

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

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

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GREECE WILL JOIN ALLIES AS SOON AS SHE FEELS SAFE

Greeks Future Policy Will be One of Military and Not Political Considerations-Will Attack Bulgaria as Soon as She is Convinced Allies Have Sufficient Troops For Successful Offensive

LONDON, Nov. 12.—All doubts as to what road Greece would choose out of the middle caused by the divergent views of her political leaders, and as to how the policies of the Cabinet could be rendered compatible with the opinions of adverse majority in the Chamber, were today dispelled by the public dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies.

"We Shall Not Sheathe the Sword"

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Rumors have been current for sometime that Churchill would resign his seat in the Cabinet, and go out on active service at the front. He is a Major in the Oxford Yeomanry.

Churchill was serving as First Lord of the Admiralty when the war began, and filled that office until the formation of the coalition cabinet last May, when he took the position of Caster in the new Cabinet, Balfour being made First Lord of the Admiralty.

The Nation Determined Says Sir E. Grey

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Reaffirmation of Asquith's pledge regarding the Entente Allies' terms of peace delivered at the Lord Mayor's banquet on Nov. 9, 1914 was made by Sir Edward Grey to-day in a written answer to a question put by Sir Arthur Markham, Liberal member of parliament for Mansfield division, Nottinghamshire.

THEN WHY PROTEST AGAINST SEIZURE OF CARGOES

BERLIN, Nov. 12.—Answering a portion of the Socialist party concerning the question of food prices Dr. Von Bethmann Hollweg, German Imperial Chancellor declared that the population of the country could be completely assured that the hopes of the Entente Powers of starving Germany would be disappointed.

Why 'Zealandia' Was Searched

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—An explanation of the recent search of the American steamer Zealandia by British sailors off Progresso, Mexico, was made to the State Department today by Charge Barclay of the British Embassy, who said that the vessel was on the high seas at the time, and not in Mexican territorial waters, as had been alleged.

The Zealandia, Barclay had told Counselor Polk, anchored about three quarters of a mile outside the line of Mexican waters, and was boarded by a party from a British cruiser and searched for contraband, an admitted right of belligerents.

Water Supply At Lemnos

LONDON, Nov. 12.—When the first British naval force landed at Lemnos, near the entrance of the Dardanelles, they were surprised to find that the island, which has an area of nearly two hundred square miles, and a population of nearly thirty thousand was practically destitute of drinking water, except for uncertain supplies from a few small springs.

A "BOUQUET" FOR CALAMITY HOWLERS

BERLIN, Nov. 12.—The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung recognizes the moderate (sic) tone of the speeches recently made in the British Lords by Lords Loreburn, Milner and Curzon, says the Overseas News Agency, but it doubts whether their suggestions, looking to a way out of the dilemma will lead to sensible peace proposals which, as is well known, Germany is always ready to consider.

TURKS AND BULGARS PROTEST TO GREECE

BERLIN, Nov. 12.—According to reports from Athens, received at Budapest, the Turkish and Bulgarian Minister at Athens have entered a protest couched in friendly terms against the presence of Anglo-French troops in Greek Macedonia as not in accordance with Greek neutrality, says the Overseas News Agency.

A WORTHY EXAMPLE

LONDON, Nov. 12.—It is officially announced that Winston Spencer Churchill, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster has resigned from the Cabinet and will join the army in France.

OFFICIAL BRITISH

The Governor, Newfoundland: LONDON, Nov. 12.—France: Mining and artillery operations. Russia: Success on the Styr, total number of prisoners, 3,500. Italian: Offensive continues successfully.

FRENCH

PARIS, Nov. 13.—The following official statement was issued last night by the French War Office: "Artillery battles of unusual violence are reported during the day in Belgium, in the region of Bus, in the Artois district, in the sector of Foss Calonnneto, north of the Somme, near Sompiere, between the Meuse and the Moselle, and in the redoubt of Apremont. There were no infantry action by the army of the east from the sixth to the tenth November, but there were many reconnaissances, without any serious engagements.

During the day of Nov. 10th, the Bulgarians subjected the railway station at Krivolak to a violent bombardment. Upon the left bank of the Goina we have captured the village of Krusevac and Sirkovo. In the region of Vaandovo and Babrovo no event of importance has occurred.

ITALIAN

Rome, Nov. 13.—Further progress at several points by Italian troops is reported in an official statement issued to-day at the headquarters of the General Staff.

SERBIAN

PARIS, Nov. 12.—The Serbian legation in Paris made public the following official communication from the Serbian Government, dated Nov. 10: "Serbian troops have occupied in good order the defences south and east of Kraljevo, east of Ivagnitz, and also east of the left bank of the Mor-

WARNS BRITAIN WATCH GREECE

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—A London cable this morning in the New York Herald says Dr. Dillon, in a special despatch from Rome to the Daily Telegraph, warns the British Government to keep a close watch on King Constantine, as it is generally believed in Italian Ministerial circles that Bulgaria and Greece have reached an agreement, and that, taking advantage of the dissolution of the Chamber, the King, as head of the army, may suddenly invade Albania and occupy Monastir.

CHURCHILL WILL ADDRESS COMMONS MONDAY

LONDON, Nov. 13.—Churchill intends to explain the reason for his resignation at the sitting of the Commons on Monday, according to the Times' parliamentary correspondent. Mr. Churchill will review the war his term as First Lord and will justify operations of the Admiralty during his term as First Lord and will justify the expeditions to Antwerp and the Dardanelles.

ALL IS WELL WITH FRENCH RESIDENTS

PARIS, Nov. 12.—The French Minister at Cetinje telegraphs that all French citizens in Montenegro are safe and well. Communication between Montenegro and the outside world is extremely difficult.

Asquith Sorry to Lose Services of Churchill

Correspondence Between Premier and Churchill Shows Why Latter Has Resigned—Has Now Placed Himself Unreservedly at the Disposal of Military Authorities

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The following published between Asquith and Churchill: "When I left the admiralty five months ago, I accepted office and the few duties at your request, to take part in the work of War Council and assist the new Ministers with a knowledge of current operations, which I then possessed, in special degree, and which I offered to put upon record in the minutes of the Committee of Imperial Defence and memorandum I circulated in the Cabinet. And I draw your attention at the present time to these. I am in cordial accord with the decision from a smel War Council and appreciated the intention you expressed to me six weeks ago to include me among its members.

MOTHER AND CHILD HAD NARROW ESCAPE

Mrs. John W. Costello, wife of the lightkeeper at Ferryland, arrived by train yesterday at the Station. She hired a vic. to drive her to her sister's residence, LeMarchant Road, and on alighting from the wagon with her child she missed the carriage step and fell heavily to the ground. How she and the child escaped serious injury is a miracle.

YOU WILL FIND THEM EVERYWHERE

Letters received from East Cambridge by friends in town, states that amongst the crews of ships leaving Boston with supplies for the Allies are lots of Newfoundland seamen. The many friends of James Sullivan Cooper, Garrison Hill, will be pleased to learn that he took a trip over to Liverpool, England, in one of the cargo boats and is expected to return shortly. The Newfoundland boys intend giving him a good time on his arrival, as "Jim" did his bit. "Jim" is a brother of Mrs. W. Jocelyn, this city, and also Mrs. T. M. White and Mrs. W. Mahoney.

OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST FIRST NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT

- NOVEMBER 12, 1915
207—Private James Alexander Bendell, 235 Water Street West. Dangerously ill, fever, Nov. 6.
1061—Private Jeremiah Francis Ryan, 17 Flower Hill. Dysentery; arrived in England.
696—Private Joachim Murphy, Mundy Pond Road. Died on board hospital ship Morea, Nov. 7; shrapnel buttock.
68—Private William Wallace Kearney, 9 Livingstone St. Dangerously ill, Nov. 9.
NOVEMBER 13, 1915

The Following Additional Information Respecting Casualties Already Reported:

- NOVEMBER 12, 1915
616—Private Eric Shannon Martin, 294 Hamilton Avenue. Wounded severely; able to get about on crutches.
1303—Private Chesley Mercer, 48 Spencer Street. Discharged from hospital fit for service; gland trouble; arrived in England.
J. R. BENNETT, Colonial Secretary.

BLUFFING THE POPULACE

BERLIN, Nov. 12.—Appreciating the fact that the Socialist Party is convinced that Germany is possessed of sufficient supplies of food, the Imperial Chancellor declared that the authorities had further decided to remove all speculation in bread. Dr. Von Bettmann Hollweg explained that the Entente Powers had deceived their nationals by misrepresenting German discussions regarding the question of food prices as signs of weakening in energy the German nation, which he said was sure of victory.

FRENCH CAPTURE MEN AND MUNITION

PARIS, Nov. 13.—A small French war vessel, having a crew of ten, surprised off Crete, a schooner carrying arms and ammunition, forty-eight Turks among whom were 11 officers, and captured all men and material.

LOSS OF SUB. E 20 CONFIRMED

LONDON, Nov. 13.—An official statement given out to-day by the Admiralty announces that the British submarine E-20 has probably been sunk by the Turks in Marmora Sea. The statement says, the submarine E-20 which was on detached service in the Sea of Marmora, has not been communicated with since Oct. 30, and it is feared that she has been sunk. The enemy has already announced that three of her officers and six men of crew have been taken prisoners.

DISORDERLY ON A TRAIN.

Const. Bishop, who arrived here last night by train, brought with him a man named M. Ryan, of Turk's Gut, who on the 21st October, while on the shore train, became drunk, smashed some of the windows and assaulted two passengers, Miss T. Lee and Albert Bishop.

ANOTHER ITALIAN STEAMER SUNK

ROME, Nov. 13.—The Italian steamer Firenze, 3,875 tons, has been sunk by a submarine. Six passengers and 15 of the crew are missing.

LANDING OF ALLIED TROOPS WORRY THE BULGARS-TURKS

Churchill's Reason For Resigning

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Churchill, in his letter of resignation, explains that he agrees with the formation of a small War Council, and appreciates the intention which Asquith expressed to include him among the members. He foresees the difficulties which the Premier would have to face in his composition. He states that he makes no complaint because the scheme was changed, but with the change his work in the Government is naturally closed. He could not accept a position of general responsibility for the war policy without any effective share in its guidance and control, and did not feel able in times like these to remain in well-paid activity.

Ancona Was Riddled First Then Sunk

PARIS, Nov. 13.—Passengers on board the Italian liner Ancona were compelled to seek safety in boats, while the steamer was subjected to a cannonade from the submarine, according to a graphic story told by Dr. Griel, of New York, according to a Hevas correspondent at Ferryville. The American escaped only through her ability as a gymnast. She tried vainly to find a place in two boats, but there was no room for her, and she saved herself by dropping from the deck into a launch which was already in the sea. Her maid was killed in their cabin by a gun-shot.

Law's Appointment Popular One

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The appointment of Bonar Law to the new-formed War Committee Cabinet is warmly welcomed by the Times, the Westminster Gazette and many provincial papers, all recognizing the appointment opportune in view of what the Overseas Dominions are doing in the war and the recognized necessity of consulting them when peace terms come to be discussed.

