4, 6 and 8 H.P. Engines on exhibition at our premises. We also sell 12, 16 and 24 H.P. "COAKER" Engines; all 4 cycle make. Send along your orders for spring delivery. For full particulars, prices, etc., apply to



Fishermen's Union Trading Co., Ltd.

THE BEST IS CHEAPER IN THE END
 Order a Case To-day.
"EVERY DAY" BRAND
 EVAPORATED MILK



Job's Stores Limited.
 DISTRIBUTORS

Drum Hoops For Sale.

We have a quantity of
DRUM HOOPS
Which we will sell at
12c. per bdle.
to clear.

Fishermen's Union
Trading Co., Ltd.

Spats! Spats!! Greatly Reduced.

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

GAITERS

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

RUBBERS

Ladies' Long Rubbers. \$2.85

—Also—

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

Nicholle, Inkpen & Chafe
Limited.

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

100 GOOD LOGGERS

Are still required by

A. N. D. CO.

For the Logging Camps at

Millertown & Badger.

Wages Average \$24 and Board.

GOOD MEN STAYING TO End of Chop

Will be paid \$26 per month.

TAKE TRAIN TO MILLERTOWN OR BADGER.

Where Krupps Failed--More German Blunders

One of the remarkable things about the war, says an exchange, is the manner in which it shattered almost at a blow the German authorities' belief in the superiority of the German naval guns. For many years learned theorists had speculated upon the rival merits of the British method of gun-making and the German method. A few shots fired in actual war disposed of the whole problem, and disclosed the overwhelming superiority of the British weapon.

The British naval gun is manufactured on what is known as the wire-wound system; the German on the jacket and hoop method. Both have this in common, that the gun is composed of a number of tubes shrunk tightly on each other. But the British armament-makers also gird the inner tubes with strands of steel ribbon or wire, wound at enormous pressure, the object being to strengthen the tubes circumferentially to give them an elasticity and resilient background on which to absorb the tremendous concussion which shivers the gun when the explosion occurs. On a 15-inch weapon as much as 170 miles of wire is wound round the inner tubes at varying tensions, the maximum being about 50 tons. The German trust exclusively to the superiority of their steel, its purity, and homogeneity, and they build their guns up only with a series of tubes and hoops.

The German naval authorities and the Krupp experts never ceased proclaiming the superiority of the German gun. They asserted that the British gun dropped at the muzzle after being fired a certain number of times and produced elaborate statistics to prove that their 12-inch guns had an efficiency of 50.59 feet. lb., against 31.10 accepted to the British weapon. They also figured out that the "life" of a 13.5-inch British gun, such as many of our best Dreadnoughts are armed with, only allowed of the firing of 60 rounds, whereas their own weapons were stated to be good for 220 rounds. The British authorities made no reply in the way of statistics to show that the Germans were wrong, and were quite content to allow to go unchallenged the German taunt that Britain had been dubbed by her great armament firms, who, on account of the extensive and costly plant involved, declined to abandon the inferior and obsolete wire-wound guns.

One consequence of the cocksureness of the Germans in the incomparable superiority of their weapons was that they adhered to a very recent date to the 11 inch weapons, while the British had advanced to a 13.5. The result was that when war declared no German Dreadnought had been completed which carried a gun larger than 12-inch. Our smallest main Dreadnought weapon, on the other hand, was of this calibre, and we had many which mounted 13.5, while soon after the war we introduced a still more formidable 15 inch weapon—the best gun, as Mr. Churchill said, the navy has ever had. Ship for ship, the British navy accordingly possesses an immense advantage over its German rival in the size of guns—we leave the Germans to claim any superiority they please in "efficiency figures." But that is not all. The Germans omitted to take cognizance of the fact that, independent of efficiency figures, the large calibre gun discharges an enormously increased size of projectile means a correspondingly increased weight of high explosive inside. The 12-inch projectile, which weighs 750 lbs., contains about 80 lbs of high explosive, which bursts in contact with a ship. The 13.5 projectile weighs 1,400 lbs., and contains double the high explosive of the 12-inch, while the 15-inch projectile is of 1,930 lbs., weight, and the explosive of correspondingly increased proportions. The consequence of the German blunder in persistently adhering to the smaller-sized gun is that every projectile from a British warship has the potentiality of inflicting much greater damage amongst men or machinery internally, in virtue of a greatly increased "bursting charge" of explosive.

The longer range of the British gun and the vastly superior bursting charges of the shells, proved to the Germans, in the first encounter they had with Britain's latest battleships, that their jacket-hoop naval guns are obsolete. Never was there such a fiasco as the attempt of Germany to establish herself a worldpower, and then to find out, after she had thrown the gauntlet, that her navy, "the second most powerful in the world" was obsolete. This is why the ships built to challenge British supremacy are relegated—the majority of them even without a trial in war—to the contemptuous duty of guarding a canal.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

THE MID-WEEK PROGRAMME AT THE NICKEL.

"THE HOUR OF THREE."

THE TENTH THRILLING EPISODE OF THAT GREATEST OF ALL SERIALS

"THE EXPLOITS OF ELAINE."

"SHE WALKED ALONE."—A beautiful social drama.

"THE HUMAN HOUND."—A very funny Keystone comedy.

A BROADWAY STAR 3-PART PRODUCTION.

"IN THE DAYS OF FAMINE."

A powerful melo-drama by James Oliver Curwood, produced by Vitagraph, featuring Dorothy Kelley, James Morrison, Dorothy Hall, and James Cooper.

COMING—A great two-part CHARLIE CHAPLIN comedy, entitled: "WORK."

GERMANY IS BEATEN SAYS NEW YORK PAPER

A Few Months More and There Will Be No Shadow of Doubt Anywhere, Says This Authority—Peace Impossible Yet.

New York Tribune.—The time has come in the great war when right and justice and humanity are to be vindicated. German defeat is already a thing that can be distinguished only from the careless and the thoughtless. For the German people the war has become an agony and a nightmare, and there is left hardly a home that does not feel the cost in life and suffering of the dream of world empire and the lust for supremacy. A few months more and there will be no shadow of a doubt anywhere as to the outcome of the war. Germany had been defeated and in her suffering she is now turning eagerly toward peace.

That peace should be desired by all men, but not until it is possible to procure a peace that will be a settlement, not until it is possible to write a peace which for generations hereafter will remain as a warning to those who seek to set aside the laws of humanity and because they are strong to trample in the mire and ashes the weak, the women and the children. No such peace is possible while the martyrdom of Belgium endures and the Germans speak as masters in King Albert's land.

Many thousands of Americans who have sympathized with France and with Britain, who recognized that the cause of the Allies was the cause of civilization and justice, the cause of American democracy as well as of European earnestly hope that France and Britain will stick to the task so nobly begun until the work is done and the foulest assault upon civilization.

ation that history records has been thrust back, until those who sought by violence and by crime to conquer the world are returned home, empty and stricken.

The task of Great Britain and France now is the task that confronted the North in 1864. The issue of the Civil War was assured, if politics did not prevent what arms had made possible. America persevered and a nation was restored and the blight of slavery abolished. It is for France, and Britain to persevere now, that there may be an end, not a true—a decision, not a postponement. And Belgium is the test of all tests. Who can desire peace while there is left one man of German allegiance on Belgian soil to perpetuate the regime that has written its characters upon the temples and the homes of the Belgian people?

