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The New Ministry; Carson for Admiralty

Some Surprising Changes Take Place—Bonar Law as Chancellor of the Exchequer is a Popular Selection—Balfour for Foreign Minister Arouses Protest—Winston Churchill is Left Out

CARSON APPOINTED FIRST LORD OF ADMIRALTY

Curzon Leads in the House of Lords—Many Social Changes Foreshadowed in Lloyd George's Programme—Drastic Reforms and a Settlement in Ireland Discussed

LONDON, Dec. 10.—An official announcement was made to-night that a new Cabinet has been formed, with a War Cabinet comprising Premier David Lloyd George, Lord President of the Council, Earl Curzon, who also will be the Government leader in the Lords; Arthur Henderson, Minister without portfolio; Lord Milner, Minister without portfolio, and Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, who has been asked by the Premier to be leader in the Commons, and also to be a member of the War Cabinet without being expected to attend regularly. Other members of the Ministry, who are not in the War Cabinet are:—Lord High Chancellor, Sir Robert Bannatyne Finlay; Secretary of State for Home Dept., Sir Geo. Cave; Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Arthur J. Balfour; Secretary of State for the Colonies, Walter Home Long; Secretary of State for War, Earl Derby; Secretary of State for India, Austen Chamberlain; President of the Local Government Board, Baron Rhondda; President of the Board of Trade, Sir Albert Stanley; Minister of Labor, John Hodge; First Lord of the Admiralty, Sir Edward Carson; Minister of Munitions, Dr. Christopher Addison; Minister of Blockade, Lord Robert Cecil; Food Controller, Baron Devonport; Shipping Controller, Sir Joseph Paton Maclay; President of the Board of Agriculture, Rowland E. Prother; President of the Board of Education, Herbert A. L. Fisher; First Commissioner of Work, Sir Alfred M. Bond; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Sir Frederick Cavley; Postmaster-General, Albert Ellingworth; Minister of Pensions, Geo. N. Barnes; Attorney-General, Sir Frederick E. Smith; Solicitor-General, Gordon H. Ewart, K.C.; Secretary for Scotland, Mr. Munro; Lord Advocate, Jas. A. Clyde; Solicitor-General of Scotland, Thomas B. Morrison, K.C.; Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Baron Wimborne; Chief Secretary of Ireland, Henry E. Duke; Lord Chancellor for Ireland, Ignatius J. O'Brien, K.C.; Sir Robert Bannatyne Finlay, in accepting the office of Lord High Chancellor, stipulated that his right to a pension be waived.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The official list of the new Ministry issued tonight follows the unofficial forecasts, with two or three minor changes. Lloyd George, Lord Milner, Earl Curzon and Andrew Bonar Law, Arthur Henderson will form what is officially termed the "War Cabinet," while others who ordinarily have been designated as Cabinet Ministers will be called heads of Departments. An important

No More Prayers For Constantine

PARIS, Dec. 11.—Prayers for the Royal Family of Greece were permitted for the first time today in the Greek Church in Paris by order of the trustees of the church. Prince George of Greece was present but there was no manifestation during the services. Later in the vestibule of the church M. Psaroulaki, President of the Greek Colony, delivered a speech denouncing King Constantine. The assemblage appointed five members to visit the Greek Legation and demand the suppression throughout the edifice of all emblems of the Monarchy.

To Adjust Their Fisheries

St. Lawrence and Gulf Fisheries Will be Adjusted Says Washington

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Negotiations are under way for a permanent adjustment of all issues arising between the American and Canadian Governments connected with the fisheries, not only on the Pacific Coast where troubles recently have been most acute, but on the Atlantic and in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. A general discussion of the international fisheries, it was learned to-day, has grown out of negotiations over disputes between America and British Columbia port in regard to Paget Sound and Southern Alaska. Fisheries officials here are confident that an agreement will soon be reached.

point in the novel organization is that it concentrates for more power in the hands of the Prime Minister than the British system has ever known before. Lloyd-George's proposals to Premier Asquith were for a War Council of which the Premier should not be a member, although he should have power in passing its work. Lloyd-George has not hesitated to place himself in a position more closely resembling dictatorship than he was willing to give Asquith. The War Cabinet will hold daily sessions directing the prosecution of the war. The freedom of Lloyd-George, Lord Milner and Henderson from departmental duties to allow them to devote all their time to the War Council. Work of the Exchequer and the Government leadership in the Commons will absorb most of Bonar Law's time and attendance at the Lords will necessitate Earl Curzon's absence from the Council frequently, so that Lloyd-George, Milner and Henderson will be the chief directors of war. For practical purposes the Government will be a Cabinet of four. Of the most important new officials is the Food Shipping Controller under Baron Devonport, who had been manager of the port of London.

Steamer Sunk

LONDON, Dec. 11.—Lloyd's announces that Norwegian steamer Amicilia, 1111 tons, and the British steamer Forth, 535 tons, sunk.

Hope For Roumania

Successful Reconstruction of the Russo-Roumanian Left Wing Will Cause Mackensen to Quit.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—The Times' military correspondent remarks, in an article to-day that the contraction of the front of the Teutonic Allies in Roumania will naturally cause them to pass a part of their armies to the reserves. He says that in view of the positions occupied by the Central Powers on the Saloniki front and the possible expectation that the Greeks may attack the Entente Allies from the rear, the Entente must face the contingency of a concentric attack upon General Sarrail's army within the next few weeks. The particular course which commends itself to us in these circumstances, the correspondent says is written very plainly on the map and the only thing that will never be forgotten is indecision in a situation which needs prompt and firm handling. The safety of our troops forbids us to pander any longer to a political objective which has no basis in sound strategy. The correspondent contends that the general military situation is not so altered by the successes of the Central Powers in Roumania as to justify the decision of the Allies, and he sees no reason to doubt the successful reconstruction of the Russo-Roumanian left wing in a strong position which will compel Von Mackensen to halt. It is assumed that for this purpose the Russian offensive in the Central Carpathians, which he says, came too late, will now be abandoned.

LLOYD GEORGE HAS DIRECT CONTROL

Whole Prospects of Success Depends on Supply of Ammunition

LONDON, Dec. 9.—The Daily Chronicle's account of the conference between Lloyd George and the Labor leaders, says that Lloyd George told his callers that the great task of a vigorous prosecution of the war to a victorious conclusion could only be accomplished by utilizing to the utmost the entire resources of the nation. The whole prospects of success, he went on, depend upon the continued and increased output of the munitions of war of all kinds, and that was why labour had such tremendous responsibilities thrown upon it at the present crisis. To inquire the Labour representatives, Lloyd George outlined his programme, which, according to the Chronicle, "amounts practically to direct control of the whole resources of the country." It is proposed to control all industries and means of transport, both by land and sea, so that the man-power of the nation can be directed into such channels as may be considered best—into the production of munitions of war or into maintaining that part of our export trade which is necessary to keep up the Exchange. It was suggested that every effort would be made to increase home-grown food supplies by encouraging the cultivation of waste land and improving the methods of cultivation of land already under tillage. To this end farmers are to be provided with the most modern machinery obtainable, and the direction of agricultural operations will be organized so as to dispense with superfluous labor. Food supplies and prices are to be rigorously controlled and an attempt is to be made to improve the position of dependents of soldiers by revising the scale of pensions and allowances. Another promise is that the work of organizing the return of men to civil occupations after the war shall be pushed forward so that labor can be absorbed with the minimum of friction and suffering.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—News despatches to the Weekly Despatch from Syria Island, dated Friday, says it is reported from Athens that State troops are advancing there continuously and that twenty thousand have gathered in and around the capital. The Allied Ministers asked for an explanation of this concentration, and Premier Lambros replied it was for the preservation of order.