Eligibles Not Allowed Leave

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The steamer Lapland, sailing for New York yesterday, carried no passengers of British nationality eligible for military service. Several bookings were cancelled, because of the new regulations which provide that men of military age shall not leave the country, unless provided with passports.

WOULD SEPARATE THE CROWN PRINCE FROM HIS WIFE

PARIS, Oct. 26.—Persistent efforts are being made by Grand Duchess Anastasia of Mecklenburg-Schwering, mother-in-law of the Crown Prince of Germany, to get her daughter away from her husband. The Grand Duchess was quoted as saying she would not give up the struggle to free her daughter from her marriage bonds.

ITALY TO SEND TROOPS TO AID SERBIANS

Greek Government Receives Protest From Central Powers—Continued Landing of Large Forces at Salonika Seems to Have Had an Effect on Greece and Rumania—Outside the Balkan Theatre the Germans are Falling Back From the Dvina and Have Abandoned all Hope of Reaching Riga—Italians Are Again Making Efforts to Capture Gorizia

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The continued landing of British and French troops at Salonika is causing uneasiness in Bulgaria and Turkey and the Ministers of those two Powers have again protested to the Greek Government, which took formal notice of their protest. The determination of the Entente Allies in their Balkan campaign is shown by the large force they are sending to the Balkans. News was received from Rome today that Italy had decided to intervene in this region in a manner worthy of her greatness and give sufficient support to the British and French to assure complete triumph. This is said to have had some influence in Greece and Rumania is said to be waiting for developments of Russian plans. Meanwhile the Austro-Germans are advancing slowly in efforts to cut off or annihilate the Serbian army. These efforts are growing more difficult as the Serbians have occupied, according to their official report, defensive positions to the south and east of Kraljevo and east of Ivagnitz and on the eastern front on the left bank of the southern Morava, where heavy fighting is in progress.

Movements of Shipping

Mr. H. W. LeMessurier of the Customs had the following messages to-day:—
The brignt Maggie Belle and schr. Spinaway have harbored at Bay Bulls.
The Little Mystery is loading at Lamaline for Oporto from S. Harris.
The J. Henry McKenzie has left Burn for Oporto with 3700 qtls cod-fish.
The S.S. Senlac which left Sumerside, P.E.I., on the 8th inst with a cargo of produce for St. John's, has harbored in Trepassay.
The Marjorie also from Sydney with coal has, too, put in there.

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WE desire to draw the attention of our innumerable customers around the Island to the tremendous display of fine Furniture we have in our Show Room. This has just been replenished by some two or three shipments from the best English and American makers.

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If you are furnishing your house, one or two rooms, or if you require any single article for some special need, and you want good, solid, well-made Furniture at the most reasonable prices, you can't beat the

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Fares including Meals and Berths on Red Cross Steamers.

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YPRES—THE CITY OF THE DEAD.

In the 7th volume of Nelson's History of the War, Mr. John Buchan has this fine account of the ruin and significance of Ypres:

The present writer first saw Ypres from a little hill during the later stages of the battle. It was a brilliant spring day, and, when there was a lull in the bombardment, the sun lit up its white towers. Ypres looked a gracious and delicate little city in its cincture of green. It was with a sharp shock of surprise that one realized that it was an illusion, that Ypres had become a shadow. A few days later, in a pause of the bombardment, he entered the town. The main street lay white and empty in the sun, and over all reigned a deathly stillness. There was not a human being to be seen in all its length, and the houses on each side were skeletons. There the whole front had gone, and bedrooms with wrecked furniture were open to the light. There a 42-cm. shell had made a breach in the line, with raw edges of masonry on both sides, and a yawning pit below. In one room the carpet was spattered with plaster from the ceiling, but the furniture was unbroken. There was a Buhl cabinet with china, red plush chairs, a piano and a gramophone—the finishing of the best parlor of a middle class home. In another room was a sewing machine, from which the owner had fled in the middle of a piece of work. Here was a novel with the reader's place marked. It was like a city visited by an earthquake which had caught the inhabitants unaware, and driven them shivering to a place of refuge.

The Smell of Decay.

Through the gaps in the houses there were glimpses of greenery. A broken door admitted to a garden—a carefully-tended garden, for the grass had once been trimly kept, and the owner must have had a pretty taste in spring flowers. A little fountain still splashed in a stone basin. But in one corner an incendiary shell had fallen on the house, and in the heap of charred debris there were human remains. Most of the dead had been removed, but there were still bodies in out-of-the-way corners. Over all hung a slackening smell of decay against which the lilacs and Hawthorns were powerless. That garden was no place to tarry in.

A Tomb That Was a City.

The street led into the Place, where once stood the great Church of St. Martin and the Cloth Hall. Those who knew Ypres before the war will remember the pleasant facade of shops on the south side, and the cluster of old Flemish buildings at the north-eastern corner. Words are powerless to describe the devastation of these houses. Of the southern side nothing remained but a file of gaunt gables. At the north-east corner, if you crawled across the rubble, you could see the remnants of some beautiful old mantelpiece. Standing in the middle of the Place, one was oppressed by the utter silence, a silence which seemed to hush and blanket the eternal shelling in the Salient beyond. Some jackdaws were cawing from the ruins, and a painstaking stalling was rebuilding its nest in a broken pinnacle. An old cow, a miserable object, was poking her head in the rubbish and sniffing curiously at a dead horse. Sound was a profanation in that tomb which had once been a city.

Ruins of the Cloth Hall.

The Cloth Hall had lost all its arcades, most of its front, and there were great rents everywhere. Its spire looked like a badly-whittled stick, and the big gilt clock, with its hands irrevocably fixed, hung loose on a jet of stone. St. Martin's Church was a ruin, and its stately square tower was so nicked and dented that it seemed as if a strong wind would topple it over. Inside the church was a weird sight. Most of the windows had gone, the famous rose window in the southern transept lacked a segment. The side chapels were in ruins, the floor was deep in fallen stones, but the pillars still stood. A mass for the dead must have been in progress, for the altar stone was cracked across. The sacristy was full of vestments and candlesticks tumbled together in haste, and all were covered with yellow plicric dust, from the high explosives. In the graveyard behind there was a huge shell crater, fifty feet across and twenty feet deep, with human bones exposed in the sides. Before the main door stood a curious piece of irony. An empty pedestal proclaimed from its four sides the many virtues of a certain Belgian statesman, who had been also Mayor of Ypres. The worthy Mayor was lying in the dust beside it, a fat man in a frock coat, with side-whiskers and face like Bismarck.

Great in Their Fall.

Out in the sunlight there was the

first sign of human life. A detachment of French Colonial tirailleurs entered from the north—brown, shadowy men in fantastic weather-stained uniforms. A vehicle stood at the cathedral door, and a lean and sad-faced priest was loading it with some of the church treasures—chalices, plate embroidery. A Carmelite friar was prowling among the side alleys looking for the dead. It was like some macabre imaging of Victor Hugo. The ruins of old buildings are so familiar that they do not at first dominate the mind. Far more arresting are the remnants of the pitiful little homes, where there is no dignity, but a pathos which cries aloud. Ypres was like a city destroyed by an earthquake; that is the simplest and truest description. But the skeletons of her great buildings, famous in Europe for five hundred years left another impression. One felt, as at Pompeii, that things had always been so; one felt that they were verily indestructible, they were so great in their fall. The cloak of St. Martin was not needed to cover the nakedness of his church. There was a terrible splendor about these gaunt and broken structures, these noble, shattered facades, which defied their destroyers. Ypres might be empty and a ruin, but to the end of time she would be no mean city.

A Hundred Thousand Graves.

One of the truest of our younger poets, Rupert Brooke, who died while serving in the Dardanelles, wrote in his last months a sonnet on the consolation of death in war:

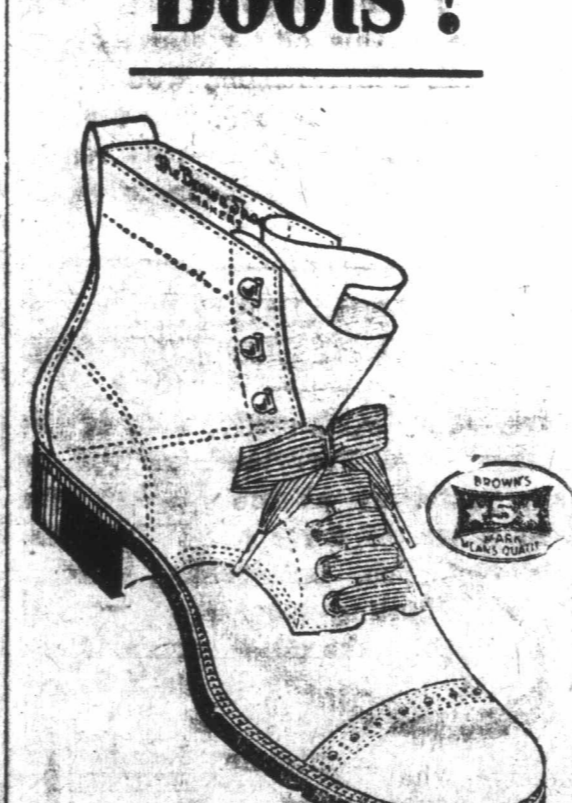
If I should die, think only this of me:
That there's some corner of a foreign field
That is forever England. There shall be
In that rich earth a richer dust concealed.

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16 inches high. Price \$6.50.
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10 inches high. Price \$5.00.

**F. Smallwood,
The Home of Good Shoes.**

In the salient of Ypres there are not less than a hundred thousand graves of Allied soldier, sometimes marked by plain wooden crosses, sometimes obliterated by the debris of ruined trenches, sometimes hidden in corners of fields and beneath clumps of chestnuts. That ground is for ever England, and it is also for ever France, for there the men of Dubois died around Bixchoote and on the Klein Zillebeke ridge. When the war is over this triangle of meadowland, with a ruined city for its base, will be an enclave of Belgian soil consecrated as the holy land of two great peoples. It may be that it will be specially set apart as a memorial place; it may be that it will be unmarked, and that the country folk will till and reap as before over the vanishing trench lines. But it will never be common ground.

A Symbol of Unity.

It will be for us the most hallowed spot on earth, for it holds our bravest dust, and it is proof and record of a new spirit. In the past when we have thought of Ypres we have thought of the British flag preserved there, which Clare's Regiment, fighting for France, captured at the Battle of Ramillies. The name of the little Flemish town has recalled the divisions in our own race and the centuries-old conflict between France and Britain. But from now and henceforth it will stand as a symbol of unity and alliance—unity within our Empire, unity within our Western civilization, that true alliance and that lasting unity which are won and sealed by a common sacrifice.

"A Little Child Shall Lead Them"

One of the prettiest recruiting incidents that has been witnessed in London was the appearance yesterday on the eastern plinth of Nelson's Monument of a tiny slip of a girl, fresh-complexioned, golden-haired, and quite at her ease in reciting a patriotic poem to a big audience in Trafalgar Square.