The noose which is at the German neck should be tightened, not loosened; that hand which is at the throat of German economic and commercial life should be contracted, not slackened, until Belgium is freed. Then, and only then, can it be possible or honorable or decent to talk of peace. It is a hopeful sign that Germany is talking peace—it is a sign that the madness is passing, that the lust and violence are vanishing. But it is to the Belgian field that the world must look for proof that peace is possible. If the war has been a war for civilization, as France and Britain have declared, there can be no peace while the work of civilization remains incomplete.

Attempted Revolt In Rio de Janeiro Nipped in Bud.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 22.—A well-planned attempt to start a revolution and overthrow the government of President Braz was frustrated by the recent arrest of more than one hundred petty army officers stationed in Rio de Janeiro, the authorities announced to-day.

Confessions have been obtained from some of the men imprisoned on an island in Rio de Janeiro bay. They have admitted, it is reported, that the so-called "Sergeants' rebellion" was financed by wealthy revolutionists. Ostensibly the "sergeants rebellion" grew out of discontent over the failure of the federal senate to raise the pay of petty officers and privates. Government officials learned that the revolutionists planned to seize the army and naval arsenals, the forts guarding the bay and other points of strategic importance and then force the retirement of President Braz and his government.

Secret service agents learned of the plot and the leaders were arrested on the day the revolution was to have started. Mounted patrols and armed marines broke up two meetings of soldiers and took into custody all the revolutionists.

RACING RENEWED.

London, Jan. 13.—The race course association in announcing the opening of a race meet in Windsor in the latter part of the week, says the principal objection to racing has been the pressure that it put on the railway association and therefore it has been stipulated with the government that nobody will be allowed to attend the races who must travel to Windsor by train. The association will have detectives at all nearby railway stations and any person caught coming to the races by train will be barred from attending all future meetings.

Submarine Warfare

Sixteen months ago the State Department's Ancona note might have seemed to the American people to ring with the vibrant note of steel. But they have read many chapters of state department rhetoric on the violation of international law, the slaughter of innocent civilization, inhuman and barbarous acts.

The American people recall with shame how many months back it was that the Lusitania horror was committed, how frequently since then the rights of the United States have been defiled and the submarine crimes repeated. The American people recall with indignation how much our government has talked about it all, with no complete satisfaction ever given us; how in Washington's dealings with those infamies, it always has been palaver, never power.

And the American people, sick beyond endurance of talk that can never impress those who are guilty of the submarine piracies when nothing is ever done, cannot but think how, when after more than a year we have reached the stage where the submarine atrocities are only transferred from the German to the only transferred from the German to the Austrian name, the end of the next year may merely see the same things done under the flag of the unspeakable Turk. Then, after another era of State Department notes, we may expect to see the Bulgarian colors run up over the undersea pirates for yet more of the old horrors.

NOTICE

ALL Trinity District Assessments for the District Council should be sent to the Treasurer, MR. GEORGE FOWLOW, of Phillip Trinity East.
J. G. STONE, D.C.
dec24,2m,d&w

THE CRESCENT PICTURE PALACE.

"IN THE DARK"

A 3 Reel Feature by the Lubin Company with Ethel Clayton, Joseph Kaufman and Rosetta Brice.

"HIS REGENERATION"

A Strong Essanay Drama Presenting G. M. Anderson.

"THE PROFESSOR'S PAINLESS CURE"

A Vitagraph Comedy with Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Drew.

BARITONE DAVE PARKS Singing Classy Ballads
SOLOIST and Popular Songs.

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

Furniture for Hard Wear and Home Comfort

AS a New Year Special we are offering our many friends and customers in the outports a large stock of Household Furniture, built on fine solid lines, and guaranteed to withstand hard wear and good service.

This stock includes every thing needed for the comfortable furnishing of a home. White Enamel and Brass Bedsteads, Dressing Tables, Washstands and Chairs for the Bedroom, Tables, Arm Chairs, Dining Chairs, Sofas, Canvas and Linoleums. A specially low price will be made on all immediate orders, and full particulars, with prices, will be sent by mail on application.

Any order received by us will receive immediate and careful attention, and will be packed and shipped by first available express or steamer. For good goods, prompt services, and reasonable prices try the

U. S. PICTURE & PORTRAIT CO.,
COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS.

FISH For Sale!

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

Fishermen's Union Trading Co.,
Provision Department.

KING CONSTANTINE IS IN CONSTANT FEAR OF ASSASSINATION

Paris, Jan. 22.—Official denials of the allied ultimatum to Greece, reports of which were spread Monday by a Berlin news agency, were followed to-day by despatches from Vienna, quoting the Neue Freie Presse, the semi-official Austrian organ, as stating in a des-

patch from Sofia that Greece yesterday sent a note to the Entente powers demanding evacuation of Greek territory by the allied troops.

Private advices from Athens continue to hint at an impending Greek revolution, and add that King Constantine is in constant fear of assassination. His body-guard has been doubled, and the monarch rarely appears in public, the despatches say.

IN STORE

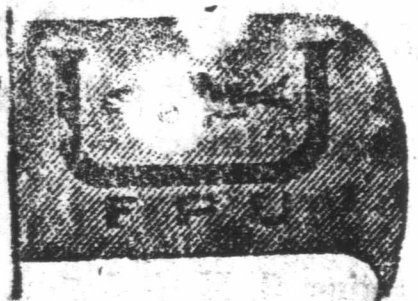
387 Bales

No. 1 HAY

The Quality is
Extra Good.

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., JAN. 27th., 1916.

"DOC" MOSDELL

THE CITY was again yesterday evening "shook to its very foundation" by the loud and vindictive outburst of The Star. Mosdell unable to control his temper uses up two columns of his funny paper in abusing Coaker and all and sundry connected with the F.P.U.

Mosdell has become so sore at his failure to kill Coaker and smash the Union that even the devil himself couldn't surpass, if he tried, the attempts of Mosdell, the hired assassin, the purchased puppet, of those who would keep under as they have in the past the Toilers of Terra Nova.

Now suppose we ask Mosdell a few questions in connection with Mr. Coaker's trip. Mr. Coaker, says Mosdell, has gone to Canada and the United States to investigate "the American system of manufacturing boneless fish and their cold storage system." Is there any crime in that? Coaker has had to do in this respect what the Morris Government promised to do, but failed to perform.

Anyone looking over Coaker's record the past six years cannot but be struck with the thought that Mr. Coaker will succeed and succeed advantageously to Newfoundland in his present mission.

As to the American public putting a "gold brick" over on him, we don't think any such thing is likely to happen. The American people generally appreciate a worker and it goes without saying that the thousands of Newfoundland's sons in the State of New York and Massachusetts will extend to President Coaker a hearty welcome to their adopted home.

The noble president, says Mosdell, has said some very unkind things about Mr. Piccott. Well did The Star man, this learned Doctor Mosdell, ever say anything unkind of Mr. Piccott? Does Mosdell want us to republish in our columns the article he wrote while editor of this paper, attacking Mr. Piccott in the most abusive manner? Perhaps Mr. Piccott's friends would like to see what Mosdell said of him just two years ago. Mosdell then was boiling over with hatred over his defeat in Harbour Grace, and he availed of his position on this paper to strike Mr. Piccott in a most unbrotherly and unchristian manner. However, if Mosdell wants

us to republish this attack we will do so—not that we relish it, but just to show the public how much Mosdell's utterances can be trusted.