IS LLOYD GEORGE A CONSPIRATOR?

Old Liberal Leaders Form an Opposition Party—Helpful Criticism, Not Hostility

LONDON, Dec. 8.—Political events yesterday consisted of Cabinet making by Premier Lloyd George, and a solemn post mortem over its reign by members of the Liberal Party. Lloyd George's cabinet will be non-partisan, and will meet the popular demand for a business Government. It will not be a Coalition Cabinet in the sense of Asquith's administration, because Asquith had the co-operation of all parties, even including practically the Irish Nationalists. The Liberal Inquest at the Reform Club decided that the old Liberal leaders will constitute an opposition party in the Commons, although the opposition will be one of helpful criticism rather than of hostility. The newspapers are devoting themselves to framing a possible Cabinet and incidentally are so wrapped up in the burning questions as to whether Lloyd George can be called a conspirator, and whether a Government consisting largely of men unused to politics can be as efficient as one recruited from the traditional ruling class, that they give comparative little attention to the events of the war. The surprise of the day was announced by Viscount Grey in the Liberal conference, that Lord Robert Cecil was continuing as Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs. Lord Curzon, qualified by former service in the Foreign Office and with his record as Viceroy of India, it is thought is assured of the honor. The choice of Balfour aroused instant protest from the papers, which rated him as one of the aged "wait and see" school. Bonar Law for Chancellor of the Exchequer is a popular selection as he combines business and political experience as do few other public men. Equal approval is given to Lord Derby as head of the War Office, and Dr. Addison as Minister of Munitions, but the proposal of Sir Edward Carson for the Admiralty finds less favor. Lord Curzon will have one of the highest posts and will be leader of the Government in the House of Lords. Winston Churchill apparently is to be left out in the cold. This tasks confronting the new administration with a number of practical

The New Government is Composed of Men of Great Business Ability

Men of Great Experience Now at Head of Affairs—No New Elections Will be Necessary When the New Ministers Take Seats

LORD CHANCELLOR RENOUNCES PENSION

Entire State Control of Liquor is Foreshadowed—Accumulated Stocks to be Taken Over and the Manufacture of Whiskey and Gin Prohibited

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The "Post" reviewing the first-rate business ability in the Cabinet, mentions Sir Joseph Maclay, one of the great Scottish ship owners, and says business is further represented by Baron Rhondda, who is a coal mining magnate at the Local Government Board and Sir Alfred Mond, manufacturer, as Commissioner of Works, also by Sir Frederick Cavley and Albert Ellingworth. There has been strong demands for live, experienced men to direct agriculture and education and this has been met by the selection of Rowland E. Prother, manager of the Dyke Bedford estates and Herbert A. L. Fisher, who made a brilliant record as head of the Sheffield University on Progressive Education. Whether there is any plan for a meeting of the heads of the Departments of Cabinet rank is not known yet, but the Councils which the Ministers for Foreign Affairs, War and Admiralty to participate with others in duties concerning war measures will be certain. A meeting of the Privy Council will be held to-morrow for the swearing in of Ministers. The Prime Minister will make a speech in the Commons on Tuesday at which he will direct the policy of the new Government and a bill will be introduced enabling members to take seats without going through the formality of new election, which the law demands when a member accepts a position under the Crown. The complexion of the new Government of twelve Liberals, fifteen Unionists and three Laborites with the Presidents of the Board of Trade and Education and Shipping Controller, who had been attached to no parties. Sir Robert Finlay's renunciation of the pension attached to the office of Lord High Chancellor will be a popular stroke. The Lord Chancellor draws £10,000 for the office and a pension of £500 after retirement. There has been much discussion over the cost of this largely ornamental office as recently three retired Chancellors have been drawing pensions represented by Baron Rhondda, who has been two years' service. T. P. O'Connor gives notice of motion in the Commons for the formation of a series of commissions in Parliament on the French model for co-operation with Ministers conducting the war. Measures by the new Government for the control of supplies will be preceded by one for the entire control of the liquor trade. According to well informed sources absolute prohibition of the consumption of spirits, except medically, and restriction on bar trade is expected. The whole resources of the spirit trade it is believed will be put under State control early in the new year, and accumulated stocks diverted to other purposes than drink. The distillation of whiskey and gin will be prohibited.

Turkey and Greece
ATHENS, Dec. 11.—Sunday paper says it understands wireless communication between Turkey and Greece has been re-established.

Roumanian's Turn on Their Pursuers

British Success In East Africa

LONDON, Dec. 11.—Successful British operations in German East Africa by which the British line of investment was advanced sixty miles along a front of 200 miles, are described in a despatch from Niggore. An advance was made from New Fringa and Kissaki to the coast. In course of the operations a detached German corps, consisting of seven white officers, forty-seven white soldiers, and 340 native soldiers was captured. A howitzer, three maxims guns and 400 cattle were among the booty taken.

Roumanians Make a Stand

PETROGRAD, Dec. 11.—The Roumanians, who have been retreating in Eastern Wallachia before the Teutonic advance, have made a stand to the east of Ploechti, the War Office announces today. They assumed the offensive on the road from Ploechti to Buzeu, and drove the Austro-German forces back to the westward. On the Moldavian frontier the Russian advance is continuing on the river valleys, despite strong resistance.

Constantine will be Deposed

By Intriguing With Kaiser King Constantine Has Brought on his Own Fate—Would Sweep Allies From Balkans

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—The Sun this morning publishes the following from its London correspondent:—"Within a week King Constantine of Greece will be an exile, deposed from his throne by the Allies, and M. Venizelos will be in charge of the Greek Government. The Greek army also will be disbanded. This is the expectation here. King Constantine has brought his fate upon himself by persistently intriguing with the Kaiser. Despite repeated warnings from the Allies, he regularly sends and receives messages from the Kaiser through neutral diplomatic channels. Some of these messages have been intercepted and are now in the hands of the Allies. The Kaiser has urged King Constantine to declare war upon the Allies and join the Central Powers in a great campaign to sweep Allies from the Balkans, according to a Rome wireless despatch, which says the Greeks were to attack General Sarrail's army in the rear while the Teutons attacked in front."

'Tino is Friendly?

LONDON, Dec. 11.—Reuter's Athens correspondent telegraphing on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, says, according to Greek statements a friendly spirit prevailed at the audience King Constantine gave the British and Russian Ministers yesterday. The King, as a sign he entertains no hostile intentions, offered the withdrawal of two regiments from Thessaly, and to entrust the guarding of the Corinth Canal from Chalers Bridge to French torpedo boat destroyers. While the Greek Government announces the situation has improved, the diplomatic is restricted.