Little Miss Mollie Williams is only ten years of age but she is in training for the stage, and for some time she has been reciting at recruiting meetings and patriotic concerts.

The poem she recited yesterday was entitled "To Arms! To Arms!" and the first verse read:—

Boys! the battle cry has sounded,
Britons! do you hear the call?
Rally round the grand old standard
Fight for country, King, and all.

She was warmly applauded at the close of her recitation.

At another meeting a Jewish soldier gave a dramatic account of how he joined the army. A Continental Jew, he was brought to London by his parents when very young. When war broke out he hung back for a time, but at last his position became intolerable. His mates were enlisting, his sweetheart was taunting him, and he could stand it no longer. His own inclination and the pressure put upon him decided him.

Since joining he has been at the front and has come home wounded. His appeal gained force from his modest narration of his experiences at the front, which he mentioned, he said, only to convince his audience that he was not a "freside soldier," but had done his "bit," and was ready to go back again whenever he was fit.

Recruiting sergeants at all the big centres say that there has been a gratifying increase in the number of men offering their services.—London Chronicle.

HOW TO PRONOUNCE BALKANS NAMES

FOLLOWING the phonetic spellings and the correct pronunciations of geographical designations that occur in news from the war region in the Balkans, the accent in each instance falling upon the syllable immediately preceding the hyphen:

Vlasina	Vlaz-eena
Krajana	Kotchah-na
Krajevo	Krah-ievo
Kumanovo	Koom-shnovo
Negotin	Neg-oteen
Monastir	Mon-asteer
Bozhevats	Boh-zhevatz
Sultan Tepe	Sooltan-Tepay
Petrovatz	Pot-rovatz
Vrh	Vruh

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To turn out such suits it is necessary to have everyone experts in their line—Knowing their work thoroughly—Having a taste for their work—Qualified by Experience and Observation—and trained to do such splendid work.

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BECAUSE:—We select only the highest grade wool cloths in each particular class having an eye to such patterns and designs as will satisfy each individual taste.

BECAUSE:—We have Expert cutters and give careful attention to Linings, Trimmings, and inner Constructions.

BECAUSE:—British suits are the ones with the best fit and longest life of any suits sold in Newfoundland.

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"He That Lives by the Sword Shall Die by the Sword."

Professor Benj. W. Van Riper of the State College Pennsylvania Writes on "What Makes Right?"

Prof. Benj. W. Van Riper, of the State College, Pennsylvania, writes to The New York Nation of Oct. 25th, a very interesting letter, headed "What makes right?" In the course of that letter, he points out that the public condemnation of the principle that "might makes right," is possibly altogether too sweeping and needs to be qualified. While we should not maintain that "might makes right," yet on the other side he argues that we should avoid the contention that weakness is necessarily right. He advances the rather interesting argument that Germany did not necessarily tear up the Belgian treaty, as a scrap of paper, because Germany was strong, but that on

the contrary the very fact of tearing up the scrap of paper was really a confession of weakness on her part. It was an intimation that Germany could only successfully invade France through a neutral country, whose frontier was not as strongly fortified as the French frontier. He applies the same interesting arguments to the use by Germany of the submarine to destroy the peaceful commerce of her enemy, and perhaps it would be better to permit him to express in his own language his argument upon this point:—

The same strange plea is made for the illegal and murderous use of the submarine. According to the treaties still in force among the

great nations, a man-of-war may stop and search a merchantman of the enemy, and, if it be found to carry contraband, either tow it into port or, when all on board are transferred to a place of safety, send it to the bottom. Germany's conduct in this matter has, by common consent, been in open and ruthless contravention of her solemn promises as recorded in the accepted treaties. And what apologies were offered? They may be boiled down in principle to three. Of these the first two are so absurd they can scarcely be meant seriously; and the third is, in a veiled form, only the astonishing plea of weakness above referred to. (1) It

THE NICKEL PROGRAMME CULLED FROM THE BEST THE ENTIRE INDUSTRY AFFORDS, A BROADWAY STAR FEATURE ENTITLED:—

"BETWEEN THE TWO OF THEM."

A three-part Vitagraph social drama, presenting Sidney Drew, Jane Morrow, Mary Maurice & Paul Scardon. "THE NEW JANITOR." Charlie Chaplin—some janitor. "THE HEART OF JIM BRICE." Maurice Costello as a detective.

SEND THE CHILDREN TO THE GREAT BIG BUMPER MATINEE SATURDAY.

"MA'S GIRLS." "HAZARDS OF HELEN." The Screen's greatest cow-boy in a thrilling Western drama. See Helen in another death-defying feat. AND NOW WE ANNOUNCE "THE GODDESS," ANITA STEWART and EARL WILLIAMS in a Vitagraph Serial—one chapter every week. A Springtime Idyl. A delicious medley of Youth, Innocence, Joy, Love, Purity and Good.

NEW THINGS TO WEAR

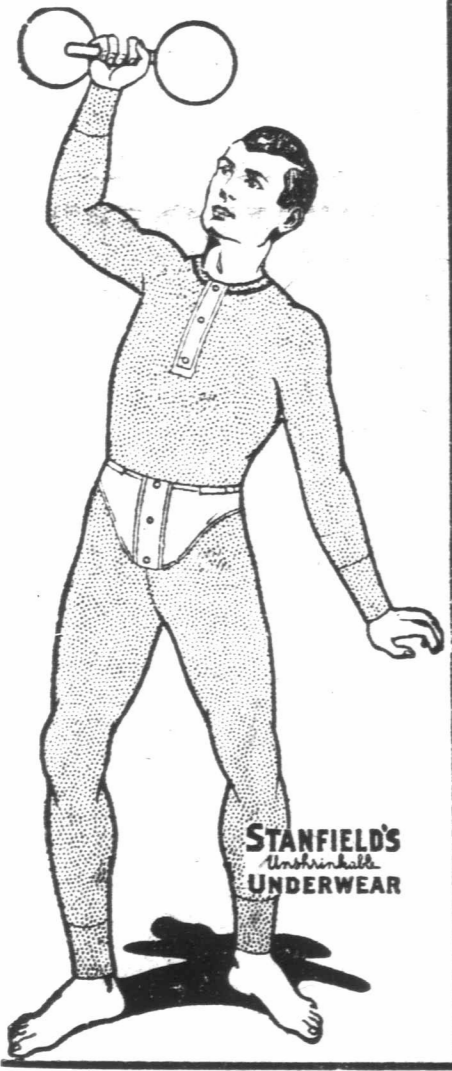
From a shipment lately arrived, Comparison will show that they are RIGHT in QUALITY, STYLE and PRICE.

Pretty Ladies Collars

Lace Collar, nice design (Sailor style)12c.
Embroidered Organdi Collar (very dainty)23c.
Paris Lace Collar14c.
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Ladies Aprons

White Lawn Apron, with shoulder strap22c.
White Lawn, Embroidered Front. .32c.
White Lawn, Embroidered Front and Tucked.40c.
White Lawn, with Front and Shoulder Straps Embroidered.45c.
White Lawn, Pretty Emb'd Front, 50c.



Stanfield's WOOL Underwear
in Green, Red, Blue and Black Labels.
Lowest Prices.

Ends of JUTE MATTING
Selling at Bargain Prices

Men's Overcoats
Made from Heavy Mottled Brown Mixture material with Semi-Storm Collar; Belt at Back, Strap on Sleeve. Special Price, \$14.50.

Men's Grey Knit Sweaters
75c each. Extra Good Value.

Children's and Misses Wool Knit Caps
from 35c up.

Children's Wool Hoods
Plain White, 22c. up.
Fancy Colored, 35c. up.
White Bear Bonnets, 65c. each.
White Chinchilla Bonnets, 65c. each.

For the Ladies
Best Shell Hair Pins, 4 on card; 7c. card.
Best Shell Side Combs, 9c. pair.
Best Shell Barette, 8c. each.
Best Shell Back Combs, 10c. each and up.

Boot Department
Little Gent's Box Calf Boots; sizes 7 to 10. \$1.40.
Misses' Velour Calf Blucher. . . \$1.50.
Children's Black Laced Leather Boots.60c.
Women's All Leather Slippers.70c.
Misses' Velour Calf Blucher. . . \$1.50.

JOB LINE Men's Long Rubbers
Reg. \$4.50 value
Sale Price \$3.70

BELTS
Black Sateen Belts, out sizes.23c. each.
Black Silk Belts, 33c. each.
Leather Belts. .25c. each.
Tinsel Belts.25c. each.

School Bags
Made from best jute with good shoulder straps, 20c. each.
Waterproof makes from 35c. up.

School Supplies
Rulers.1c.
Lead Pencil.1c.
Penholder.1c.
Eraser.1c.
Exercise Book, 12 pgs., 5c.

Ladies' Velvet Blouses
Very Latest Style, in Saxe, Navy and Black colors,

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is said the treaty fixing the rule of search and capture is so old as to be obsolete. This involves the novel idea that treaties fade like cheap photographs in the light. Our treaty with France ceding us the Territory of Louisiana is more than twenty years older than the treaty in question. What should we think of the claim that France was now at liberty to repudiate it? On this principle the Declaration of Independence, and the Magna Charta are automatically nullified beyond redemption! (2) It is said the invention of the submarine has modified the conditions of naval warfare. Doubtless. But it is unprecedented in the history of ethics or jurisprudence that the invention of a machine by which one could break the law with ease and convenience should be urged as a justification for so breaking it. The invention of revolvers greatly facilitated the project of murder, but the plea that that invention had "profoundly modified the conditions of social intercourse would not accomplish much before a judge and jury.

What then is the justification advanced for Germany's course? It is that Germany being unable to tow the captured merchantship into a port, must necessarily sink the ship and all aboard. The submarine is only a slow vessel, and its capacity is so limited, it could not take the crew and passengers of a captured ship. "What does this mean?" says Prof. Van Riper. It is an admission of weakness on Germany's part. She is not strong enough on the sea to keep her ports open nor to profit by the capture of an enemy ship, whether engaged in warfare or in peaceful commerce. Then the writer aptly presents the situation as follows:—

This is a direct appeal for special dispensation on the ground of her insufficient strength. It is as if a man should claim the right to use a revolver in a boxing match because, forsooth, he could not defeat his opponent any other way! The idea that might makes right may be a brutal one, but this alternative is worse.

The writer contends that the German demand upon the United States to discontinue shipments of arms and ammunitions is obviously a plea of weakness on Germany's part. Germany now argues that because she cannot get ammunition and supplies from the United States therefore the exportation of such supplies and ammunition should cease. The United States claims that this is clearly an open violation of the fundamental principle of one country's right to trade with another. This does not necessarily mean that a country has a right to insist that anything, which she ships to another country, shall have free access thereto, despite the conditions of war, but it does mean that so far as a neutral country is concerned she has a right to sell supplies, etc. to a belligerent country, and to permit ships leaving her ports with such cargoes, but at that point according to the British contention her international recognized rights cease. It is the claimed right of the enemy of the country, to which the supplies are exported, to intercept and capture this commerce if it can, but Great Britain has throughout the present war recognized also the additional right of compensation in certain cases to those making shipments. It requires little imagination to conceive what Germany's attitude would be upon this question, were her feet in command of the sea and Great Britain the suppliant nation, demanding that purchases made in the United States should proceed to British ports, irrespective of the wishes of the belligerent German nation.