As regards the dredge which Mr. Piccott purchased, we contended before and do now, that the dredge was not worth the purchase price paid for her; and we go further and state that the public accounts will show that this dredge has cost the Colony twice as much as it should. The vessel is, unsuited in many ways for the work she is expected to do. Mosdell knows this to be true, but he will cling to anything that can be used to "kill" Coaker.

Some few months ago the public were "startled" to read in The Star a solemn warning that they were going to "war increasingly on Coakerism." They tried everything from abuse to revealing the confidential records of their late place of employment and altering them to suit his contemptible actions; but the people of St. John's were not so foolish or easy gulled by such methods, and despite the "heavy artillery" of Adelaide Street army the Union is still afloat. Mosdell is now sore and disgusted that his mission has failed and he sees Coaker and the F.P.U. growing stronger as days go by.

Comparing President Coaker to a "human parrot" reminds us that the only human parrot in this town is the "Spoiled Doctor" of The Star. He is now barking like a mongrel at the phases of the moon. Mr. Coaker can well afford to treat with silent contempt the dirty insinuations of such as Mosdell.

Mosdell need not worry over the thought that Mr. Coaker has pocketed any "Two-dollar" per-barrel flour profit, because it has been distinctly stated that no such profit was made on flour by the F.P.U.

Mosdell yesterday announces the fact that he is going to Bay-de-Verde the next election. Well what do you know about that anyway! It would indeed be something worth witnessing to see Mosdell address the electorate of that district and hear him explain why he has attacked the Fishermen of this Country and their Leader.

President Coaker, says the ignorant of fish factories, of marine slips and of power plants, fares forth light heartedly to place contracts for \$250,000 worth of the fishermen's money in what as far as his knowledge goes may be a "pig in a pike."

Now Mosdell and Thistle need not worry over any such catastrophe. Mr. Coaker has clearly demonstrated to this Country that he understands, and thoroughly understands too, the needs of the Fishermen Toilers of Newfoundland.

Resolutions empowering President Coaker to commence operations at Catalina were passed at the late Convention of the F.P.U. held here in St. John's.

Now we suppose what makes Mosdell so sick is the fact that he was "overlooked" by the fishermen when they were discussing this Catalina project.

We reproduce on this page some of the opinions Mosdell held of Mr. Coaker not long since. They are worth reading, as they show how consistent Mosdell is. Just read Mosdell's view of Coaker and his programme written by Mosdell before he sold himself to his present masters. Note the fact that he thinks Coaker is right in asking for Bait Depots for the fishermen; and note also that Mosdell says that Coaker—the man who has led it (F.P.U.) along the difficult way has proven his right to the TRUST AND CONFIDENCE OF THE TOILERS.

Coaker still holds that confidence of the 23,000 Union men, and they as well as Coaker, can afford to laugh at such small fry as Mosdell-Thistle & Co.

MOSDELL'S BOOMERANGS!

"PRESIDENT COAKER'S APPRECIATION OF THE PUBLIC NEEDS OF THE COUNTRY IS STRIKINGLY SHOWN BY THE PLATFORM ADOPTED BY THE F.P.U. IN THE RECENT CAMPAIGN." — MOSDELL, in The Advocate, Dec. 20, '13.

"For the F.P.U. has come triumphantly through the fire of affliction and grievous Persecution and COAKER THE MAN WHO HAS LED IT ALONG THE DIFFICULT WAY has proven his right to the TRUST AND RESPECT AND CONFIDENCE OF THE TOILERS." — MOSDELL, in The Advocate, Dec. 20, 1913.

"What more needed by this Colony than a practical reorganization of the Marine and Fisheries Department and the extension of the Pension Scheme until it is applicable to all aged and incapacitated of both sexes? Of what more desirable than Bait Depots; Free Education; State Insurance and Long Distance Telephones? It is for these that COAKER STANDS IN PUBLIC LIFE AND FOR THE ACCOMPLISHMENT OF THESE ENDS HE (W. F. COAKER) IS BACKED BY A FOLLOWING OF TWENTY THOUSAND FISHERMEN." — MOSDELL, in The Advocate, December 20, 1913.

WORLD'S PRESS

Chicago Tribune—The voluntary system should be ended now while we have the opportunity to establish a proper system of citizen service in peace. Our own history summons us to this duty. England's experience challenges us.

New York Evening Post—The British Empire, according to the German minister of finance, will go down like Belshazzar's empire. He also said that food is cheaper in Germany than in England or France. If his predictions are no more accurate than his statements of fact, British need not worry.

Springfield Republican—The Frankfurter Zeitung is delighted with what it seems President Wilson's conversion to militarism and the German idea of the state, but adds: "Naturally, there is much greater danger of militaristic misuse of the naval forces than there is in the case of the army." When a German writer says anything which it would be hard to prove, he lets it go with a "naturally." Which, of course, is natural enough.

Philadelphia Record—In a little while the British and French will get nets and traps and speedy destroyers into the Mediterranean, and the prospect of a crew operating a submarine in the Mediterranean will be as gloomy as the fate of the unrecorded submarine that used to depredate upon merchant steamers and send noncombatants to the bottom in the English Channel and the North Sea.

New York Herald—Germany has made of her entire submarine naval service pirates and maritime outlaws—nothing else. As pirates' death by shooting is honorable, death by hanging from the yard-arm is the fate which should be dealt out to those who without warning murder women and children on passenger ships. Here in New York once the customs was to hang them in chains and let them rot.

Providence Journal—Admiral Dewey is still vigorous at seventy-eight, and, having read the allegation, he courteously calls Boy-Ed a liar. The admiral's denial is comprehensive and conclusive. No body need have any doubt about the facts after reading it. The admiral says: "There is absolutely no truth in this statement. No coal, provisions or supplies of any kind were received from Hong Kong by the squadron under my command during the war." The hero of Manila Bay will now be put where he belongs by Count Bernstorff, and the free and unfettered German press of this country. Admiral Dewey is a snake in the grass and a creature of Great Britain, and he ought to be driven out of the United States.

New York Sun—Greece, because she was unable to make up her mind which way to strike, now faces the peril of being crushed helpless between the upper and nether millstones. Prompt action upholding her alliance with Serbia might have saved both countries; or early opposition to the allies might have prevented their gaining foothold on Greek soil. However bitter her fate now, there can be little sympathy with Greece, since she suffered Constantine to buy it with treachery.

Toronto Weekly Sun—The whole number of males in Canada at the last census, from infancy to dotage, was 3,800,000. Taking no account of emigration, of which there has been not a little, the whole number of males of military age would be about 1,250,000. We are about to devote the half of these, or more, to war. To the army will go 500,000; on munitions supply for foreign orders are engaged, Mr. Bertram tells us, 100,000; and in the service and equipment of the army here are probably engaged 100,000 more.

New York Times—Meanwhile, most of us will be slow to believe that patriotism is an illusion, or that manly resolution, endurance, valor, are not high and heroic qualities. Men could not live if they had not something worth dying for. If we cannot but think of lone hearts, of unreturning footsteps, or brave women mourning their brave dead, or their brave living who "ventur'd love an life a youth for the great prize of death in battle," let us remember the fortitude, the love of country, the readiness for the self sacrifice which these men showed or are showing.

New York Sun—Can the supermen in all nations to-day defy the will of the average man and have their way with reluctant peoples who may possess the machinery but lack the will to rule? Every historic institution in the world to-day is undergoing a fight for existence. Democracy is no exception to this. Together with hereditary autocracy, representative government by the people is on trial. Is civilization to belong eventually to the superman or to the average man? Are war and peace to be the playthings of Carlylean heroes or are they to be eventually under the control of what Lord Northcliffe calls the common people? It will be a long time before Europe can give a satisfactory answer to this question.