North-east of Bucharest the Roumanians are on the Offensive—Along the Transylvanian-Roumanian Border Petrograd Reports Progress for Russians

NEW CROSSING OF THE DANUBE FOR BULGARS

112,000 Roumanians Taken Since Their Entry says Berlin and Estimates Their Casualties at 300,000—Little Fighting Elsewhere

LONDON, Dec. 11.—Little fighting, except by artillery, is in progress on any of the fronts except the Roumanian. Here the Teutonic armies, according to Berlin, are still making progress against the Roumanians in Eastern Wallachia.

Petrograd asserts, however, the Roumanians northeast of Bucharest along a line running from Ploechti to Buzeu, have turned on the offensive and driven the Austro-Germans back northward. To the north along the Transylvanian-Roumanian frontier Petrograd reports progress for Russian troops. Berlin admits the capture by the Russians of heights south of the Tretus Valley. A move by the Bulgars, which may prove a menace to the Roumanians retreating eastward from the Bucharest region, is reported by Berlin. This is crossing the Danube between Siliustria and Tchernovoda, southeast by east of Bucharest. If it was made by large forces seemingly placed in the way of the retirement of the Roumanians, possibly some of them may be caught between the Austro-Germans moving east and the Bulgars driving north across the line of retreat. A semi-official advice from Berlin says the Roumanians have lost approximately 112,000 men made prisoners since the Roumanian entry of the war, and suffered casualties estimated at about 300,000. Aside from a German attack in the Vosges region, near Col. Sainte-Mauo, which was repulsed by the French, and the capture by the Germans of Sap in Champagne, which the French had entered after its capture, nothing is reported from the water front.

Earl Curzon Engaged

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The engagement is announced of Earl Curzon of Redleston, former Viceroy of India, and Mrs. Duggan, widow of Alfred Duggan of Buenos Aires. Mrs. Duggan is the eldest daughter of the late J. Munroe Hinds, formerly American Minister to Brazil.

Intercedes For His Son

ATHENS, Dec. 11.—Replying to a request from Premier Ruallys for intercession on behalf of his son arrested with the Venizelist forces at Salonika, the British Minister declared that after the scenes occurring here, "I could interest myself to obtain liberty for your son. You must promise, however, to recommend the Salonika Government not to mistrust Rhallys junior."

The Sinn Feiners

CORK, Dec. 11.—Two hundred Sinn Feiners stopped a charitable performance tonight given on behalf of families of soldiers of Cork. They sang Sinn Fein songs and shouted "Up rebellion and down with recruiting."

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Who Really is the Discoverer of North Pole

At a session of the U.S. Congress, H.T. Helgesen, a member from North Dakota, introduced a resolution which is still pending, providing for the repeal of the bill which advanced Robert E. Peary to the rank of rear-admiral. The act which Congressman Helgesen seeks to have repealed, and which not only made Peary a rear-admiral, but also provided that he should receive the highest retired pay of that grade, was passed in recognition of Peary's polar discoveries.

Congressman Helgesen claims that Peary was not the first man to reach the Pole, and hence should not receive any honors based on Peary's claim to that effect. And the same thing applies to Dr. Cook's claim to have reached the Pole. The Congressman claims that the Pole was discovered nearly three centuries ago, and offers documentary evidence that not only one ship, but two, within a space of sixteen years or so, reached that uttermost northerly spot to which so many adventurous and ambitious spirits have aspired.

To those who might inquire why Congressman Helgesen should take such an active interest in this controversy it can be explained that he was born and brought up in the same town with, and was a very intimate friend of Stefansson, the Arctic explorer, and has always followed the polar activities of all the explorers. When the polar controversy arose between Peary and Cook his interest in Arctic discoveries led him to search diligently and painstakingly into the records of the past, and his research work has resulted in his conviction, supported by documentary evidence, that neither Peary nor Cook has any right to claim any distinction, honor or emolument, even admitting that they both reached the Pole.

In the following article prepared by the congressman, he sets forth at length his views and the evidence supporting them.

Perhaps no one subject—aside from the war—has occupied more space in newspapers and magazines, of late years than the discovery of the North Pole. And yet, throughout these years of discussion, since 1909, no one has apparently known or remembered that the North Pole was actually reached or "discovered" about 260 years ago.

There is a vast amount of material written on polar expeditions by well-known and authentic authors of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Research among old books and manuscripts in the congressional library at London, and also to be found in the reports of the Royal Geographic Society of London, and in Scandinavian literature.

The account of the first attainment of 90 degrees north was given by an Englishman. This report was made by Joseph Moxon, "Hydrographer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty," and is printed in a rare little book entitled, "A Brief Discourse of a Passage by the North Pole to Japan, China, etc.," published in London, 1674.

This little book contains a passage which cannot fail to interest modern explorers, for it states that some twenty-two years earlier, or about 1652, the author was in Amsterdam, and, feeling a desire for a cup of the excellent Dutch beer, went into a drinking house to satisfy his thirst. While sitting by the public fire with other people in the place, a seaman came in, who, seeing a friend who he knew had been in the recent Greenland voyage, was surprised to see him home so early, and asked what accident had brought him home so soon, as it was not yet time for the Greenland fleet to return.

His friend, who had been the steersman for a Greenland ship that summer, told the seaman that the ship of which he was steersman did not go to fish that summer, but only to take in the lading of the fleet and bring it to an early market. "But," added the steersman, "before the fleet had caught fish enough to lade us, we by order of the Greenland company sailed into the North Pole and back again."

This story was of great interest to Moxon, who thereupon entered the conversation himself, and seemed to question the truth of the steersman's story, but was assured that it was true, and that many of the seamen belonging to her were ready and able to corroborate the truth of his story. The steersman stated, moreover, that they had sailed two degrees beyond the Pole. Moxon thereupon asked if they had found no land or islands about the Pole. He replied: "No, they saw no ice; but had fine, warm weather, such as was at Amsterdam in the summer time, and as hot."

As Moxon was hydrographer to his majesty, Charles II, and was also the author of various scientific treatises, his acceptance of the story of the Dutch steersman was not the ready credulity of an unlearned or unsci-

entific man. His report is seriously considered by scientists and writers of his own time, as well as by those of a later date; it was also translated into the German, and was referred to by German writers and geographers. The illustrious A. E. Nordenskjold, Swedish explorer and writer, discusses Moxon's report in the account of his own expedition. The Voyage of the Vega, commonly known as the North-east Voyage, and uses it to support his own theory of an open, navigable sea near the Pole in favorable seasons.

Nordenskjold says that he was personally converted in this theory after two winterings in the Arctic, one in 79.53 North, and the other in the neighborhood of the Asiatic Pole of cold, where he observed that the sea did not freeze completely over, even in the immediate vicinity of land. He drew the very reasonable and logical conclusion from his own experience that there is nothing unreasonable in the old accounts, and that what happened once may be expected to happen again.

Samuel Richard Van Campen, F.R.G.S., in his Dutch in the Arctic Seas (London, 1878), also analyzes Moxon's story, and arrives at the conclusion that the statement of the Dutch steersman may be accepted as true. He adds that no less a distinguished naval officer than Admiral Fitzroy has expressed confidence in its credibility and declares it as his opinion that the papers of the Honorable Daines Barrington, embodying this and other accounts, are entitled to more attention than they have received.