Germany, with all her boastfulness and martial aggressiveness, stands to-day in a suppliant as well as humiliating position before the nations of the world. She willfully and defiantly plunged Europe and practically the world into the horrors of a great war. But he that lives by the sword shall die by the sword.

FRENCH CONVICT BEGS TO ENLIST

LONDON, Oct. 25.—A correspondent of the Daily Express tells the story of one Alexandre Victor Menu, a French convict, who escaped from the penal colony in French Guiana to Venezuela and there started life anew with considerable success, but who returned to France to fight the Germans as soon as he heard of the war. Under the French law a convict is not allowed to fight in the French army. Furthermore, Menu had some years yet to serve when he escaped from the penal colony. So he is now locked up in a cell underneath the Palais de Justice, while inquiries are being made into his record to see if this warrants making an exception in his case.

Menu was born in Thiais, near Paris, thirty-four years ago. As a youth he was an apache and in 1900 was sentenced to ten years at hard labor on a series of charges, of which burglary was the principle. He made two attempts to escape, the first getting him six months additional sentence and the second six years. In 1910, with Jules Gobert, another convict, he escaped in a boat to Dutch Guiana, and wandered about for twenty-seven days, at the end of which Gobert died of hunger and exposure.

Menu finally made his way to Venezuela and got a job with a lumber company. He was doing well when he learned of the war and on application to the French consul he was sent back to France. The army surgeons passed him, an investigation was made of the omission of his name from the army lists and while this was going on there was a theft of furs in the hotel in which he had secured temporary work. He was guiltless of the theft, but the investigation of the crime led to the revealing of his record and his arrest.

When at the next baseball match, whether as spectator, player or umpire, try a stick of Coca-Coca Gum. If you are a spectator, it will add to your interest, and if you are a player it will help you to play a better game.—Aug 30, 1911

J.J. St. John To Shopkeepers:

100 dozen ROYAL PALACE Baking Powder at 50c dozen tins.

500 Dozen TOILET SOAP 1 dozen in a Box, 35c dozen.

500 Dozen BLACK PEPPER, at 10c lb.

150 Dozen ELECTRIC PASTE, the best Blacklead on the market, 48c dozen.

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

ROSSLEY'S EAST END THEATRE.

St. John's Leading Vaudeville, Dramatic and Picture Theatre.
GREAT BIG MATINEE.
SEND THE CHILDREN TO SEE **LITTLE CARROLL AND ELLOR.**
THE FINEST SHOW IN TOWN.
MR. FISK, of Atlantis, Fisk and Jack, has promised to again show his great Mechanical Novelty for the Children.
SEE THE MOOLEY COW.
SEE THE PERFORMING ELEPHANT—JUMBO.
SEE THE PRETTY MAID MILKING THE COW.
SEE THE SUBMARINE ATTACKING THE LINER.
SEE THE GERMANS ATTACK THE ENGLISH SHIP.
SEE THE ENGLISH BATTLESHIP SINK THE SUBMARINE.
SATURDAY NIGHT—SURPRISE NIGHT—DON'T MISS IT.

OURS---Rossley's West End Theatre.

5 COMPLETE NEW FILMS.
All New. Never seen anywhere.
The finest in town.
Miss Aneta, Latest New York Songs
2 Shows Nightly---7.30 and 9 p.m. prompt

THE CRESCENT PICTURE PALACE.

Presents Bessie Learn in a great Edison feature,
"The Experiment,"
"The Lure O' the Fandigo,"
An Edison romance produced by the Selig Company in 2 reels.
"It Doesn't Pay,"
A strong Biograph Drama.
"Ham and the Jitney Bus,"
A Bud and Ham Comedy, a regular side splitter.
DAN DELMAR, The Popular Crescent Vocalist,
SINGING NOVELTY SONGS AND BALLADS.
Extra Pictures will be shown at the Big Saturday Matinee. Send the Children, the Crescent staff will look after them.

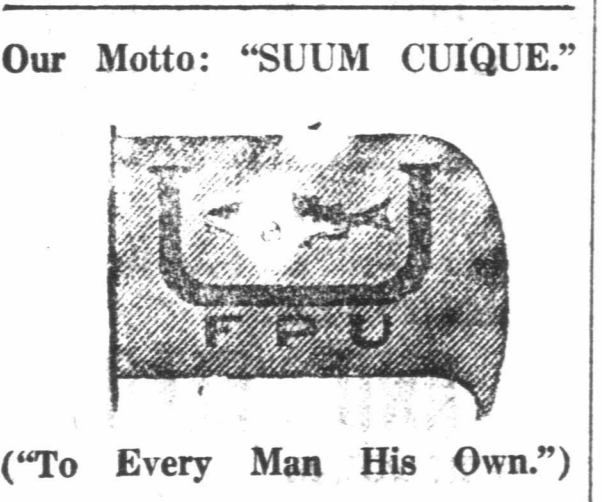
GARNEAU, LTD.

We are offering at Lowest Wholesale Prices
80 doz. SWEATER COATS,
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600 Pairs White and Grey COTTON BLANKETS.
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One (1) Car of Bright Whole Corn
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Good Prices.
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The Mail and Advocate
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 Editor and Business Manager
JOHN J. ST. JOHN

ST. JOHN'S, NFLD., NOV. 13th., 1915.

OUR POINT OF VIEW
 "AND ALL THE PEOPLE SAY: AMEN!"

WE publish below a letter from the Rev. H. V. Whitehouse, Incumbent of Trinity Parish (West). It is a very striking instance of crooked thinking. It is, of course, couched in professional jargon, not understood by common people, but amounts to this, that it is a principle of the Church of England that compulsion shall not be exercised for any good purpose, or compulsory law supported.

We know not on what subject Fishop Jones was speaking in 1912, when he wrote the words quoted by our correspondent, but either it does not apply as Mr. Whitehouse uses it, or His Lordship's recent support of Prohibition was inconsistent. Does the Incumbent of Trinity mean the latter? We venture the assertion that the Bishop's words and actions are those of a Christian, and that the Bishop knew better than Mr. Whitehouse what his words in 1912 really meant, and how to square his conduct with his preaching. It really is going a step too far for any clergyman to insinuate in this subtle way that the Bishop does not understand of act upon his professions.

To say that "the Church must do nothing with violence and compulsion" does not mean that Church clergymen must not support legislative enactments of a prohibitory kind. To say by an act of parliament "thou shalt not steal" is surely as much "violence and compulsion" as to say "thou shalt not sell intoxicating liquors." Does Mr. Whitehouse construe the Bishop's words in 1912 to mean that the Church should not uphold the law against stealing. Perhaps he will reply, "stealing is a sin liquor selling is not." But that is really no answer to the question would you not support the larceny act as an act if it were not for the element of sin in theft. What is so sacred about a rum shop that compulsion should not be applied to the "poor sinner" who runs it to save the "poor victim" who obtains poison in it from the penitentiary or the poor house?

Well, let us change the figure. There is the law, thou shalt not fish for trout after the tenth of September in any year. If that were submitted to a plebiscite would Mr. Whitehouse vote and work against it because the Church must not use compulsion and trouting is no sin. Or, take compulsory attendance at schools, would Mr. Whitehouse oppose that, because mouthing is no sin. Or, is he against the establishment of the Church of England, because dissenters have to pay tithes. Is he a supporter of the disestablishment of the Church in Wales.

Our correspondent asks certain very confused and confusing ques-

tions. For instance: "(1) Is a man guilty of anti-Christian conduct because he adheres to his Church principles?" "(2) Is it anti-Christian to believe that the dynamic of conduct is love and faith?" "(3) Does the state attempt to deal with sin as sin?" To this last question he adds: "If your correspondent wants us to use the arm of the State to overcome sin, I answer that I never will, nor bring the law on the head of any poor man."

To all these questions, we answer unhesitatingly No! No! No! But a man may be guilty of anti-Christian conduct despite his own mistaken notion that he follows Church principles, and that is Mr. Whitehouse's position. A man may exercise love and faith, and do Christ's work, while he supports legislation designed to destroy the liquor traffic, but despite all his love and faith in Christ, he is doing the devil's work if he helps to maintain the open saloon. The state deals with the traffic not as a sin, but as a nuisance; not because of its results hereafter, but here; not because it sends men to hell, but to the penitentiary and the poor house; not because it leads men to do wrong, but because the wrong they do is damaging to the public. Nobody expects Mr. Whitehouse or men like him to support Prohibition because of the eternal consequences of drunkenness, but because of its material effects.

But, oh, Mr. Whitehouse will probably say, if it is not the sin of the thing you seek to prevent, what special duty have I—a professional opponent of sin—to support Prohibition? The answer is easy, Sir! In addition to being a clergyman, you are a citizen, and because you are what you are, you are a citizen with more influence than the ordinary layman exercises. It is your duty, therefore, to support every good law, and to oppose every bad practice. As a citizen you are, with all other electors in this Colony, a partner in the rum traffic. For the fees the publicans pay, you and your fellow citizens license the sale of liquid damnation; you and they help to make drunkards, to beat wives, to starve children, to fill our penal institutions.

You were offered an opportunity to help put away these things, and you joined the publicans in the cowardly cry "do not vote." You teach the people to pray lead us not into temptation, and then you yourself help to provide that temptation. We speak of you as a partner in licensing the traffic, and as aiding and abetting the publicans, but we say you have less excuse than they for they are some extent dependent on their miserable business for a livelihood, while you obtain your livelihood from people who favour Prohibition, and you practice as a clergyman in a church whose bishop has spoken and voted for Prohibition.

"Thou shalt not put a stumbling block before the blind." This is that you have done Mr. Whitehouse, as far as in you lies, and if prohibition be lost, and the bars remain open, many a "poor sinner," and their children, will say if you: "Cursed be he that maketh the blind to wander out of the way, and all the people shall say, Amen."

THE INCUMBENT OF TRINITY
 Dear Sir,—My attention has been called to a leading article in the Mail and Advocate, of Nov. 5. In that article you refer to certain clergymen as being guilty of anti-Christian conduct. Being one of the number, you will, in fairness, permit me to make a short reply. In the Bishop's address to the Synod, 1912, we find these words: "The Church must be true to her own principles of voluntary action and voluntary persuasion, and she must have nothing to do with violence and compulsion, and must not hold that the end justifies the means."

Observe that voluntary action and voluntary persuasion are Church principles. As a citizen, a man has a right to vote, etc., but is a man guilty of anti-Christian conduct because he adheres to his Church principles? Is it not anti-Christian rather to forget the words: "Judge not that ye be not judged."

You speak of moral reform. Is it anti-Christian to believe in accordance with Christian ethics that the dynamic of conduct is love and faith in the Saviour, and that the power of God is the preaching of Christ Crucified? Our point is that in dealing with sin compulsion does more harm than good.