New York Post—The principle that the lives of noncombatants on merchant ships are safe from attack is one of the few firmly established principles of international right; to abandon it would mean to sanction pure terrorism as a substitute for legitimate warfare. Throughout the operations of the Alabama in our Civil war, it never occurred to Admiral Semmes to make the slightest departures from that principle to increase the effectiveness of his great campaign against the commerce of the North tremendous as were the odds in the face of which the confederacy was fighting. To yield in this matter at the beginning would have been shameful shirking of duty; to yield now would be, in addition, abject surrender of an honorable position to which our government has committed itself in the most solemn and uncompromising way.

FISHERMEN, ATTENTION!

FIRST CLASS INVESTMENT.

38 per cent. Dividends in Four Years.

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

Fishermen's Union Trading Co. Ltd.

Water Street, St. John's.

GLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS

JANUARY 27

SYDNEY, New South Wales, founded, 1833.
Tim Ryan, tried in Supreme Court, and acquitted, for the murder of Michael Morrissey, found dead in Signal Hill prison, 1847.
J. Anderson born in Scotland, 1855.
German Emperor born, 1859.
Michael MacNamara died, 1877.
George M. Hayward married Miss Duder, 1891.
Capt. Thomas Geran, seal-killer, died, 1894.
House opened under Winter ministry, 1898.
Gilbert Clapp died, 1899.

THE LOVE THAT NEVER DIES

THE glad, joyous days of childhood will vanish.
Flowers will bud, then bloom and decay;
The birds will depart, the clouds swiftly banish
The sunshine that brightens our pathway to-day;
Loved ones will die, ties will be broken,

Hearts will be crushed with sorrow and pain;
Lips will be sealed—no word be spoken
Telling us if we shall meet them again.

Soon, ah too soon, we wander from mother,
Forgetting the kisses her dear lips have pressed;
Saying goodby—maybe forever,
For birds don't return to last Summer's nest;
We may wander as aliens from home and from country,
Forgetting each friendship, forgetting each friend;
But a mother's pure love will follow us ever,
And her prayers forever to heaven ascend.

Some hearts may be true, some friends be faithful,
Never forsaking when all goeth well,
But when the sorrows of life sweep upon us

Where are these friendships? No one can tell.
Faces will frown; hearts they will harden,
Those whom we trusted will leave us alone,
But dear old Mother will always be yearning,
Weeping and praying—and waiting—at home.
—Will D. Muse, in Memphis Commercial Appeal.

Chicago Police Trying to Clear Up Mystery

Sons of Millionaire Broker Charged With Trying to Kill Parents.

(CHICAGO, Ills., Jan. 18.—Further investigation into the alleged conspiracy of Irving and Herbert Urdike, to kill their parents, were undertaken to-day by the police, who are co-operating with the Urdike family in clearing up the mystery still surrounding the case.
Furman D. Urdike, millionaire retired broker, to-day still refused to furnish bail for his sons, both of whom are in custody charged with conspiracy to commit a felony. Although it was said at the time of the arrest that Herbert Urdike was held only as a witness, a statement by the boy's father, that he considered his sons equally guilty, and the report that Herbert had married a Chicago cabaret entertainer, influenced the police to investigate further.
According to the police, Herbert Urdike, on January 8, married Miss Nellie de Onsonne, at Crown Point, Ind. The authorities say a marriage license is on file at the county clerk's office, in Crown Point, showing that the ceremony was performed by a justice of the peace. The young woman and Herbert however, deny that they are married.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

Reid-Newfoundland Co.

Columbia Ignitor Cells.

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

Water Street Stores Dept.

Splendid Pure-White Lawns and Muslins By the Pound.

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

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

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

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

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

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

UNION OF CHAMPNEYS HOLD ANNUAL PARADE

(Editor Mail and Advocate) Dear Sir—I wish you to grant me space in your esteemed paper for a few words about parade. On a Monday we met at our hall as the day appointed for our annual parade of the great F.P.U. and to our success we had a fine, favourable time. We left the hall at 12 o'clock, went East as far as English Harbour and returned and went back on the East side of Champneys and returned to the Temperance Hall. When we arrived there to our surprise we found everything in good condition for the inner man, prepared by the ladies of the F. P. U. men of Champneys East and round the Harbour to Champneys West.

Well, Sir, everything was bright and pleasing to us, and the good lady served us with the refreshments which we all did justice to. The chairman then called for order and he got order in a very kind and appreciating way. The Chairman gave a speech on President Coaker and the great F. P. U. and its success and the great work it has done for the toilers of old Terra Nova. He then called on some of the members to say a few words to us. Joseph J. Walters and Deputy James Etheridge, also Friends Giles Field, James Moody (senior), Robert Nurse, Louis Goldsworthy, Joseph Hiscock, Robert Miller, Jas. Freeman, Geo. Freeman, of John; and Robert Hart, all of these gentlemen gave us lively speeches on the Union and its great leader W. F. Coaker, also one member volunteered for to give a speech, Wm. Rendell, he being full of vim for the Union.

I can tell you, Sir, we had a real Union time, why the ladies were full of Union spirit, and we could only say it was good time for all present. We could not find any words good and generous enough for the ladies, they being so prompt to come and help us with such a good supper, and our wish is that may, each and all present at our parade of 1916 be able to attend the parade again if spared another year. Before we brought our meeting to a close we gave three cheers for King and Empire and Mr. Coaker, the toiler's best friend; and also the ladies of Champneys who so willingly helped us to enjoy ourselves.

After this the Chairman gave us a few more words on the great F. P. U. and its mysterious leader W. F. Coaker, and he brought the meeting to a close by the singing of the National Anthem.

THOS. C. WALTERS, Chairman
Champney's East,
January 18th., 1916.

The Allies and Their Undisclosed Plan of Attack

Col. George Harvey, Editor of The North American Review, known and trusted by most of the men who count in public life on both sides of the Atlantic, relates in the January issue of The Review a conversation with "The Foremost Cabinet Minister" in Great Britain. Inasmuch as the conversation may be found to contain a prophecy regarding an as yet undisclosed plan for bringing the war to a successful conclusion, the writer of the Toronto Globe's War Summary makes no apology for reproducing part of it. Col. Harvey, asked by "The Foremost Cabinet Minister," presumably Mr. Asquith himself or Mr. Lloyd George, what his opinion is as to the duration of the war and its course, says: "First that while Germany can be made to suffer privations through the activity of your fleet she can never be starved into submission. Secondly, that the French and British troops cannot reasonably hope to cross the Rhine in preponderating numbers." The Minister made no sign, but asked quietly, "And then?"

"That the only sure method of winning a real triumph," continued Col. Harvey, "is while holding a great body of the enemy to protect their west front, to train, equip and officer, with the aid, maybe, of the Japanese, a mighty, irresistible Russian army. And that would require time—deliberate dedication of at least two, and probably three, years to make certain the result. The Minister sighed, and said: 'I cannot admit that you are right. I do not insist that you are wrong. But,' he added slowly, and with the utmost seriousness, 'there may be another way'; and then, after a moment, he elucidated his thought with aptable precision and particularity—but not for publication.