As in the twentieth century, so in the seventeenth, more than one claimant for the credit of sailing to the North Pole arose, but so far as we can discover, these earlier claimants did not consider the feat sufficiently extraordinary to arouse a discussion or controversy. The first attainment of the Pole, as I have already shown, was in 1652; the second occurred about sixteen years later, and is related by the German author Rudolph Capell, in his Vorstellungen des Norden (1675).

The story was told by Rudolph Capell by his friend Johann Ben (then living in Wapping), who sailed to Japan with a Hollander, as ship's carpenter, and in 1668 returned from Japan. He said, as they sailed from Japan, the captain ordered the steersman to sail north, and they went 400 German miles, or approximately 27 degrees north. He declared that no land or indication of land was seen, but on the contrary a free and open sea was traversed, thus corroborating the story of the Holland steersman from the Greenland (Spitzbergen) whaling fleet. Johann Ben did not know the reason for the northward voyage, only that the captain so ordered, but it was surmised that the East India company desired to increase their commerce and had, therefore, ordered the captain to search for new land.

These two accounts coincide as closely as do those of later and better known explorers—and may be

Submarines in West India Waters

Four Enemy Underwater Boats Have Come Over—British Sank Two Others—President Wilson Has Made Strenuous Representations to Germany

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—The Providence Journal says:

The wireless warnings recently issued to captains of merchant vessels in the western Atlantic were put out by the order of the British Admiralty with the full knowledge that there are now in the neighborhood of the West Indian waters two large German submarines, which have been here since the visit of the U-53, and also because of the knowledge of the British Admiralty that two other German submarines of the newest and speediest type left Kiel for the coast of the United States on November 5 and were able to evade every effort that was made to capture or sink them before they got out of the North Sea.

"The Journal is able to state authoritatively that the plan of dispatching four of the new German submarines from Kiel on November 5 was known in advance to the British authorities, that all four submarines left Kiel on that date and at different hours, and that two of them were sunk during the same day by British destroyers, the other two getting safely away."

"The United States government has been fully informed of this situation and President Wilson has made strenuous representations to Ambassador von Bernstorff concerning it."

Electric Signs Banned in Berlin

And Early Closing Hours Are Enforced For Economy by German Government

BERLIN, Dec. 4.—via London—Prohibition of the use of electric signs and other forms of illuminated advertising, restriction of lighting for show windows and the interior of shops, limitation of street railway and elevated traffic and an early closing ordinance for business establishments, restaurants, hotels, theatres, and moving picture shows are in progress as parts of the campaign to reduce the consumption of fuel and employment of labor to which the government is now energetically bending its attention. These measures have been discussed by the ministry of the interior and representatives of the federated states and according to the afternoon papers have been approved in principle. The lighting of show windows will be permitted only so far as it serves for interior lighting, which will be restricted to half the usual amount in some cases. Although no definite decision has been reached regarding hours of closing, it is probable that business establishments other than groceries, butcher shops and other food distributors, will be closed at 7 p.m. and theatres and restaurants at 10 p.m. The people will be urged to restrict lighting in their homes.

taken as seriously, for although we do not know that either the Holland steersman or Johann Ben told his story to the Danes, we do know that a man of the northern hemisphere published in Berlin, Germany, under the direction of the Academy of Sciences and Belles Lettres, places a ship at the North Pole, as having arrived there, according to Dutch accounts.

The theory of an open polar sea at certain times of a favorable season is corroborated by the fact that later explorers, who have adopted dogs and sledges as transportation power in the Arctic regions, in place of ships, unite in declaring that they are obliged to get off the ice early in June or risk death by drowning. The latest American explorer to make such a report is Donald B. McMillan, who has stated that just as he and his men set foot ashore the ice broke up behind them. Since our modern explorers are thus forced by their later-day methods to return to land early in June, we have no direct, up-to-the-minute knowledge of the ice conditions in the Arctic ocean north of North America during the later months of the long Arctic "day." The fact remains that the accounts of the several voyages herein mentioned, are as authentic as the reports of the twentieth century.

A young Irish recruit neglected to salute his officer, who at once asked the reason.

"Oh, I forgot, Sir!" said Paddy, along with two buckets of water he again encountered his officer and, coolly laying down his burden, he raised both hands in salute.

"What's this for?" asked the officer in surprise.

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Received 5 p.m. December 9th.
AT WANDSWORTH

2698 Private Albert Moore, Rose Blanche—Gunshot wound, right thigh.

2412 Private Heber Crocker, Heart's Delight, T.B.—Gunshot wound, jaw; severe.

1843 Private Walter C. Hawker, Carbonear—Gunshot wound, groin.

1602 Private A. W. Fitzgerald, 51 Cochrane Street—Seriously ill, Etaples, Dec. 3rd. (Last report gunshot wound in neck, arm and left leg, Etaples, Nov. 26th.)

Received 11 a.m. December 11th.

Lt. Col. A. L. Hadow, England. Admitted to 24 Park Street Hospital, London; debility.

The Following Reported at Wandsworth.

1250 Private Richard Gleeson, Topsail. Disordered action of heart.

1818 Private Michael Campbell, Robinson's Head. Gunshot wound in left arm.

38 L. Corp John J. Ryan, 23 Adelaide St. Gunshot wounds in right arm and thigh.

2368 Private Harry Clarke, Whitbourne. Gunshot wound in right leg.

2157 Private John Day, Old Shop, T.B. Gunshot wounds in right arm and face.

2653 Private Frank C. Turner, South Side, St. John's. Debility.

1772 Private George Brinston, North Harbor, P.E. Bronchitis.

1985 Private Linnis M. Fennell, St. Brendan's, B.E. Bronchitis.

1726 Private William Sutton, Burgeo.

BOYS RAN AWAY

Two boys who were inmates of one of the city orphanages, aged 11 and 12 years respectively, left the institution Friday last and as they did not turn up there was some anxiety about them and the police were notified. To-day it was discovered that the lads had travelled to Topsail where one of them has relatives and a man was sent in for them. In the weather which prevailed the boys must have had suffered a good deal in travelling the road.

THE "SUSU" HERE

The S.S. Susu, Capt. Roberts, arrived here at 7 p.m. Saturday with a full freight of fish, oil, &c. She made all ports of call but had dense fog nearly all the trip to and from Change Islds. Her passengers were A. Penny, H. Burt, T. Roberts, C. Morris, J. Davis, R. Burton, Recruits L. Walker and F. King, with 6 in steerage.

POLICE COURT NEWS

Mr. F. J. Morris, K.C., presided in court to-day. Two drunks were discharged and a third was fined \$1 or 3 days; yet another who appeared for the 8th time this season was sent down for 8 days. The defendant in assault case was fined \$2 or 5 days.

A VOLUNTEER ARRESTED

At 11.40 Saturday night officers Dempsey and Bruce found a volunteer drunk on the streets. The man was using pretty vile language and the officers got him to the station with some difficulty. He only joined the volunteer force a few days ago and was fined to-day \$5 or 14 days.

Trench foot.