The Bishop of London says: "Again and again has the Church misunderstood in her history what power was. She has used the arm of the State, and always the power which has been used has reacted upon herself." Is it anti-Christian to remember this?

James Orr in Hastings Dict. says: "The Holy Spirit is directed to the renewing of the will in the form of persuasion for the Holy Spirit does none of His work by violence." Is this anti-Christian? Is it not true that your correspondent has confused Church and State, the Clergyman and the Man? Does the State attempt to deal with sin as sin? If religion, politics and economics had been kept apart this controversy would have been entirely different. If your correspondent wants us to use the arm of the State to overcome sin, I, for one, answer that I never will, nor bring the law on the head of any poor sinner. As a clergyman, I will bring him to the Saviour by persuasion. If you deal with the liquor traffic as with small-pox or a smoky chimney, you are not trying to overcome sin as sin, and we have a right to vote and work as we please. But when Religion is confused with Economics and Politics, your correspondent talks of moral reform apparently with an eye on State Legislation, he is treading on dangerous ground, for are not Christian Ethics based on faith in Christ, and are not Christian principles once again voluntary action and voluntary persuasion?

He had better remember Christ's words: "My Kingdom is not of this world." His Lordship will probably smile when he hears that I have been unfaithful to him and Christ. He knows better than I do that from a religious point of view the way to overcome the sin of drunkenness is St. Paul's "Walk in the Spirit and ye shall not fulfill the lusts of the flesh. Now the works of the flesh are manifest, which are these, drunkenness, etc." As a Christian and for Christians I believe that this is true wisdom, and all-sufficient. For law-breakers the State can have the sword, but as a Christian clergyman I will go with no sword; pray, love and try to make my poor brothers, for whom Christ died, better men is the Redeemer's own way.

Thanking you, and bearing no ill-will,
 I remain,
 Your Brother in Christ,
H. V. WHITEHOUSE.
 Trinity, Nov. 10, 1915.

SOMETHING MUST BE DONE

THE business of the Colony is suffering intensely by the manner in which the Reid Nfld. Co. is handling freight entrusted to their care for transit from the North American Continent. Large quantities of goods are laying about at Sydney and Port-au-Basques, which the Company are utterly powerless to move. They are short at least 150 cars, and the proper sized locomotives, as well as sufficient hands to operate freight. Hundreds of carloads of produce, which the trade should have had delivered in October are hung up by the Company. Conditions are the worse in the history of the Company. At Lew- isport freight is being piled up 500 per cent. in excess of all former congestion. One steamer is utterly inadequate to meet the demands of Green Bay. Business is suffering immensely in consequence of the inability of the Company to deliver goods to the owners.

At Curling freight by the Home has been detained over a week for want of rolling stock to bring it along here. The whole system is demoralized. More cars, locomotives and hands to handle trains are needed. No efforts were made the past summer to prepare for the great rush of freight via Sydney, which was caused by high rates by water and shortage in tonnage.

The Government are really responsible for such conditions, for things are come to such a pass in this Colony, that the Reid Nfld. Co. may do as they wish regardless of any remonstrance on the part of the Morris Government. Everything is subordinate to the interests of the Reid Nfld. Co. and the Government is utterly powerless to influence the Company in any respect.

To place a Government in power through the money contributions for elections subsidized by the Reid Nfld. Co. is but a short road to demoralization and the destroying of national independence and servitude to the great octopus. If the Company possess one ounce of honour or interest in the Colony or regard for the trade interests of the people they will never not make a success of the sealing venture if the more powerful wooden ships as well as the steel fleet disappeared.

Motor schooners have cruised the Arctic Ocean successfully and there is no reason why they could

SUPREME COURT

Job Bros. & Co., Ltd. (plaintiff), vs. Union Trading Co., Ltd. (defendant)
 (Before Johnson, J.)

This was an action of \$1125, for damages for breach of contract to sell and deliver 400 casks of cod oil, of which only 123 had been delivered with sin as sin? If religion, politics and economics had been kept apart this controversy would have been entirely different. If your correspondent wants us to use the arm of the State to overcome sin, I, for one, answer that I never will, nor bring the law on the head of any poor sinner. As a clergyman, I will bring him to the Saviour by persuasion. If you deal with the liquor traffic as with small-pox or a smoky chimney, you are not trying to overcome sin as sin, and we have a right to vote and work as we please. But when Religion is confused with Economics and Politics, your correspondent talks of moral reform apparently with an eye on State Legislation, he is treading on dangerous ground, for are not Christian Ethics based on faith in Christ, and are not Christian principles once again voluntary action and voluntary persuasion?

The Court took time to consider Fenelon, for Plaintiff; Morine, K.C., for Defendant.

THE SERBIANS

THE Serbians who are now putting up such a gallant defence against the Teuton-Austrian hordes are a most interesting little people, and we know little about them. In fact, it is doubtful if even one of our C.H.E. graduates knew that such a place as Serbia existed until quite recently. Before the war it had a population of some four and three quarter millions, and an area less than the area of Ireland. It has no very large cities. Belgrade in time of peace had a population of 91,000; Nish, 25,000; Monastir, 59,000; Pirot, which has already figured in the war news, has 11,000; and Uskub, also known as Skolpje, 47,000.

Serbia is said to be a land without an aristocracy or a middle class; but it has an army of place-man and officials. The Serbians are noted for their thrift and industry; and a moderate amount of work enables them to live comfortably. They are devoted to politics but still greater is their devotion to music, poetry, and dancing. Their most characteristic dance is known as the Tolo, sometimes performed by as many as 100 men and women in a serpentine line. Their national musical instrument, the gusla, is a single-stringed fiddle, often roughly fashioned of wood and ox-hide, the bow being strung with horsehair.

A crowd of Serbians on a holiday, of which they have many, is a medley of brilliant and picturesque costumes of various colours, scarlet predominating. The men wear a long smock of homespun linen, beneath red or blue waist-coats, with trousers of white freeze. The women's dress consists of a similar smock, a "zouave" jacket of embroidered velvet, and two highly coloured aprons tied over a white skirt, one in front and one behind. The head-dress is a small red cap, tambourine-shaped, and strings of coin are attached to the hair, or worn as necklaces and bracelets. In this manner a farmer's wife will often decorate herself with her entire dowry. During the cold months both sexes wrap themselves in thick woollen coats or sheepskins, with the fleece inward; both are shod with corded sandals, called opake.

The women weave most of the cloth used in making garments, and they also share in most of the manual labour. In fact, so valuable are their services, that parents dislike to see their daughters marry. As a consequence of this holding back of the girls, the wives are in many cases older than their husbands.

again permit themselves to be so false to their public obligations to the people of this Colony.

TWILIGHT THOUGHTS

Florence Bell

JUST as the twilight falls
 Out at the Dardanelles,
 Someone finds time to pause
 There 'midst the shot and shells:
 Time to write letters of hope,
 Filled with the bravest of cheer,
 Daily with death to cope
 To keep us in safety here
 Soon may the dove of peace
 O'er us her pinions spread;
 And brave men homeward tread.
 Surely we've paid the price,
 With many a lonely grave;
 Paid for it twice and thrice
 With the noblest of the brave.

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NOTICE.

THE SEVENTH Annual Convention of the Supreme Council of the F.P.U. of Newfoundland will be held at ST. JOHN'S on the 23rd, 24th, 25th and 26th of NOVEMBER next. All Councils, District and Local are expected to send Delegates.
 By order of the President,
W. W. HALFYARD,
 Secretary F.P.U.

St. John's, Oct. 25, 1915.

NOTICE.

THE FOURTH Annual Meeting of the Fishermen's Union Trading Co., Ltd., will be held at ST. JOHN'S on THURSDAY, the 25th of NOVEMBER next at 7.30 p.m.

Notice is hereby given that at the said meeting Resolutions will be submitted to increase the authorized capital of the said Company from \$100,000 to \$250,000.

W. W. HALFYARD,
 Secretary.

St. John's, Oct. 25, 1915.

NOTICE.

THE First Annual Meeting of the Union Export Co., Ltd., will be held at ST. JOHN'S on the afternoon of the 25th Day of NOVEMBER next.

W. W. HALFYARD,
 Acting Secretary.

St. John's, Oct. 25, 1915.

NOTICE.

THE Fourth Annual Meeting of the Union Publishing Co., Ltd., will be held at ST. JOHN'S in the forenoon of the 25th Day of NOVEMBER next.

W. W. HALFYARD,
 Secretary.

St. John's, Oct. 25, 1915.

NOTICE.

FOGO DISTRICT COUNCIL of the F.P.U. will hold its Sixth Annual Meeting at ST. JOHN'S during Convention week. All Local Councils will please arrange to send a Delegate.

W. W. HALFYARD,
 Chairman.

NOTICE.

BONAVISTA DISTRICT COUNCIL of the F.P.U. will hold its Fifth Annual Meeting at ST. JOHN'S during Convention week. All Local Councils will please arrange to send a Delegate.

R. G. WINSOR,
 Chairman.

NOTICE.

TWILLINGATE District Council of the F.P.U. will hold its Sixth Annual Meeting at ST. JOHN'S during Convention week. All Local Councils will please arrange to send a Delegate.

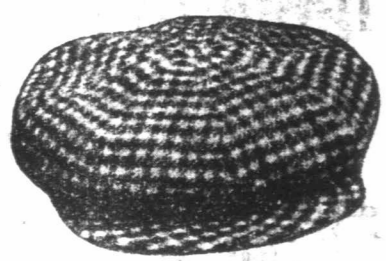
W. B. JENNINGS,
 Chairman.

Reid-Newfoundland Co.
Humbermouth and Battle Harbor Service.
 The S.S. HOME will sail from Humbermouth on MONDAY, November 15th, after the arrival of Sunday's Express, for ports of call between Humbermouth and Battle Hr.

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MEN'S WINTER CAPS, WOOLEN SHIRTS SWEATERS and SWEATER COATS.

We are well stocked in these lines.



Winter Caps

In Fancy Mixed Tweeds and Black Cloth, with knitted or fur band at back.

60c, 80c, \$1.10 & 1.50 ea.

English Golf Caps

Autumn weight; Light and Dark Tweeds,

50c. to \$1.00 each.

Woolen Shirts

Grey Union and Flannel, with or without Collar,

60c. to \$2.00 each.

Fancy Striped Union and Flannel, with and without Collar,

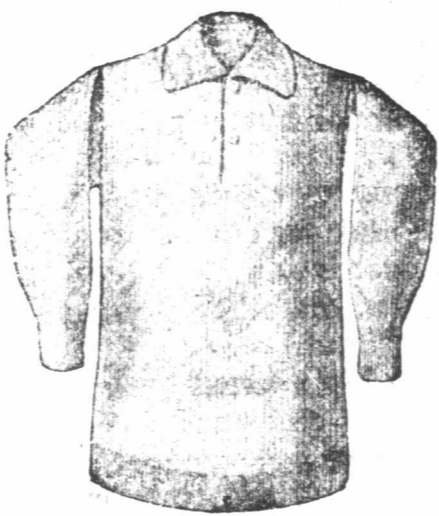
\$1.00 to \$2.10 each.