It is useless to speculate as to what this undisclosed plan is which involves neither the breaking of the front in France nor, presumably, the smashing of the eastern German lines by an irresistible Russian army. There are only two other possible plans: one an invasion of Germany from some point on the North Sea, or the penetration of the Germanic lines of defence by an advance across the Balkan Peninsula to the Danube. It may be that the spring campaign, to which the world is looking forward, will reveal the Balkans as one of the chief spheres of operations. At the present time the Germanic armies there are still on the offensive. The Austrians are on the point of occupying the capital of Montenegro, a great Austrian fleet, including three dreadnoughts, is reported to be at Cattaro for the purpose, doubtless, of dominating the Albanian coast, while at Salonika signs multiply of an intention on the part of the Bulgars, Germans and Turks to attack the Allies before they become too strong. It is admitted that there are already a quarter of a million French and British troops on the Salonika front. Then taking Salonika under these conditions looks like a stiff proposition, but the Germanic powers propose to tackle it, and the French are making preparations by blowing up railway bridges on the Salonika-Dedeaghat line."

LAST CHAPTER IN THE FAMOUS DANBURY HATTERS' CASE

Danbury, Conn., Jan. 19.—The last, and what may be the most momentous, chapter in the history of the famous Danbury hatters' case, in which D. Loewe and Company, of this city, sued more than 200 members of the United Hatters of North America, under the provisions of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, for boycott, and recovered \$252,000 damages and costs after ten years of litigation, was opened in the United States District Court in New Haven to-day, when Judge Edwin S. Thomas granted a motion of foreclosure made by attorneys for Loewe and Company.

The order is directed against 140 of the defendants, and the foreclosure proceedings run against 140 separate pieces of property in Danbury and 30 in Bethel and Norwalk. In nearly every instance the home of a defendant is involved.

To repeat an old saying in a new way is wit.
To repeat a new thing in an old way is a blunder.
A new thing in a new way is art.
READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

BRITISH

THE POWER OF PROTECTION

Buying a BRITISH SUIT Means PROTECTION from High Prices

BRITISH

PROTECTION in Material.
PROTECTION in Style.
PROTECTION in Fit.

BRITISH

Every Man and Boy Needs PROTECTION Have It!

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

NOTICE OF REMOVAL AND PARTNERSHIP!

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

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


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

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

Squires & Winter,
Barristers, Solicitors
and Notaries.

New Bank of Nova Scotia Building,
Corner Beck's Cove and Water Street.

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 Maunders' clothes stand for durability and style combined with good fit.



John Maunders
Tailor and Clothier
281 & 283 Duckworth Street

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

Serbia's Call For Assistance Plight Stricken People Most Pathetic

The cold weather undoubtedly kept many from attending the open meeting held on Monday in the I.O.O.F. temple in aid of the Serbian relief, which committee was formed last week with the mayor as president. A short musical programme preceded the address given by Mlle. Helen Losavitch, the "Serbian" volunteer nurse, who has been visiting Canada and the United States in the interests of her stricken country and people.

The meeting on Monday was one of the deepest interest. Over a year ago Mlle. Van der Velde addressed a large audience in this city in a plea for her country of Belgium, and her story was graphic and pitiful, and the result of this Belgium's woman's visit was a liberal response financially, and an awakened interest in everything pertaining to Belgium. The story told by Mlle. Helen Losavitch was equally as moving as one as was Mlle. Van der Velde's, told by one who herself participated in many who listened to the address could not but have their hearts burn within them for the wrongs and sufferings now being endured by the sturdy little nation far across the sea, who was now in the crucible.

After being introduced by Mayor Walter and in the course of her address on conditions in Serbia, Mlle. Losavitch related many of the same incidents as she embodied in her address before the Women's Canadian club a couple of weeks ago.

Daughter Of Ambassador.
Mlle. Losavitch, who is the daughter of the Serbian ambassador to the Court of St. James, was herself a volunteer nurse, and went through the wars between Serbia and Turkey and Serbia and Bulgaria, as well as serving in Nish during the present struggle. She told of hospital conditions in her country; that nearly all nurses were volunteers, and there were few who had expert training. When the war broke out there was no hospital accommodation, no supplies, and the beds used for patients when hospitals were improvised were of rough boards, with a pallet of straw, and on these patients would have to lie in their suffering for six and seven weeks at a time, three patients being crowded in what were called "two beds." The present war had been unexpected on the part of Serbia, and so there was nothing to help out the poor, wounded soldiers, no anesthetics, no clothing, no instruments, no bedding, and often no food. Not were surgeons to be had, and at one time while nursing in Nish, Mlle. Losavitch had to wait five days before a surgeon could be brought to the hospital.

Very vividly Mlle. Losavitch described the condition of the Serbian soldiers when they were brought in from the front—exhausted from loss of blood, cold, hungry, dirty and worn out from the rough transportation in ox carts, many of them looking more like animals than men.

Frightful Atrocities.
Twice had the Austrians invaded Serbia, and twice had the brave little army of her country driven them back. In the first invasion the country people and non-combatants in the towns and cities remained in their home, but the cruelties inflicted by the Austrians on the peaceful inhabitants could not be imagined or pictured. The atrocities perpetrated were indescribable, for they killed, murdered and burned alive over 5,000 Serbians. In one village into which the Austrian soldiers entered, they built a huge bonfire and gathered fifteen to twenty of the villagers, tying them together with ropes, and made them dance about the fire, afterwards driving them into the flames at the point of their bayonets there to be burned alive. Into her own hospital Mlle. Losavitch told, was brought a little lad about 8 years old, who had been one of ten or twelve boys ranging from 8 to 15 years of age, all of whom had been tied together defencelessly by the Austrian soldiers, and then a volley turned upon them. All the lads were killed except the one brought to Nish, and on his tortured body was found no less than seven wounds. Little babies were killed and sometimes tortured before the very eyes of their mothers. These instances were authentic and came directly or indirectly, under the personal knowledge of the speaker.

Horrors of Typhus.
Without bitterness, but with a sad truth coloring her words, Mlle. Losavitch described the horrible outbreak of typhus brought into Serbia, intentionally, probably, by the Austrians, who left their sick and wounded at a city in the north of Serbia, which was a calling point for troops passing through to the battlefield. In the outbreak of fever many doctors, and nurses, British, American, Russian and French, died as victims of the plague.

Also was described by the speaker the number of orphans there were in Serbia, many of whom were living in the woods and forests of the country; many of the boys were with the army and were killed off by the enemy in high glee; others became a prey to the wolves and other wild beasts that infest the mountainous districts of the land.

Serbia was now attacked by Germany, Austria, Bulgaria, Turkey. What chance had she to stand up against so many foes? Conditions in Serbia at the present moment were terrible. Over ten thousand people were starving, and yet the whole nation was buoyed up with a wonderful confidence that they would come out of the struggle victorious; they believed they were fighting for liberty, and that right and justice in the end should win. There were hundreds of thousands of people now in Serbia, Albania, Montenegro and Greece who were waiting for ships to come to them laden with food and warm clothing.

In her closing address, Mlle. Losavitch very feelingly spoke her thanks to the people of Canada and the United States, who had answered to the call of need from Serbia, and were sending generously their gifts—Hamilton Spectator.

"DO IT NOW"

INSURE WITH
Nova Scotia Fire Underwriters Ag'ncy

STRONG LIBERAL PROMPT

All Policies Guaranteed by
THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY
NEW YORK.

STEER BROS.,
Agents for Nfld.