J. R. BENNETT,
Colonial Secretary.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

War Messages.

BERLIN, Dec. 10.—The British steamer Caledonia was sunk by a German submarine on Dec. 4th, after she had tried to ram the undersea boat, it was officially announced to-day. The Captain has been made prisoner.

An announcement by Lloyds on December 8th stated the Anchor Line Caledonia is believed to have been sunk. The Caledonia was 9,223 tons gross, 500 feet long, and was for some time in the service of the British Government. She was built at Glasgow in 1904.

The German announcement that the British steamer Caledonia attempted to ram the submarine and that Captain Blaikie was made prisoner, may furnish an opportunity to test the temper of the new Government. The Germans executed Capt. Charles Fryatt of the merchant steamer Brussels last July for a similar action, and many demands were heard in England that the Government should have notified the Germans of reprisals in such an event.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The Northcliffe organ, the Weekly Despatch, predicts Lloyd George's War programme as follows:—(1) Arming of merchantmen. (2) Preparation for Spring offensive. (3) Mobilization of all between 16 and 60. (4) Making effective the blockade. (5) Issuing of food tickets. (6) Increasing of home food production. (7) The banning of work material to war. (8) The prohibition of luxuries. (9) Adoption of meatless days.

LISBON, Dec. 9.—An official statement issued to-day by the Portuguese War Office says: "Enemy artillery opened fire on the left bank of the Rovuma boundaries between German and Portuguese Africa. The enemy occupied the post of Maudgl, which we abandoned in good order, without loss."

OFFICIAL BRITISH

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The official report from British headquarters in France, issued tonight, reads:—This morning we raided hostile trenches in the neighbourhood of Neuville St. Vaast and Souchez, inflicting loss on the enemy and capturing a machine gun. Our trench mortars successfully bombarded enemy lines north of Ploegsteert and east of Arras. Hostile artillery is less active to-day, except in pres and La Basse areas, and west of LeSars.

THE "FOGOTA" REPORTED

The S.S. Fogota, Capt. Dalton, was reported to-day, passing Battle Hr., Labrador, at midnight, after a run of 28 hours from port. The vessel is making good progress and should reach Rigolette to-morrow.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—An official statement issued to-day by the Austro-Hungarian headquarters, as received here from Vienna, says:—The Russians and Rumanians are in full flight before Field Marshal Von Mackensen's Danube army, and that the Rumanian army which was in front of Von Falkenhayn's right wing has been annihilated. Russian forces which tried to join the Rumanians from the mountain region, it adds, are retreating.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—Lloyds' shipping agency announces the following:—The British steamer Britannia, 1,814 tons, is believed to be sunk; the Norwegian steamers Modum and Falk have been torpedoed, crews saved; Spanish steamer Bravo, 1,214 tons gross, also torpedoed; crew landed.

LISBON, Dec. 10.—The British steamer Britannia has been sunk by a submarine, and the Captain made prisoner. Twenty-three survivors of the crew have arrived and fifteen are missing.

Says the Allies Were to Blame

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—A statement regarding a clash in Athens following the Allied demand on Greece to give up arms and ammunition to the Allies, was presented to the State Department on Saturday evening by the Greek Legation and declared that full responsibility for the incident rested on the Allied commanders, and charges that the Anglo-French fleet continued its bombardment of the city after an armistice was decided upon.

German U Boat Is Sighted

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 11.—Members of the crew of the United States naval auxiliary ship "Preteus" declared on arrival here to-day that a German war submarine was sighted off the Virginia Capes ten days ago. Officers of the Preteus declined to deny or confirm the reports. The men said the U boat and Preteus kept in sight for an hour.

Greek Situation Critical

Athens, Dec. 11.—The situation here is believed to be approaching the critical moment. Garrett Drovers, American Minister, was in conference with King Constantine for more than an hour today. The Spanish Minister left for Valencia on ostensible leave of absence, placing the Legation in the hands of Charge D'Affaires.

The Greeks Were Ready

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 11.—Discussing the Greek situation the Berlin "Vossische Zeitung" says as soon as the Entente blockade of Greece was made Greece began making preparations to meet it. The Greek army, according to this newspaper, is well supplied with arms and ammunition, and food tickets, it adds, were issued.

THE CRESCENT PICTURE PALACE
EVERY AFTERNOON 2.15. EVERY NIGHT AT 7.15.

Presenting Mary Maurice, Charles Kent and Gordon Gray in
"The Inner Glow"
A Vitagraph Broadway Star Feature produced in Three Reels.
"THE GIRL ACROSS THE WAY."—A Biograph Melo-Drama.
Burns and Stull as Pokes and Jabbs in **"THE LAND LUBBERS,"** a side splitting Vim Comedy.
PROFESSOR McCARTHY playing the Latest and Best Music, Drums and Effects.

Rossley's British Theatre!
ALL NEW PICTURES.

--- Lubins, Vitagraphs, ---
Essany, Knickerbocker.
FRIDAY NIGHT, LAST COMPETITION FOR THE SEASON.
NOTE—The Christmas production will come as a great surprise to patrons, as nothing like it has ever been attempted before with young people. All new costumes, all new songs, and music from London, England.

Fishermen's Union Trading Company, Ltd.

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

<p>EXTRA SPECIAL VALUES —IN— LADIES' BLOUSES MADE FROM THE BEST MATERIALS.</p> <p>Ladies Black Cashmerette Blouse, low neck and neatly trimmed... 95c.</p> <p>Other grades in Cashmerette from... 65c. to \$1.80</p> <p>Ladies' Black Poplin Blouses in three different style collars, all neatly trimmed... \$1.65 to \$1.80</p> <p>SILK BLOUSES.</p> <p>Fancy Wide Stripe Silk Blouse, low collar, good Pearl Buttons... \$2.60</p> <p>White Silk Blouse with Revere collars... \$2.40 to \$2.75</p> <p>Ladies' Black Silk Blouses, made from good Merve Silk with neatly trimmed fronts... \$2.90 to \$3.50</p>	<p>Ladies' Fur Collarettes In Black and Brown. From \$1.80 to \$4.00.</p> <p>Ladies' Marmot Muffs. Special Price, 10.50.</p> <p>Astrachan Muffs At \$1.25 each.</p> <p>WOOL SQUARE SPECIALS!</p> <p>Pink, Pale Blue and White Colors. Each... 45c.</p> <p>White and Black Colors. Each... 55c.</p> <p>Pink, Pale Blue, Cardinal & Black Colors. Each... 75c.</p> <p>Black Color only. Each... \$1.35</p>	<p>CHILDREN'S Flannelette Sleeping Suits in very neat stripe effects, 35c. each.</p> <p>CHILDREN'S Striped Flannelette Night Shirts, 37c. to 55c. each.</p> <p>LADIES' Colored Striped Night Shirts, 75c. each.</p> <p>GET YOUR DRESS GOODS FROM US. You will be the better off in pocket.</p> <p>Dress Poptins in Colors Tan, Brown and Navy, 60c. Yard. Black only, 75c. Yard.</p>	<p>Misses' Middy Blouses Made from Heavy Jean material in Colors White and Blue, 50c. each. To suit age from 8 years up.</p> <p>Ladies' Middy Blouses With Belt. Special, 85c.</p> <p>FEATHER TRIMMINGS In colors of Navy, Browns, Old Rose, Royal Blue, Black and White 40c. yard.</p> <p>Children's WOOL MITTS, 47c. to 75c. pair.</p>
<p>SEE OUR BOYS OVERCOATS from \$3.00 up. MEN'S OVERCOATS from \$7.00 up.</p> <p>MEN'S SHIRTS. Grey Stripe Flannelette, with low or high 80c. collars. Each... Heavy Grey Flan- \$1.25 nel. Each... Heavy Grey Stripe, with-out collar. \$1.30 up. Each... Heavy Tweeds, 32 inches wide, from 80c. yard up.</p> <p>BARGAIN in Boys' Negligee Shirts. 45c. each. Neck Frillings —IN— Plain and Fancy Colors, 12c. to 25c. White Pleated Ruchings, 17c. to 28c.</p>	<p>SPECIAL VALUE —IN— Heavy Black Herring Bone Serge. \$1.30 Yard Heavy Black Cheviot, \$1.60 Yard. Heavy Weight Comfortables In Floral and Scroll Designs, \$1.85 to \$3.85 up. Riverside Wool Blankets, \$5.40 per Pair up.</p>	<p>KHAKI CLOTH. A strong and durable material, suitable for Shirts, Overalls or other wearables. 28c. per yard. Corsets! Corsets! In various styles, from 75c. to \$1.40.</p>	<p>SPECIAL in Ladies' FELT HATS. Latest Styles. \$1.00 up. Infant's Wool Booties In White & Fancy Colors. 15c. pair up.</p>