Sweaters, Sweater Coats and Jerseys.

SWEATERS--In Navy, Black, Grey & Fancy \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$3.00.

SWEATER COATS--In Grey, Navy, Mole, Fawn and Brown, with high or low Collar, \$1.00 to \$5.00.

JERSEYS--Fine Navy Worsteds, 38, 40, 42 inches, \$2.10 to \$4.30.



STEER Brothers

The Real Serbian Spirit

LONDON, Nov. 3.—Why the Central Powers hate Serbia is the subject of an article by Mr. Waclaw Czerniewski, a prominent Serbian now in London, in the Daily Graphic.

"The endeavor of the Central Powers to drag Bulgaria into a suicidal war has two objects," he writes. "It may open a way for them to exhausted Turkey and will facilitate the punishment of Serbia."

"With the great awakening of the national sentiment of the nineteenth century the Slavs who inhabit the south of Austria and Hungary discovered that they are one nation. Serbs, Croats and Slavonians began to work for unity. In 1838 there was established in Zagreb the first Serbo-Croatian public library. In 1850 they gathered together in Vienna and established rules to govern a common Serbian language. Ten years later the Croats created the Academy of Sciences in Zagreb and the next year a university calling both institutions 'South Slavish' institutions.

"This consolidation of the nation was at the beginning of the twentieth century almost complete. In 1911 painters and sculptors from Croatia Slavonia and Dalmatia refused to take part in the Austro-Hungarian section of the International Exhibition in Rome, and claimed their place in the pavilion of the kingdom of Serbia; and when the famous Croatian sculptor, Mr. Messtrovich, was questioned as to whether he was a Serb or a Croat (he was a Catholic born in Croatia) he replied, 'I am a Croat and a Serb.'

"The culture development of the new nation soon assumed a political phase. The cruel and bloody administration of the Can Kuhn Hedervasy from 1883 to 1903 only strengthened the longing of the Southern Slav for an independent Great Serbia. The election for the Budapest Parliament, in 1906 in Croatia returned fifty-eight members belonging to the Serbian party out of a total of eighty-eight seats. The government replied with a legal trial in Zagreb known as the Great Serbian trial, and in 1908 it gave a blow to Great Serbians by the annexation of Bosnia and Herze-

govina. The crowning proof of the unity of the Orthodox Serbs, and Catholic Croats and Slavonians with the all-Serbian nation was the excitement during the Balkan Wars: In all towns of the southern parts of the Dual Monarchy, and especially in Zagreb, people put in the windows portraits of King Peter and Crown Prince Alexander with lighted candles in front of them, similar to those put in front of the pictures of saints and their relics. Money was collected and sent to the Serbian Red Cross Society; Zagreb alone gave 100,000 crowns for the wounded, which was the largest amount ever collected in this comparatively small town. Volunteers from all these parts poured through the Serbian frontiers to join the army.

German Musician Tells of Life in a Russian Prison

BERLIN, Nov. 5.—Herr Paul Scheinplug, conductor of the Bluetner Orchestra, in Berlin, has recently returned home after nearly a year's imprisonment in Russia. His experiences have been published in the German newspapers.

"At the beginning of hostilities," he says, "I was filling an engagement in Riga with a symphony orchestra composed mainly of Germans. On Friday, July 31, we were interrupted in the middle of Beethoven's Symphony in C flat by the sudden appearance of a disorderly crowd which stormed into the auditorium, shouting and waving flags of the Allies. In front of the stage they stopped and their leader, a fanatical student, ordered us all to stand up and play the Russian national anthem. This we did three times. Then we had to render French and British national airs. Finally somebody called out: 'Let us have the Serbian anthem.' That was a sticker, for none of us knew it. Still, I surmised that it was not likely that any one else in the crowd was acquainted with it, and so we turned up and played a march from one of Lehár's operettas, which was received with vociferous enthusiasm. 'I and my musicians were made civilian prisoners of war, and after a short stay in the city jail of Petrograd, we were started on our long journey to the Vologda government in the Ural region. During the trip, which was marked by hardships almost unendurable, eighteen of my men died, some of them committing suicide in preference to a miserable existence so far away from everybody and everything dear to them. Our treatment in the internment camp was far from good. We had not sufficient food and when we complained we were told by the officials that they could not see no plausible reason why they should take any steps to prevent us from starving to death. At last the American Ambassador learned of our situation and made arrangements whereby we were accorded better food and more satisfactory conditions generally. It must also be admitted that the Russian peasants in the neighborhood of our camp were very sympathetic and smuggled in to us what little they could spare of their own limited provision. They took great chances in doing this, because the government officials had issued orders absolutely prohibiting any favors to us. To add to our discomforts, we were occasionally regaled with stories about alleged crushing defeats suffered by the German arms. We were told that the Russians had taken Berlin and made the Kaiser a prisoner and that the Rhine had been crossed by the French, while the British fleet had annihilated that of Germany."

Stylish and Comfortable Fur-Like Mole-Skin Set.

HUNDREDS of young Women know the great difficulty of procuring a suitable Collar and Muff.

Here is a splendid set, made of a fabric woven to represent the genuine Moleskin, that will suit any young Woman.

The Mole is a little animal about five or six inches long, that inhabits America, Canada, and Labrador, and is very difficult to capture; hence the genuine Mole-Fur Muff and Throwover is rarely offered in this market, and the few we occasionally see are exorbitant in price.

You'll like this faithful copy of the Mole—the wonderful way in which the manufacture has contrived to give this set the appearance of being made of small skins, although woven in one piece is really marvelous.



It is difficult to convey to you an impression of the coloring, the best we can say is, "It is Mole."

Sets exactly as illustrated are lined with Black Satin, artistically trimmed with Black, Coney Seal, and finished with wide, silk-thread knotted fringe.

Price for Muff and Throwover, \$6.30. Also the same trimmed Persian Paw, also sets at higher prices.

Anderson's Water Street, St. John's

Had Fortune Within His Grasp

Zach Taylor of Kentucky Refused to Loan Edison a Fellow Employee \$100.00 When the Wireless Wizard Was Hard up away Back in 1866

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 4.—Zachary Taylor Underwood, retired telegrapher, who lives at 1709 West Jefferson street, this city, would be a rich man today if he had grasped the one big opportunity of his life. Underwood once had the chance of sharing in the profits from some of the 999 or more inventions for which Thomas Alva Edison has been granted letters patent in the United States and other countries.

Underwood and Edison were intimate friends. For this loan of \$100 Underwood was to share in the profits which Edison then confidently believed would eventually accrue from his inventions, particularly the double transmitter, the quadruplex telegraph, sextuple telegraph the alkaline storage battery quadruplex and sextuple telegraph transmissions, and many other inventions which have to do with telegraphy and electricity.

All these prospective inventions were in Edison's mind while he was employed as a telegraph operator for the Western Union Telegraph Company here.

This all happened in the years 1856-57. Edison at that time did not have sufficient money to purchase the necessary instruments with which he desired to make the experiments for improvements in telegraphy. At the same time Underwood was a clerk and messenger in the telegraph office. He was a frugal boy, and had saved some money, in that particular being like unto another Western Union messenger boy, "Andy" Carnegie although Underwood is not a canny Scot, but a native Kentuckian, a kinsman of former Congressman, now United States Senator, Oscar Underwood of Alabama, who, by the way, was also born in Louisville. A hundred dollars looked big to "Taylor" Underwood at that time, and although he liked Telegraph Operator, Edison better than anyone else in the office, he hesitated about letting him have the \$100 which he wanted so badly. So he consulted the chief operator, who at that time happened to be Andrew Ellison, now dead, and also the

manager of the office at the time, Thomas R. Boyle, now dead. Says Underwood:

"That fellow Edison has a wheel in his head. They all said and added:

"He will be in the lunatic asylum within six months if he doesn't quit projecting! Let him have \$100! Why, boy you would be as crazy as he is to do so. You had a hard time earning that \$100; keep it, and pay no attention to Edison and his inventions."

"That's what my bosses told me," said Underwood, rather sorrowfully. And Underwood his \$100. Edison soon after left Louisville, but not for

a lunatic asylum. He left in order to accept a better position in the East, and soon afterward Underwood heard he was getting a salary of \$6,000 a year. Underwood and his fellow operators who are still alive have heard of Edison many times since then. Messenger Underwood became a telegraph operator for the Louisville & Nashville Railroad and was afterward, for twenty-five years, city ticket and passenger agent for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in Louisville.

Wished He Had Loaned The \$100.

Underwood confesses that he would not know what to do with the vast amount of money he might have made had he shared in the profits from the inventions of Edison. He has no regrets on the score of monetary loss, but he wishes that he had

Buy GOODS Manufactured in NEW-FOUNDLAND & keep the Fathers at work



ARE YOU PARTICULAR

about the quality, freshness, delicate flavor and tenderness of the MEATS

you buy and eat? If so, we invite you to our up-to-date market where absolute sanitation prevails. Let us send you a choice cut for to-morrow's dinner, so that you can prove, by eating, the superiority of our Meats.

M. CONNOLLY,

Phone 420. Duckworth St.

WINTER COATS!

Ladies Heavy Tweed & Black Winter Coats, Prices from \$5.00 to \$16.00

These Coats were bought at Sample Prices, and we want to give our Customers the privilege of getting a Good Coat, CHEAP.

JERSEYS & SWEATERS

We have a large Sample lot of Men's, Women's and Children's Wool Jerseys and Sweaters. Selling Cheap to clear.

LOCAL YARN

90c. per pound (16 oz.)

Nicholle, Inkpen & Chafe

Limited.

315 WATER STREET 315

Agents for Ungars Laundry & Dye Works,

To Fishermen and Builders

WE have 500,000 (Five Hundred Thousand) of LUMBER on hand which we are selling at a reduced price to clear off the old stock as one of the Shareholders, G. H. Burry, died last fall, and we want to clear off the old stock to fix up the Estate. Quality of stock being No. I, II, III, Matched; Clapboard (dressed) and Rough Scantling, all sizes. Boat and Schooner Plank also. Mill running all the fall; anything sawn to order any time. Fishermen having any logs to saw can bring them along with them.

Baxter Burry, Glovertown, B.B.

nov4,2wks

Good Work of British Submarine

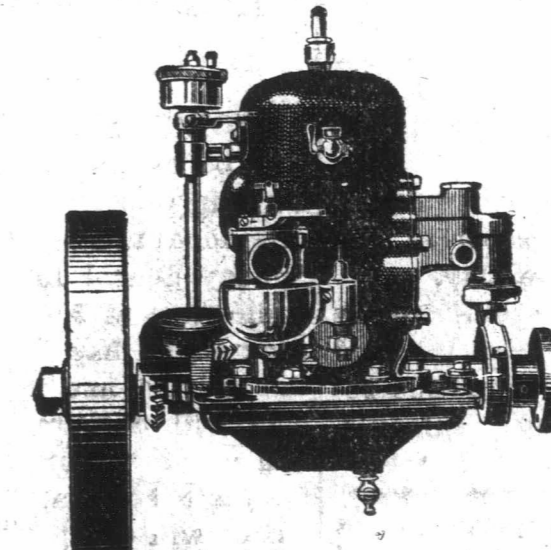
LONDON, Nov. 1.—A story of the sinking of the German armored cruiser Prince Adalbert, just received from Copenhagen, pays an enthusiastic tribute to the skilful work of the British submarine, inasmuch as the cruiser was specially protected against submarine attack by an accompanying flotilla of torpedo boats.