ORANGES AND ONIONS

Now due per Ss. "Tobasco":
40 CASES SWEET ORANGES, 420'S
100 CASES SMALL ONIONS, 5'S

George Neal
PHONE 261.

FOR SALE

That desirable Business Premises situated in HANT'S HARBOUR, comprising of
Wharves, Retail and Fish Stores, and New Shop.

Apply to
ALAN GOODRIDGE & SONS, Ltd., St. John's

Rev. Dr. Jones at Victoria Hall

Rev. Dr. Jones last night addressed the members of the Royal Oak Lodge, I. O. O. F., at Victoria Hall, taking as his subject "Rites". He eloquently referred to the trials and difficulties into which the Empire had fallen in the past, but from which it had emerged triumphantly and believed that the difficulties besetting Britain to-day would be again successfully overcome as before by the brave efforts of her soldiers and sailors. The large audience were delighted with the address and a hearty vote of thanks was accorded the Rev. Gentleman, proposed by Bro. N. Andrews and seconded by Bros. Cave, S.A., and H. E. Cowan Esq.

OBITUARY

MR. JAMES CLANCE. There passed peacefully away on Saturday the 22nd inst., at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. R. Dwyer, wife of the principal teacher of the High School, Holyrood, a time-honored veteran in the person of Mr. Jas. Clance of Hr. Grace. Although having attained the ripe old age of 88 the deceased was hale and hearty, and within a few days of his demise no way could he enjoy himself better than to be out inhaling the free breeze of the salt sea, and conversing with those who spent a life time at that vocation.

The deceased was a typical Newfoundland, having spent a life-time in the building up of his country, both on Labrador fisheries and foreign voyages, likewise the sealing industries of the early sixties; wherein he made his mark as a true seaman with the famous seal killer, Capt. Dan Greene, and afterwards was engaged with that noted man of Hr. Grace, known as Capt. Martin Smart, one of the smartest men that Conception Bay ever produced. He also sailed with Captains N. Hanrahan, D. O'Neil, Jas. O'Keefe, Fitzgerald, (better known as "Stormy Tom") Thos. Greene and Henry Thomey.

These were the days of the brig and brigantine, in which our lamented citizen proved his worth. When on a voyage with Captain O'Keefe at Labrador, his ship having parted both her chains was driven out of Corbett's Hr., near enough an Island, that Clance proved he was a typical sea-man by jumping from the bowsprit into the surf of the sea and landing safely on the said Island, where he lay surrounded by storm and sea for three dreary days and nights, after which he was rescued by the fishermen of the place.

When his sons grew up he carried on a very successful planting business at Dead Island, Labrador; where by his hard work and energetic ways he accumulated sufficient means for his declining years. His funeral was conducted by Undertaker Murphy of St. John's, took place yesterday, and was largely attended by a concourse of people from Holyrood and outlying settlements. High Mass and Office was celebrated for the repose of his soul at Holy Cross Church, Rt. Rev. Monsignor Veitch as celebrant, and Frs. Finn and Sheehan as deacon and sub-deacon. He leaves to mourn, one daughter, Mrs. R. Dwyer of Holyrood, three sons, Thomas, Patrick and Michael, residing now in U.S.A., where the latter commands a vessel sailing out of Gloucester; and one sister at Hr. Grace.

The writer joins in the general sympathy that is expressed to the bereaved relatives and friends of the deceased.

W. K.

Holyrood, Jan. 24, 1916.

LEAGUE HOCKEY TO-NIGHT.

The ice in the Prince's Rink is in excellent condition to-day and the first league hockey match, Terra Novas vs. Vics, takes place to-night.

Passengers to connect with the Glenora at Placentia should leave here by the train to-morrow morning.

LOCAL ITEMS

There will be a meeting of St. Thomas's Men's Bible Class at Canon Wood Hall this evening, when the Rector will deliver an address-subject, "The Child."

Corporal Geo. Hunt who received wound while in action with the Canadians at Ypres is now in a convalescent home in London, is doing well, and in due course will be good and fit again for active duty.

It is likely that the Reid Nfld Co. will soon start to erect a large shed which will be used for the handling of inward freight. The shed, we hear, will be one of the largest of its kind in St. John's.

The basket ball games for the C.C.C. will begin on Monday night, next and the hockey matches will be held Tuesdays. Interesting games are looked for and medals will be awarded the winners in both classes.

The proceeds of the Curlers' Association's work on Thanksgiving Day will total about \$1,000 nett. This is some \$300 more than the promoters anticipated. All connected with this worthy movement for our Soldiers and Sailors deserve congratulation.

Yesterday afternoon there was a meeting in the Board of Trade rooms of the Nfld. Bible Society preliminary to the annual session, which takes place at the College Hall to-night, many important matters were discussed.

Monday evening, Annie, the 12 year old daughter of Const. John Nugent pluckily rescued a little boy named Graham aged 5, son of Mr. T. Graham, druggist of Connors'. The little chap would have gone under the ice near Bowring's Bridge but for the action of the little Nugent girl.

We hear that at a recent meeting of the C.C.C. Management Committee, Mr. James Parker, the popular and respected principal of the firm of Parker and Monroe was unanimously chosen as chairman of the Committee a position so ably filled by the late Hon. John Harris. No more popular appointment could be made for Mr. Parker is a man of original ideas and sound business methods and we well assured that the Cadets will prosper under his supervision.

THE METAMORA FROM GLOUCESTER.

The schr. Metamora, Capt. John Lewis, arrived here yesterday from Gloucester, where she had been with a cargo of herring from the S.W. Coast. On the run down she called at Louisburg and loaded coal for Job Bro. & Co. and came here in two days from that port. She will fit out here for the Banks and should get away next week to the S.W. coast for bait.

WHY?

(Editor Mail and Advocate) Sir,—I notice in this morning's "News" a letter signed "A. G." under the caption of "Jail the Whiskey," in which a weeping wife in court is quoted as saying to the Judge that he should jail the whiskey but let Pat go free. Why in all such cases is the stigma thrown on the unfortunate Pat. Its about time to cut this slur on the Irish out.

Yours, "SHAMROCK."

CONTINUES IN BUSINESS

In connection with our reference to Mr. Thos. Peel's going out of business made yesterday in a conversation which we had since with Mr. Peel we find we were in error in a sense. Mr. Peel does not go out of business this year, has imported his goods as usual, but will do so after the end of 1916. He has leased his premises to Mr. P. Cowan to take effect at the end of the present year. We make this explanation in justice to Mr. Peel.

C.C.C. Resolutions of Sympathy

Catholic Corps Extends to Family of the Late Hon. John Harris Sincere Condolence.

(Editor Mail and Advocate) Dear Sir,—Catholic Cadet Corps would be greatly obliged if you would find space for the enclosed Resolution, which was passed at yesterday's meeting (the first held since the death of Hon. Mr. Harris.) Yours truly, E. T. FURLONG, Secretary.

RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY.

WHEREAS it has pleased the Omnipotent Ruler of all things to call from our ranks our esteemed brother member, the late Honourable John Harris.

AND WHEREAS Mr. Harris was, for over twenty years, prominently identified with the Catholic Cadet Corps, and Chairman of its Executive Committee for the past ten years.