FISHERMEN'S UNION TRADING COMPANY, LTD.

625 Cases
New Crop Tomatoes
Due to arrive 1st half September.
Get our Prices.
Job's Stores, Limited.

No Peace Prizes
LONDON, Dec. 11.—A Christiania correspondent says the Nobel Committee decided by 28 votes to 11 not to distribute the Nobel Peace Prizes for 1915 and 1916.

HAD NO HOME
An old man named Devereaux went into the police station at 1.15 p.m. Saturday and asked for shelter. He has no home and is destitute. Last winter he was in a similar strait and spent the cold months of the year in the penitentiary. To-day Mr. F. J. Morris, K.C., sent him down for 6 months.

MORE NEWFOUNDLANDERS KILLED.
A casualty list recently issued at Ottawa contains the names of Sgt. P. J. Whalen of Placentia, and Lance Corporal James Maher of the same place.

The S.S. Sohng should arrive here Wednesday and will be laden by the Nfld. Shipping Coy. for the Mediterranean, taking over 18,000 qtls. codfish.

DOES NOT AIM TO STOP THE WAR
League to Enforce Peace Looks Only for Permanent Peace in Future

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—To clear up a misunderstanding said to exist in some quarters as to the purpose of the League to Enforce Peace, the board of managers of the league, at a meeting here last night, adopted a resolution asserting that the league is not a "stop the war" movement, but contemplates a league of nations to be established after the war to prevent conflicts in the future. The league is committed only by its pro-

Food Embargo Plan Rouses Opposition
WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Representative Mann, of Illinois, Republican leader of the House, and Representative Borland, of Missouri, went on record to-day as opposed to Representative Fitzgerald's plan for an embargo on foodstuffs. Mr. Borland and Representative McLemore, of Texas, each have a substitute proposal for a scheme to reduce the cost of living.

Mr. Mann said the embargo would not be a remedy for the high prices of foodstuffs. He called it a "Socialistic measure," saying that an embargo for retaliatory purposes might be justified but not one to regular prices.

"The country is not ready for regulation of prices by the Government," he added, "and that is what a food embargo would mean Government regulation of other things would inevitably follow, and the eventual result would be the extinction of individual initiative."

Mr. Borland wants an investigation by the Federal Trade Commission or a Congressional committee to determine whether or not prices are being manipulated by a "food trust." He will introduce a resolution calling for an inquiry into the possible use of cold storage plants by speculators.

Mr. McLemore, known as author of the resolution to warn Americans of armed merchantmen, favors the proposed embargo, but has a further scheme, which involves requiring all persons who store foodstuffs in cold storage plants to dispose of at least 10 per cent. of their stock at the end of every thirty days.

Representative Fitzgerald said that he would have two bills ready for introduction Monday, bearing on the proposed embargo.

gramme and the authorized interpretation thereof and not by views expressed by individual members." It was stated in the resolution.

JUST IN-
No. 1 King Apples
Florida Sweet Oranges
J. J. ROSSITER.

Our Motto: "Suum Cuique."



("To Every Man His Own.")

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

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., DEC. 11th., 1916.

The Great F.P.U. Convention

NOT since Newfoundland possessed Responsible Government has there been such an important meeting of workmen as that held last week at Catalina. It will be known as the great Convention, for it surpassed in importance, attendance, harmony, enthusiasm and ability all former F.P.U. Conventions.

In 1909 the first Convention was held at Change Islands, which was attended by 9 delegates. In eight years the Union's progress has been marvellous, and 180 delegates from all sections of the Colony responded to the last invitations of President Coaker to convene for the consideration of matters solely affecting the interests of the Toilers of the Country. The ablest men responded; many of them will be 10 days absent from their homes and at considerable personal expense, but they resolved to avail of the instrument raised to defend their rights, protect their interests, uplift their country and destroy corrupt government, and they have returned to their homes with a knowledge of affairs that will make them far more valuable citizens. They have learnt to discuss public matters as well as matters pertaining to industry that supports them and their country. They have become interested in the uplifting of their neighbours and the proper government of their country.

They for five days studied the most important matters affecting their interests and those of their country and the result of those five days deliberations will bear fruit as the months and years pass. They seriously discussed problems that hitherto no one could be found in public life to face, and they have become responsible men, directing the energies of a vast organization that five years ago was treated with derision. It is now generally conceded that the F.P.U. is the greatest factor for Right that the country ever beheld. That all are intent on supporting only Right, may be gleaned from what is published of the proceedings of those Conventions. The best interests of the country may safely be entrusted to the men who meet at the F.P.U. Conventions, for the vast majority of them will not countenance wrong doing.

Last week's Convention will be remembered as the most harmonious of the eight that have been convened; not one division was taken during the five days deliberations. All were exceedingly pleased to support measures proposed. Every opportunity was given for full discussion. President Coaker on every matter expressed his opinion; he spoke during the five days deliberations about fifteen hours. The Convention was a unit concerning matters regarding the new premises and the Export Co. Some thousands of dollars worth of shares were sold to delegates who attended. The amazement caused by the inspection of the colossal undertaking at Port Union was easily apparent. There is nothing like it to be found in the Colony and

very few of the delegates were prepared to find the premises so colossal and substantial. The foundations and the framing are so solid and enduring as to immediately convince all who inspect them of the wonderful faith President Coaker has in the future of the Union work. There is not one of the 180 delegates who attended who has not the fullest confidence in Mr. Coaker's ability to carry the whole proposal through and make it an astonishing success.