The attack occurred 25 miles west of Liban, when the cruiser was returning from a voyage in the Gulf of Finland.

The fact that so few of the Prince Adalbert's crew were saved was due in part, according to this account, to a panic which seized the torpedo craft, all of which fled at top speed, alarmed by the amazing violence of the explosion and fearing further attacks.

No attempt was made to attack the submarine.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE



New "GRAY" Engines.

A good engine at a reasonable price with the factory guarantee behind it.

"FERRO" Kerosene Engines, Fulton Self Sparking Engines, Britannia 4 Cycle Engines.

The largest stock of K. W. Coils, Spark Plugs, Wire, Tools, Lubricating Oil, Etc.

Call and see us. Open every night.

A.H. Murray

BOWRING'S COVE.

"VICTORY" FLOUR -- THE HIGHEST GRADE MILLED

Civic Commission Weekly Meeting

Health Department Reported 24 Cases Diphtheria — Insurance Rates May be Increased—Permits for Buildings Issued and Deferred

At the weekly meeting of the Civic Commission held last night Chairman Gosling presided.

The Colonial Secretary replied to the Boards Communication relative to the court of Revision and promised to bring the matter before the Executive Government.

Mr. F. W. Knight, representing the Board of Fire Underwriters, wrote, saying that if the Imperial Oil Coy's tanks were erected as per plan there would likely be an increase in insurance rates.

J. P. Blackwood again wrote re the McLoughlin property, LeMarchant Road. This entailed a lengthy discussion, and Mr. Blackwood will likely be invited to meet the Commission.

He also wrote that B. Browning intended building on the above property and would pay proportion of cost of installing sewerage.

A letter was read from the Reid Co. in connection with a bill, which was ordered to be paid.

Two telegrams were received from W. A. Mackay regarding the building of a smelting furnace on City property, near Job's Bridge. Mr. Mackay will be asked to explain his proposition.

Capt. W. Strong complained of the condition of the South Side, and the absence of lights. Arrangements for placing a light there, have already been adopted.

E. G. Cousins also complained of the South Side Road.

The Standard Mfg. Co. asked permission to erect porches to protect their fire extinguishers from freezing. Engineer will report.

The Reid Newfoundland Co. informed the Board that they would do what was necessary to put streets in good condition, where the Company's rails are.

Elisha Martin asked permission to build in Mundy Pond Road, which was not granted.

S. Angel applied for permission to build addition to house Hamilton Avenue, which was referred to the Engineer.

Plans of wood-working factory for Howlett and Armstrong, King's Road, were deferred for further enquiry.

J. J. Duff was granted permission to repair houses, George Street.

Plans of proposed dwelling submitted by Mrs. Fanning, Mullock Street, were approved.

Plans forwarded by W. Cummings, Cornwall Avenue, will be further considered.

M. Skeffington, Central Street, was given permission to build.

J. Bishop, Pennywell Road, forwarded plans of stable on which the Health Officer will report.

R. A. Squires, for Mrs. Noel, Alexander Street, made claim for damages caused by flooding.

Referred to the Solicitor for report.

M. Malone requested the Board's consideration of granting him a pension.

Will be considered after inquiry.

The Health Officer reported 24 cases of diphtheria in the City.

It was ordered that the Secretary write him that it has been reported to the Board that the quarantine regulations are not being enforced. The meeting adjourned at 10.30 p.m.

Church Services

Cathedral of St. John the Baptist—Holy Communion at 8 a.m.; also on the first Sunday of the month at 7 and 12.15. Other services at 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.

C. of E. Sunday Schools—The Sunday School children of the Cathedral St. Thomas's, and St. Mary's Parishes will assemble in the Cathedral to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon at three o'clock, when the annual united service will be held.

St. Michael's Mission Church, Casey Street—Holy Communion at 8 and 11 on the 3rd Sunday of the month, and at 8 on other Sundays. Other services, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.

St. Thomas's—Holy Communion at 8 a.m.; Morning Prayer and Sermon, 11 a.m., Preacher, Rev. A. Clayton; Children's Service, 3.45 p.m.; Evensong and Sermon, 6.30 p.m.; Preacher, Rev. C. H. Barton.

Christ Church, Quidi Vid—Holy Communion on the Second Sunday alternate months at 8 a.m. Evening Prayer on the third Sunday in each month at 7 p.m. Every other Sunday at 3.30 p.m.

Virginia School Chapel—Evening Prayer every Sunday at 3.30 p.m.

Parish of St. Mary the Virgin, St. John's, West.—Hours of Service in Parish Church.

Sundays—Holy Communion every Sunday at 8 a.m.; also on the first and third Sundays in each month at noon.

Wednesdays—Holy Communion, and Intercessions on behalf of the War at 10.30 a.m.

Fridays—Evensong and Intercessions on behalf of the War at 7.30 p.m. Holy Baptism—Every Sunday at 3.30 p.m.

Public Catechizing—The third Sunday in each month at 3 p.m. Churching of Women—Before any Service.

Sunday School—At 2.30 p.m. in the Parish Hall.

Young Women's Bible Class—Every Sunday at 2.45 p.m. in the Parish Room.

Brookfield School Chapel—Evensong—Every Sunday at 3 p.m. Sunday School—Every Sunday at 4 p.m.

St. Matthew's Church, the Goulds, Evensong—Every Sunday at 3 p.m. Asylum for the Poor

Holy Communion—The first Sunday in each month at 9 a.m. Matins—Every Sunday at 9 a.m.

METHODIST

Gower St.—11, Rev. N. M. Guy; 6.30, Rev. D. B. Hemmeon.

George St.—11, Rev. H. Royle; 6.30, Rev. N. M. Guy.

Cochrane St.—11, Rev. D. B. Hemmeon; 6.30, Rev. C. A. Whitmarsh.

Wesley—11, Rev. C. A. Whitmarsh; 6.30, Rev. H. Royle.

Congregational—11 and 6.30, Rev. W. H. Thomas. Communion service at the close of the Morning service.

St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church—11 a.m. and 6.30, Rev. J. S. Sutherland.

GEORGE ST. CHURCH—Sunday will be observed as "Young People's Day" in George St. Church. In the afternoon there will be a rally of Sunday School forces in the Church auditorium at 2.45 o'clock. A special programme has been prepared for this service, and it is hoped that parents will encourage their children and our own Sunday School workers by their attendance. At night the pastor will occupy the pulpit and take as his subject, "The Sunday School"—the Recruiting field of the Christian Church.

GEORGE ST. (Adult Bible Class)—To-morrow afternoon the Class will attend the Sunday School Rally Service to be held in the Church, commencing at 2.30 p.m. Every member is asked to make a special effort to attend. Visitors welcome.

WESLEY—You are cordially invited to attend on Sunday. The Pastor at the evening service will preach on the subject of "Model and Ideal."

ADVENTIST—At the Cookstown Road Church, Elder Wm. C. Young will conduct the service on Sunday evening. A welcome is extended to all.

We will pay good prices for all kinds of raw furs. Nfld. Fox Exchange, 276 Water Street.

"Ventures" Have Been Sold

"Bell," "Bon" and "Ad" Will Likely pass to New Owners—Fleet of Steel Seal Hunters Will be Wiped Out

The S.S. Bellaventure, Capt. Taylor, took a trial spin yesterday forenoon. There were on board Lieut. Perdetoff, agent for the Russian Government; Lloyd's surveyor, Jas. Black, Mr. Kilt and others; and after leaving here the ship went down to Cape St. Francis and return, being out about three hours. Though she had a big sea to contend with she did splendid work and maintained an average of 14 knots, which was most satisfactory to those interested.

On returning she dry docked for a survey. She should leave here Thursday or Friday next, and most of the officers and crew will go in her, the fishermen getting the advanced wages to which The Mail and Advocate alluded a few days ago.

The Bonaventure should take a trial run day. She has been already surveyed at Sydney, as was the Adventure, and it is likely the three Ventures will go to Europe. The Boothie is still detained as some necessary preliminaries are to be arranged.

Kerosene and Gasolene. P. H. COWAN, Importer.

Our Volunteers

The Volunteers went through the usual military exercises in the armory yesterday and had rifle practice at the Highlanders' Armory last night. The total enlistments to date number 2541 with the addition of the following recruits yesterday:

Maurice Shea, St. John's.

*Matthew A. Doody, St. John's. Patk. Molloy, Shoal Pt. Trapassay, Barney Bruce, Birmingham, Ala., U.S.A.

"DEACONESS" DAY

The congregation of Gower St. Church are making a special effort on behalf of "Social Welfare Work" among their people on Sunday next.

The Deaconess, a devoted "Sister of the People" finds much to do among the sick and needy folk, and the Church in recognition of this need, has set apart Sunday, November 14th, as "Deaconess Day."

Services and Sermons will be arranged in harmony with the occasion. In the evening Miss Pike, a lady recently returned from musical study abroad, will be the soloist.

Newfoundland Fox Exchange at 276 Water Street pays highest prices for raw furs.

OFFICER BECOMES SUDDENLY ILL

While giving evidence in the case of Laracy vs. O'Toole and Loughlin in the Supreme Court yesterday, Const. Devine became suddenly and seriously ill and collapsed in the witness box in which he stood.

The incident created a sensation and the stricken officer was removed from the Court Room by the attendants and received the attention which his condition demanded. He revived after a while and those about at the time say that he had been afflicted with temporary heart-trouble, due to excitement.

HOSPITAL ORDERLIES ARRIVE

Mr. David Baird, of Parker & Monro's, had a wire yesterday from Bert Churchill saying that the Hospital Orderlies for the St. John Ambulance Association who left here with G. Company had arrived at their destination. They went forward on the Coristan with the company from Quebec. All are well.

Briteslite Kerosene offered at lowest prices by P. H. COWAN, Importer.

RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS

The two boys who have confessed to the burglary at Thomas Peel's store will likely be sentenced in court next week. A woman who keeps a second hand clothing store will be charged with having received stolen goods from these boys. They sold her it is alleged by the police an oil coat for which she paid them \$5.

GLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS

NOVEMBER 13.

Dr. R. E. Forbes married Miss Cowan, 1876.

Harvey's bakery and tobacco factory burnt; loss, \$50,000, 1892.

The following advertisement was published to-day by James Neary of Portugal Cove: The packet boat "Lively" sails twice a week from Portugal Cove to Harbor Grace. Ladies and gentlemen 5s each; tradesmen and laborers, 4s each; hire of boat, 30s; letters, 9d each, 1822.

News confirmed of loss of Mr. Howley's "May" and crew, 1851.

Fahey died from effects of stabbing received from Madden; the latter arrested for the crime, 1867.