BE IT RESOLVED that the Catholic Cadet Corps extend its heartfelt sympathy to the family of the Honourable John Harris, who for many years, as member and Chairman of the Committee, by general appropriations of both time and money to the work of the Committee, has been of inestimable benefit to the Corps; and who, by his unselfish and untiring devotion, not only to the welfare of the Corps, but to public interest generally, has set an example of good citizenship, which all should imitate but few could hope to equal.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that a copy of this resolution be sent to the family of the late Honourable John Harris; that a copy be entered in the minutes of the Committee; and that the resolution be published.

OUR VOLUNTEERS.

Yesterday the volunteers were drilled in the armoury and squads went to the South Side Range for Rifle practice. There are now 92 men in H Company, and recruiting the past week or more has been very slack. It is likely the men will leave here for active service about the middle of next month.

BONAVENTURE FOR RUSSIA

The S.S. Bonaventure sailed for Russia from Glasgow on Wednesday last and is the last of the Newfoundland steel ice-breakers to go over to keep the port of Archangel free.

OUR THEATRES

THE NICKEL.

The mid-week programme at the Nickel Theatre yesterday attracted large audiences, both at the afternoon and evening performances, and everyone was delighted with the splendid pictures. "The Exploits of Elaine" is always attractive. From the start there has been wonderful interest in it and each succeeding chapter draws larger audiences. Last night's episode was faultlessly portrayed and was very favorably commented on. "In the Days of Famine," a three reel feature film by the Vitagraph Co., was also very popular with the crowd. The entire programme will be repeated this evening and it is sure to draw large attendances.

STABBED HIS SON

Tuesday evening a man and his son who had imbibed too freely had a set in at Baine Johnston & Co.'s archway. The father who had a knife in his hand stabbed the son severely in the arm and hand and the man was attended to by those about. Both belonged to a nearby outport.

CHILDREN PLACED.—Thomas

Warren, of Woods Island, Bay of Islands, wish to place two motherless children aged nine and five years. Any person willing to take such children as their own, should communicate with the above.—Jan 4, f, daily

SHIPPING

The S.S. Lady Sybil is now loading codfish at Crosbie & Co.'s for the Mediterranean.

The schr. Earl Kitchener leaves here to-day for Gibraltar for orders, taking 2300 qts. codfish, shipped by Crosbie & Co.

The S.S. Sagona will shortly be put on the route between St. John's and Sydney to relieve the freight congestion there. She should leave Sydney to-day for this port and arrive here Saturday.

The S.S. Noordam which put in here short of coal had an excellent band of 30 pieces on board, and as she steamed out of port yesterday "Dixie" and other well-known airs were played by the musicians. Some members of the "Noah's Ark" Peace party were on board and while the ship was here took in the city.

Parade Rink open to-night. Ice in excellent condition. Terra Nova Band in attendance.

DIPHThERIA AT ROBINSON'S

Two Persons—A Husband and Wife Dead

Diphtheria developed last week at Robinson's Head in the family of a man named Gillam. The man and his wife who were stricken with the malady died of it and three children were also ill of the disease. It is of a very violent kind we learn from Dr. Brehm but up to date the disease has been confined to the one residence. Dr. Bethune and Magistrate McDonnell are looking after matters there.

"The College Girl" a Good Bill

Was Thoroughly Enjoyed by All Present—Specialties Were of a High Order—Billy Webb Wins New Laurels.

To a crowded house last night, the Klark-Urban Co. presented one of the best dramas we have yet seen them stage, namely "The College Girl." This justly celebrated theme is one of Justin Adams best productions and the delineation given it by the Klark-Urban people last night, was but an added demonstration of the very marked histrionic talent this excellent theatrical combination possesses. The piece depicts college life in a most realistic manner and in the plot of the story in the social as well as the scholastic life of the college can be detected these little faults and foibles, jealousies, plots and counter plots which add excitement and interest to what might otherwise be commonplace and prosaic. Nor was the element of tragedy absent, a love story, catching and interesting was exemplified and mirth-provoking comedy was an element which was most attractive. Our people are known to be keen critics of the aspirant to dramatic distinction, but nothing but praise was heard from those who attended last night's performance. Adverse criticism was non-existent.

As regards the performers, the usual high class work was done in their respective roles by Messrs. Urban, Klark, Brower, Patterson and Tenney, while Maisie Cecil, Lillian Dean, Aurilla Clarke, and Marion Allan were simply inimitable. Billy Webb as a "Rube" brought down the house and Aurilla Clarke as his daughter was magnificent. Right here we want to draw attention to the excellent specialties of last night. They were away ahead of anything yet given. The comic songs of Billy Webb kept the house in roars, the dancing, singing and juggling of Tenney and Allan were splendid and the musical specialties by Klark-Urban most effective. To hear "The Holy City" on the cow bells with piano accompaniment, was alone worth the admission fee. Go to-night and see the repetition of Klark-Urban's best show.

Annual Meeting St. Bon's L.A.

New Officers for 1916 Elected—Reports Presented Were Very Satisfactory—Pres. Ryan Presented With Cheque For \$1000.00.

Yesterday afternoon the annual meeting of the St. Bon's L.A. was held in the Aula Maxima and was largely attended. The reports presented were very satisfactory and the President was present with a cheque of \$1000, proceeds of fees, teas &c., bridge parties, and a donation of \$100 from a friend. Rev. Bro. Ryan thanked the ladies cordially for the excellent work they have done for St. Bonaventure's. The following officers were then elected for the ensuing year:

President—Mrs. V. P. Burke. Vice-Pres.—Mrs. J. Duchemin. 2nd. Vice-Pres.—Miss Coughlan. Treasurer—Mrs. M. Atkinson. Secretary—Mrs. M. O'Driscoll. Asst. Secretary—Miss Mollie Shea. Committee—Mrs. P. C. O'Driscoll, Mrs. J. W. McNeilly, Mrs. (Dr.) Scully, Mrs. P. Kennedy, Miss M. Bates, Mrs. M. Summers, Mrs. J. Jardine, Mrs. W. E. Bearns and Mrs. T. J. Edens.

Votes of thanks were accorded His Grace the Archbishop, and the Knights of Columbus for the use of the Archbishop's Library and club rooms in which to carry on the work of making comforts for the soldiers and sailors, and also to the retiring officers, Mrs. O'Driscoll, Mrs. McNeilly and Miss M. Bates for their valuable services during the last year. The condolence of the Association was extended to the family and relatives of the late Hon. J. Harris, and of Hubert Meehan, David Walsh and John Fitzgerald, ex-pupils of St. Bon's who have laid down their lives for King and Country, after which the meeting closed.

BROKE HER WRIST

Mrs. Fitzgerald of George's Street in coming over a stairs at her home yesterday afternoon tripped and fell, breaking her left arm at the wrist. She suffered great pain and was taken to hospital by Mr. Eli Whiteway.

THE "IDALIA" REPORTED

To-day the Marine and Fisheries office had a wireless from Cape Race reporting the schr. Idalia. Her present position is lat. 43.52 N., long. 38.39 W. She left here a few days ago from Baine Johnston's for market and was no doubt spoken by some ship equipped with wireless, which reported her.

ICE MAKING IN GREEN BAY

Bowring Bros. coastal department had a telegram to-day from the S.S. Prospero saying that ice is forming rapidly in Green Bay and that with N.E. winds the coast will be blocked hurriedly with heavy Arctic ice. The Prospero left Tilt Cove on her way South to-day and will call at Little Bay.

LOCAL ITEMS

Rt. Rev. Monsignor McDermott, V.G. of the Cathedral, has been confined to his room the past couple of days suffering from a severe cold.