The grand demonstration in itself was an eloquent tribute to the great work being accomplished by the President and Union. The District Council meetings were a unit in re-selecting the sitting members of the House as next year's candidates. The proposal to name the new town after President Coaker was another tribute to him and an appreciation of his services. He declined such an honour and preferred the proposal to name it "Port Union," which is another indication of his determination to place Union first in all his considerations. The Trading Co.'s shareholders resolved to erect a suitable dwelling house for the President of the Company which is to be ready by next August.

The placing in the President's hands the selection of remaining candidates for Twillingate, Bonavista, St. Barbe, Burin, Fortune and Burgeo is another indication of confidence. The placing in his hands the supreme power to manage the affairs of the Trading Co., Export Co. and Publishing Co., as he deem proper is another indication of the confidence placed in him by those who have put their hands in their pockets to establish the commercial side of the Union's activities. We venture to state that so far as the political aspect of the Union work is concerned that the vote next year in all the Union districts will exceed by 25 per cent. the vote of 1913. All are determined to return Liberal-Union candidates next fall. The proposal to name the party Liberal-Union was unanimously received. The selection of a Leader for the Party at the next elections was placed in President Coaker's hands, who will nominate the Leader and submit his selection to the Party for approval. If Mr. Coaker wishes to lead he is empowered to do so.

This is another eye opener for those who have preached that the Union was alright but the man leading it was not alright. Union men will abstain from attending meetings of candidates opposing Union candidates in the coming elections. This is an indication of the contempt which the fishermen will shower upon the unlucky chaps who will be barefaced enough to contest Union districts next fall in opposition to Union candidates.

All the officers were unanimously re-elected, there being none nominated but the retiring officers. The President was nominated by Mr. Stone, which was seconded by Mr. Jennings.

The speech of Dr. Lloyd was a masterpiece, nothing surpassing it being heard on the floors of the Convention since the Union was established. The open, eloquent manner in which he reviewed Union matters and explained matters of public concern won for him a warm place in the hearts of all present.

Pte. Jensen's address on Patriotism was another Convention treat, and if the delegates were not fully informed of the recruiting needs and their duty to King and Empire it was not Pte. Jensen's fault. For over an hour he held the earnest attention of his hearers and at the close they warmly cheered him. He left with a smile upon his face as he tucked away the Convention's contribution of \$50 to Red Cross Funds.

Lieut. Hicks' address of ninety minutes was also a splendid presentation of the Regiment's experiences in Britain, Egypt, Dardanelles and France. He is a pleasing speaker, fluent and clear, and he handled the subject with credit to himself. He was warmly cheered at the close of his address.

Those two patriotic meetings will we trust be beneficial to recruiting as both addresses were appreciated and closely followed by all the delegates.

The Reid Newfoundland Company overlooked the big rush on the Bonavista Branch and put no extra cars on, which caused every inch of sitting and standing space to be occupied on the cars, resulting in dissatisfaction and great inconvenience. The delays en route to Bonavista were long and the train arrived nearly three hours late. Had consideration been given by the dispatching office, nothing but passengers would have been attended to, freight

could have been taken along by another train. The Company however were ready to meet the wishes of Mr. Coaker in having the Wren call at Old Perlican and the Dundee at Bonavista, or Catalina if necessary, to take the delegates for Bonavista Bay and also in arranging a special train to connect with the Dundee. They also arranged half first class fares throughout their system which was appreciated and the Convention ordered the Secretary to forward its thanks to the Company.

The Prospero as usual was behind, but most of the Green Bay delegates came via Lewisporte and were present at the opening of the Convention.

Mr. Collishaw was prevented from visiting Catalina on Tuesday owing to being indisposed. He however missed a treat for had he been at Catalina during Convention week he would have been surprised with what he heard and saw.

The eighth Convention will long be remembered by those who attended and the results of the meetings will have a powerful effect upon next year's happenings, and for years upon matters pertaining to F.P.U. interests.

To-morrow we will publish the report of the Committee appointed to consider a reply to the President's opening address which is the substance of the work of the Convention's deliberations.

A CORRECTION

In addition to the Halls owned by the F.P.U. as enumerated in President Coaker's opening address at Catalina Convention, the Halls at Trouty, Victoria Cove, and Salvage should be added, which Halls have been in use for the past two or three years.

The New Appointments

LONDON, Dec. 9.—There is unanimity among political writers of the morning newspapers to-day as to the appointment of Andrew Bonar Law as Chancellor of the Exchequer; Arthur J. Balfour as Foreign Secretary; Earl Derby as Secretary of War; Walter Hume Long, as Minister of Colonies; Austen Chamberlain, Secretary of State for India; Dr. Christopher Addison, as Minister of Munitions; Arthur Henderson, as Minister of Labor, and Ellis J. Griffith, as Home Secretary. There is a divergence of opinion as to the appointment for the Admiralty, and of one of the Ministers without portfolio who is to be a member of the War Council. The two posts apparently will be between Lord Milner and Sir Ed. Carson, but there is uncertainty as to which post each man will get. According to the Times, Baron Devonport will be Food Controller.

A Greek Ultimatum

LONDON, Dec. 10.—It is understood from a reliable authority that the Entente ultimatum will be presented to Greece on Sunday, says Reuter's Athens correspondent, who telegraphs under Saturday's date. The British and Russian Ministers had an audience with the King to-day. Subsequently the King summoned the American Minister. The personal baggage of the Entente diplomats has been sent to Piraeus.

A New Crossing Of the Danube

BERLIN, Dec. 10.—A new crossing of the Danube, between Teserovoda and Silistria, by the Bulgars, is announced in to-day's army headquarters statement regarding operations on the Rumanian front, which also records continued advance by the Teutonic armies in Eastern Wallachia. On the Moldavian front the Russian troops captured a height south of the Tretus valley, but were repulsed in their attacks between Kirlibaba and Dona Watra.

St. John of Jerusalem

OTTAWA, Dec. 10.—Promotions in the Order of St. John of Jerusalem are announced as approved by the King. Sir Walter Davidson is made a Knight of Grace and Lady Davidson becomes a Lady of Grace.

Italian Govt. Supported

PARIS, Dec. 10.—A Havas despatch from Rome says a debate in the Chamber of Deputies on the Government's declaration regarding the war, which lasted four days, ended with a vote of confidence in the Government of 376 to 45.

Oyama is Dead

TOKIO, Dec. 10.—Field Marshal Oyama, Commander-in-Chief of the Manchurian army of Japan during the Russo-Japanese War, is dead.

REVELLE BY CALCAR

THE STORY respecting "The Killing of Our Caribou" which The Mail and Advocate furnished on its sixth page last Friday is one to arouse the indignation of every man who reads it, if he has any red corpuscles in his blood at all. It buttresses in the most forceful manner the reiterated arguments put up by us in this column, that it is high time that something be done for the preservation of our caribou herds unless we want to see them wiped off the face of the country as completely as our forebears wiped out the unhappy aborigines—the Beothics.

It is with loathing and repugnance that we refer to the butchers who murdered the red men, as our forebears, but there is no help for it, we of to-day must bear the stigma which they have indelibly fixed upon Newfoundlanders for all time to come. They did the pioneering and the slaughtering, as their heirs share alike their glory—and their shame. They were hardy, brave fellows and of this we are proud, but they shame us with the story of their merciless and ruthless killing of the poor Red Indian.