Polling day Confederation Election. Returned for East-end: W. P. Walsh, James A. Jordan, and Robert J. Parsons, sr.; W. T. Parsons, watchmaker, defeated, 1869.

Sir Ambrose Shea defeated in Placentia and St. Mary's, on Confederation ticket, 1869.

Riots in Trafalgar Square, 1887.

Bishop McNeil left St. John's by train, for his diocese on the West Coast, 1895.

Result of Fortune bye-election announced at seven o'clock this morning; Way, 776; Forneauux, 659.

NOVEMBER 14.

Three thousand dollar fire on board steamer Aurora, in harbor, 1895.

The body of a man named James McDonald—missing since the previous March 18th—found off Freshwater Road; he lost his way in a snowstorm, 1872.

Samuel Hanniford, Petty Harbor, died, 1890.

Thomas McGrath, wheelwright and undertaker, died, 1881.

Christian Brothers opened school in St. Vincent de Paul's hall, 1892.

George Scott, Cochrane street, died 1890.

Brother Slattery returned from Ireland to take charge of Mount Cashel Industrial School, 1897.

A four-masted steamer, the Roumanian, belonging to Allan Line, arrived here, 1897.

Governor Blake left Newfoundland for Queensland. The people of that country refused to accept him, and he was subsequently appointed to Jamaica, 1888.

All kinds of raw furs bought by Nfld. Exchange, at 276 Water St.

HOME AGAIN FROM FAR NORTH

Capt. T. Waite, L. Coady, A. King, E. Whiteway and D. Caines as well as the men Snow and Waff of the S.S. Geo. W. Yates, to whom we alluded a few days ago, are also here from Hudson Bay where they spent the summer. All tell a similar story to that given as by Messrs Snow and Waff.

Caines is a son of Sgt. Levi Caines of the Eastern Fire Station, who was nearly two years at Hudson Bay and was severely injured by a piece of timber falling on him.

Normally about 800 people live at Port Nelson but many went West to enlist, and when the men left there to come home there were less than 200 left.

A large dock has been constructed and Port Nelson will soon be the terminus of a railroad to run through Northern Canada.

WEATHER PROVES GREAT DRAWBACK

The present wet and disagreeable weather is detaining quite a number of craft, from which the cargoes of fish cannot be landed. The loading of vessels for market has also been suspended owing to the same, and vessels loaded have been detained in port.

That Tragedy at Bell Island

Man Named Coombes of Island Cove Killed—Two Others Injured—Men Were Buried Under Fall of Rock

To-day we get further particulars of the tragedy at Bell Island to which The Mail and Advocate exclusively referred yesterday.

The victim of the accident was Joseph Coombes, not Stone, as erroneously stated by our informants, and the accident occurred at 11 Thursday night in the N.S.S. Coy's new slope, not that of the Dominion.

The man was engaged with others in driving a new tunnel being made to meet the Company's submarine areas, and was hard at work when there was a sudden and heavy fall of rock and earth. The whole struck him on the head and buried him, killing him instantly, and it took some time to extricate the remains from the mass of rock and earth.

Another man named James Ryan, who worked near Coombes, was hit by heavy pieces of rock and hurt him very severely about the back and head.

A third, whose name we could not ascertain, had his feet badly crushed and he may lose some of his toes.

The body was confined in the hospital and sent home to Island Cove yesterday.

Ryan and the other man we hear are in hospital.

Deceased is a great loss, leaving a wife and 7 children.

Use "Briteslite" Kerosene Oil. P. H. COWAN, Importer.

FOGO NOTES

Fogo, Nov. 9.—This, the opening week of November, has revealed to us the long-sought for day (by a good many) which made us eye-witnesses to watch voters trudging off to the polling booths to mark their ballot concerning Prohibition. Our wish is that Total Prohibition will reign; as it will patch up and join together, many a now broken-up family.

The month of October was a very moderate months in regards to the weather, and the fishermen at Little Fogo did fairly well. The fish being a good price some of them will make a good spec.

Much has been said re improvement in coastal and bay boats mail service, but I say it is improved no more here than it was thirty years ago. We cannot get a letter to a settlement, about nine miles from this place, under a week by mail. While further south they have two or three steamers and a train calling every week; and from this time until New Year's Day we will only get a fortnightly mail.

The pit prop business around here is opened up again in full swing, and will give employment to hundreds of men.

We would like for some friend to tell Aunt Jane to write another letter to the paper before she breaks the head in another barrel of F.P.B. flour to start mixing it.

That the election of 1917 will put the F. P. Union in power is the prayer of the people of the North.

C.C.C. BOYS TO HELP COMRADES

The C. C. C. boys are preparing to send presents of cigarettes &c. to brother members of the corps at present with the Nfld. Regiment in the Dardanelles, and any friends outside the corps who may wish to contribute may send parcels to Lt.-Col. Conroy or Capt. J. C. Peregé.

ROSSLEY'S.

There were large audiences at the Nickel theatre yesterday. The programme consisted of eight full reels and was one of the longest and best ever given at the Nickel. The children are reminded of the big bumper matinee this afternoon. The Nickel is the popular resort for children on Saturday afternoons. They all like to go there because they know they are sure of three hours good amusement. To-day there are extra pictures and the children are advised to go early.

At Rossley's to-night there will be a surprise turn. Last night Carroll and Ellor excelled themselves. They simply had the house in roars and the large audiences were loth to let them go. The singing of Mr. Carroll just pulled the house down. He has a marvelous voice; and the magnificent costumes worn by those artists simply electrified the crowd. The contest was the best yet, Miss Lilly Thorn winning first prize. She has a very fine voice and was secured at once by Mrs. Rossley for her fourth annual pantomime; she sang "Beauty and the Beast." The pictures were splendid, while the Rossley orchestra was commented on by all under the direction of Mr. Dan Roche.

LOCAL ITEMS

WANTED, 100 birds more than we had in last year's Show. th,sat,tu.

Const Bishop of Brigus arrived here by last night's train with a prisoner convicted of petty offence.

If you want the best light, burn "Briteslite" Kerosene. P. H. COWAN, Importer.

George Street Sunday School holds its Rally Day Service to-morrow at quarter to 3, in the Church. All parents and friends are earnestly invited to be present.

Our brand of Kerosene is "Briteslite." Ask your dealer for it. P. H. COWAN, Importer.

Mrs. Wilson, wife of Capt. Wilson, of the Adventure, who had been on a trip to Sydney and was the guest of friends there, is returning home as a passenger on the ship.

National Poultry Exhibition, Prince of Wales Rink, Nov. 24, 25, 26. Entries close Nov. 17th.

Alex. Hollett of Sound Isld, P.B., send a report to the Board of Trade to November 6th, stating that the catch of cod to date is 1800 qtls, 10 qtls being taken last week. Ten small boats are still at work, but cod and bait are scarce and the voyage is now being abandoned.

We advise trappers to send their furs to Newfoundland Fox Exchange.

A well-known female, who shared the contents of a flask with some in a by-way leading to Water Street last night, made herself obnoxious to people passing. Head-Const. Peet, who passed, put her to the right about under threat of immediate arrest, and she quickly left for home.

A beautiful Trophy for Output Exhibitors only, besides over \$300.00 in cash prizes. We want everybody in Newfoundland to be interested in this Poultry Show.

Municipal Impounder Dessart had six persons before the Court today on a charge of allowing goats to wander about within the city limits. Four pleaded not guilty to the charge and the hearing of the cases was postponed until Tuesday next.

Two pleaded guilty and were each fined \$2 and costs and ordered to destroy the goats.

What about that Cockerel you reared from a sitting of pure bred eggs, he has outgrown his brothers and sisters and looks good. Send him along to the show, he may win a Silver Cup.

OUR THEATRES.

THE NICKEL.

There were large audiences at the Nickel theatre yesterday. The programme consisted of eight full reels and was one of the longest and best ever given at the Nickel. The children are reminded of the big bumper matinee this afternoon. The Nickel is the popular resort for children on Saturday afternoons. They all like to go there because they know they are sure of three hours good amusement. To-day there are extra pictures and the children are advised to go early.

ROSSLEY'S.

At Rossley's to-night there will be a surprise turn. Last night Carroll and Ellor excelled themselves. They simply had the house in roars and the large audiences were loth to let them go. The singing of Mr. Carroll just pulled the house down. He has a marvelous voice; and the magnificent costumes worn by those artists simply electrified the crowd. The contest was the best yet, Miss Lilly Thorn winning first prize. She has a very fine voice and was secured at once by Mrs. Rossley for her fourth annual pantomime; she sang "Beauty and the Beast." The pictures were splendid, while the Rossley orchestra was commented on by all under the direction of Mr. Dan Roche.

Trouble in a Nearby Outport

Resident Makes "Love to Another Man's Wife"—Woman Leaves Hubby for Second Choice and Defies Number One

In a nearby outport not long since a great sensation was created by a resident of the place who had a liaison with the wife of a neighbor who was until quite recently, a resident of a place on Labrador. He formed a friendship with the woman who defied her husband and who gave unmistakable signs that the man's attitude was not unsatisfactory to her. Now, since the house of the injured husband was burnt to the ground he did not hesitate to say that the paramour of the female had committed the deed to deprive the husband of a home, so that his wife could live with him.

Indeed, our informants say the matter was reported to the authorities but a rigid investigation made was, however, of evidence that might incriminate the person accused, who solemnly denied the accusation. There is much bad feeling between the two men, and the avenged husband has the sympathy of most of the people of the place.

The Kyle's express is due here at 4.30 p.m. today.

The Prospero, owing to the fog prevailing, did not leave here for the north until 7 a.m. to-day.

The Portia left Jerseyside, Placentia at 5 a.m. to-day and is due here to-morrow morning.

The schr. James Barton Cook, is loading codfish at Goodridge's for Barbados.

The schr. R. J. Owens recently sailed from Comfort Bight, Labrador, for Gibraltar, taking 3915 qtls codfish from J. W. Hiscock.

The S.S. Newfoundland should leave Charlottetown, P.E.I. to-day with a full cargo of oats, hay, potatoes &c. for George Neal.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

NEWFOUNDLAND Patriotic Association

A meeting of the Patriotic Association will be held in the Board of Trade Rooms on MONDAY, 15th inst., at 8 p.m.

V. P. BURKE, Hon. Sec.

WANTED—A Schooner, about Eighty Tons, to take Freight to Springdale, Hall's Bay, ANDERSON'S.—nov13,2i

WANTED—A Girl who understands Plain Cooking. Apply to MRS. JOHN BROWNING, King's Bridge Road, nov12,tf

OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT

A. S. WADDEN wishes to announce to his Patrons and the General Public, that his New Store 368 Water Street West (2 doors West of old stand) is now open with a full line of Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes, Fruits, Confectionery, etc. All orders personally attended to. Satisfaction guaranteed.

A. S. WADDEN 368 Water Street West

THE GREATEST MIXTURE MADE

CAKE BOX Mixture

SMOKING TOBACCO

can now be had at

The Royal Cigar Store,
Bank Square, Water Street.

DOE THURSDAY MORNING

Ex S.S. Coban, a full cargo

Sydney Screened COAL

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