The "Gladiator" with 933 brls. herring; the "J. R. Bradley," 755 brls., and the "J. B. Young," 854 brls., left Woods Island yesterday for Lunenburg, Me., Gloucester and Bucksport respectively.

T. O'Neill, from Long Beach, Trepassy, very ill, and a boy named M. King, with a sore leg, arrived by the Trepassy train to-day and were taken to hospital by Mr. E. Whiteway.

Inspector General Sullivan was much improved yesterday and his many friends will be glad to hear that he will soon be able to leave the hospital.

The "Alembic" is again loading oil at Job Bros. & Co. for New York. Capt. T. Doyle, who was mate of the ship, has resigned to take the position of Chief Officer on the S.S. Newfoundland with Capt. Winsor at the seal fishery.

Yesterday afternoon Constables Tobin and Embery arrested on the Court House steps a man who had come over from Bell Island. He was under the influence and was using fearful language. He served in the British Army in the Mediterranean and when his 12 months service expired came here on leave. He was fined \$2 or 7 days by Mr. Hutchings, K.C.

OBITUARY

MR. RICHARD VOISEY

It is with feelings of sincere regret we record to-day the death of Mr. Richard Voisey, wheelwright, of Haggerty Street. The deceased succumbed to an illness of very brief duration.

Mr. Voisey was a man well known both in St. John's and the outports, having carried on a wheelwright business in George Street for many years, and his demise will be regretted by a large circle of friends.

Deceased had reached his 60th year and leaves a wife and 10 children to mourn him. Four of his sons are fighting for King and Empire, three of them being with the Newfoundland Regiment and one serving in the British Navy. There are 4 daughters and 2 sons living at home. He is also survived by 6 brothers and a sister, three brothers and his sister residing in Canada and the United States.

The funeral takes place at 2.30 p.m. Sunday. To the sorrowing widow and family The Mail and Advocate extends its condolence.

Japan to Build Three Capital Ships

Outlining Navy Programme Admiral Kato Speulates on the Result of a War with Us.

TOKIO, Jan. 22 (Correspondence of The Associated Press).—One super-dreadnought, two cruisers, one destroyer, three submarines and two special service ships constitute the program of naval building for Japan for the coming year. Admiral Kato, Minister for Marine, explained the naval expansion project before the Budget Committee of the Diet yesterday in response to an interpellation. The battleship will be about the same type as the Fuso and Yamashiro, which was recently launched, and will carry twelve fourteen-inch guns and sixteen six-inch guns. The two cruisers will have a speed of 28 knots. They will probably be in the nature of light scout ships. Their armament has not yet been decided. The submarines will have a displacement of 700 tons each, a speed of 18 knots on the surface, and 10 knots in the water, and will carry one gun.

Admiral Kato expressed the opinion that the war in Europe would not necessitate any considerable alteration in the naval armament of the great powers. He fully recognized, he said, the effectiveness of aircraft and submarines as weapons of offense as demonstrated in the present war, but he believed that these facts hardly affected the position of the battleship as an engine of war. The Minister said that equipment was now being provided on ships against air attacks. He was confident that the dreadnought remained the basic unit of great navies.

The Admiral further said that in deciding the armaments for new battleships the naval authorities preferred the twelve fourteen-inch gun principle to the eight fifteen-inch of the British and German navies, because they deemed the former more advantageous than the latter from the viewpoint of naval tactics. Furthermore, the authorities believed that there would occur no change in the shape and size of warships and naval guns in the near future. The Minister's remarks brought out the fact that Japan's eventual program included the establishment of a first line fleet of eight battleships and eight great battle cruisers.

Admiral Kato was asked particularly by K. Kobayashi, a member of the committee, as to the comparative strength of the Japanese Navy and those of Great Britain, Germany and the United States. The member also wanted to know whether the naval authorities were confident of victory in case of war—for instance in the case of war with the United States. He asked what plan the navy had in case the United States attacked Japan with her naval strength twice that of the Japanese Navy. To this Admiral Kato replied that figures do not always decide the issue of a battle. He is quoted as having added: "If the American Navy invades Japan we have only to encounter it with the best tactics and art of warfare, to the last vessel and last man, meanwhile relying on the dignity of the august Emperor and the strong support of a sixty-million navy. This is the decision of our navy in such an eventuality."

Almost every woman likes to have a husband that she can snub occasionally.

After a woman becomes the wife of a great man she wonders what causes his greatness to evaporate.

Prohibition in Ontario

(Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.)

Under the present provincial local law 572 out of 847 towns and cities in the province of Ontario, Canada, now ban the saloon. That is a record to which other provinces may well aspire, and is a tribute to the steady educational campaign of the temperance leaders which has had its effect on a singularly homogeneous and morally responsive population.

But this measure of success does not satisfy many citizens who wish provincial prohibition. Having done so well by local prohibition, they must press on for a measure that will include the entire province, Toronto as well as the rural hamlet. To secure this end a committee of 100 citizens has been organized, with headquarters at Toronto. The group is non-partisan and inclusive in its personnel. The one test of admission is hostility to the drink traffic. Under its lead an effort is to be made that promises soon to force upon the provincial legislature the square issue of prohibition; and unless the temper of the people in recent local prohibition campaigns has been misread, conditions for a popular uprising against the saloon there never before were so good.

The reasons are not far to seek. Some are old, and some are new, and forced upon the attention of voters and taxpayers by the war in which Canada is taking part. The example of European belligerents in dealing drastically with the liquor sales since the war opened has not been overlooked by Canada. Her own experience with mobilization, training and sending to the front splendidly virile youth has forced upon her knowledge of the ban that liquor can be when vended near the military camps or in towns adjacent to them.

Last but not least; rising national and community debts, the duty of avoiding all economic waste, and the folly of letting a traffic continue that invariably brings burdens in its train, these are having their effect on the Canadian elector; and he plans to abolish a line of trade in which neither producer nor consumer really profits, and because of which the state always has large bills to pay.

The enquiry into the Thompson fire continued yesterday in the Court House till 6 p.m., three witnesses having been examined.

AUCTION SALE.

For Sale by Public Auction on the South Side premises of JOB BROTHERS & CO., LTD., on Saturday next, 29th inst., at 11 o'clock a.m., Sealing Gear and Utensils belonging to S.S. "Nascopie," to be sold in lots as follows:—

- Lot No. 1—2nd Hand Tinware and Galley Utensils.
 - Lot No. 2—2nd Hand Prizes, Bats, Flagpoles, Gaffs, Hatchets, etc.
 - Lot No. 3—2nd Hand Stoves.
 - Lot No. 4—2nd Hand Sealing Pumps, Oars, etc.
 - Lot No. 5—2nd Hand Life Belts, etc.
 - Lot No. 6—2nd Hand Bunk Fittings, Deck Sheathing, etc.
 - Lot No. 7—2nd Hand Iron Paint.
- Inventory can be seen on application to
- A. S. RENDELL & CO., Auctioneers.
- Or
- JOB BROTHERS & CO., LTD., Managers for Liquidators, Nascopie Steamship Co. Ltd. Jan 27, 28, 21

The Best

American Mayo's...

15c Plug.

At the Royal Cigar Store, Bank Square, Water Street.

CASINO THEATRE. THIRD WEEK.

KLARK-URBAN COMPANY.

MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.30.

TO-NIGHT,

"THE COLLEGE GIRL."

VAUDEVILLE BETWEEN THE ACTS.

Friday and Saturday, "THE GIRL FROM OUT YONDER."

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