With the story of the exterminated Beothic before us, and the shame of it which causes a blush to mantle our cheek and a sigh of sympathy to agitate our breasts at the recollection of their cruel fate let us be careful of what our legacy may leave to those who are destined to inhabit this fair land of ours, when we, like the Beaton and other brutes who reddened their hands in innocent human blood, are lying beneath the sod.

If we believe, as we profess, that the human race is advancing towards a higher and more noble civilization surely a little thought must convince us, that the day is coming when men will no longer take delight in the ruthless slaughter of God's beautiful creatures. The day is surely coming when mankind shall have reached to that pinnacle of refinement where he will regard as a degenerate and a savage who would kill for the lust of killing. Then it will no longer be called "sport" to way lay the meek creatures of the forest in order to take from them that life which God has given them. It is a relic of our barbarous state when the instinct to kill was the leading passion.

Let us be careful not to offend our heirs by our slaughter of the

deer, as the slaughter of the red men by those gone before us offends us to-day.

If we have none of these finer instincts and it is still regarded as manly to hunt and to kill, then let us say we have no quarrel with any one on such a score. Perhaps it is right to hunt, we have no desire to raise the point whatever, for granting you the justness and weight of your argument, we are furnished with a finer and more potent weapon with which to fight this battle for the preservation of our caribou.

You say you want to hunt, then it is up to you to see that the finest game we boast is preserved for your enjoyment. Do you want to see the day when your rifle will rust on the rack because of disuse? If you sleep on, taking no action in this matter, you are inviting the day when there shall be nothing left worth hunting. Do you console yourself with the reflection that there are enough deer to last you to the end of the chapter?

We hope there is nobody here to-day boasting the title of hunter who takes this contemptible view of the matter. Such a man is little if any better than a thief who would steal his neighbour's property, he is not fit for citizenship even in the land of the savage. We hold this fair land and all it holds, in trust for future generations. Let us then be as honest stewards and so conduct the affairs of the country that we may hand down to our heirs not only what we have ourselves inherited but an accumulated capital.

The animals that roam our hills and valleys as well as the fishes that dwell in our lakes and streams are the assets of this country that it is our bounden duty to preserve and to enrich. The demands for sport and recreation must grow more and more incessant at time goes on, then unless people change greatly future generations will seek the interior for the hunting season, in ever increasing numbers. What if we leave them nothing to hunt?

What of the future if we instead of preserving this great attraction for foreign hunters who leave their gold with us, we kill the goose which lays the golden egg?

There are many reasons why we should try to preserve our game from extinction, reasons that appeal to our higher humanitarian selves as well as to the lesser sentiment which looks only at the utilitarian side of the question.

An issue which appeals to us in so many ways must surely be heard if not for one reason then for the other. How we have suffered this all important subject

GLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS

DECEMBER 11

Charles H. Simms admitted to Bar, 1857.

Schr. Queen of Swansea reached neighborhood of Gull Island at 4 p.m., 1867.

Collection of Peter's Pence in local Catholic churches; amount, \$1,344, 1870.

One hundred and sixty-five children confirmed in Church of England Cathedral, 1870.

Walter Richardson Grieve left Newfoundland, 1879.

Dr. Louis Joseph died at Pileley's Island, 1893.

Smallest brigantine that ever entered St. John's; the Stanley, 69 tons, belonging to Hodge, of Fogo, 1891.

Arrives Home

BERLIN, Dec. 10.—The Deutschland arrived at noon to-day from the United States, completing a quick trip.

A French Surprise Attack

PARIS, Dec. 10.—The French made a successful surprise attack in Champagne, penetrating enemy trenches, destroying mine galleries and taking many prisoners.

Dutch and Brazilian Steamers Captured

BERLIN, Dec. 9.—The Flemish naval force have brought into harbour the Dutch steamer Caldonia and the Brazilian steamer Rio Parde, both on the way to England with cotton.

CURRENT EVENTS' CLUB MEETING

A very interesting meeting was that of the Current Events' Club, which took place Saturday at the Ladies Reading Rooms. Mrs. F. W. Ayre read a paper entitled "Through German Spectacles," showing the views of the people of the Fatherland on the war. Teas were served by Mrs. J. Harvey and at the next meeting which will be on the first Saturday in January there will be a debate on the duty of daughters to parents. The principal speakers will be Mesdames A. McPherson, R. A. Squires and Cooper.

to be so long ignored is beyond all understanding.

Mr. Gibbons by giving this tale to the public is deserving of great praise, for it may succeed in awakening before too late the mighty sleepers we have been pounding at this many a day without avail.

An Italian Explorer

TURIN, Dec. 9.—An explosion has occurred in the Alexandria explosives plant, and it is feared that more than fifty persons have been killed.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—The Government Press in Athens admits that the Mayor of Athens and 1800 followers of former Premier Venizelos have been imprisoned on a charge of high treason. The Mayor of Athens, who is 75 years old, along with 188 others, has been committed to prison on charges of high treason and intent to commit murder.

200 Pairs SKIN BOOTS

We have secured 200 pairs of selected SKIN BOOTS all sewn with sinew, and therefore much superior to many, that are offered for sale.

Price \$3.50 pair
Good large sizes.

R. Templeton.
 333 Water Street.

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 by long waits for papers you need in a hurry and serious losses of important documents will be averted if you invest in

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

Men's Woonsocket Rubber Boots,
 This Boot is made with the Tap running to Heel and has been the Standard Boot for more than a generation.
Our Price \$3.70.

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

Men's Red and White Patent Pressure Process Rubber Boots,
 These are famed the country over and are made from the finest Gum, specially constructed by skilled workmen.
Our Price for all Red is \$4.50; for all White \$5.20.

Men's Black Pure Gum Rubber Boots,
 White Sole, Reinforced, Red Foxing, Felt Lined. We recommend it as the Best Fishing Boot made. There is none better.
Our Price, \$5.25.

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

GEORGE KNOWLING.

THE BEST IS ALWAYS CHEAPEST.

The old saying is specially true when dealing in Blankets.



Riverside Blankets

Represent the highest standard of quality yet—
Cost no more than others. Your dealer will show them to you on request.

Shipwrecks and Loss of Life on the Coast of Newfoundland.

(BY JAMES MURPHY)

(Continued)
To-morrow we will give a full account of the heroic deed performed by the late Capt. William Jackman, Job Bros. & Co. The crew left the ship and were rescued in an open boat and conveyed to St. Pierre.

inon, from Liverpool to St. John's, was sunk by being struck by a whale. She had a cargo of salt and coals for Job Bros. & Co. The crew left the ship and were rescued in an open boat and conveyed to St. Pierre.

We have also heard of pirates, in those days boarding vessels and hijacking the crews and stealing whatever they considered profitable. Vessels belonging to Newfoundland were after chased by pirates and a stirring race for capture was the outcome. There are incidents of such on record, which would make very interesting reading. Nearly seventy years ago, a barque named "An Hall," Capt. Faran, which arrived at St. John, N.B., from Newfoundland, picked up a bottle 150 miles to the eastward of the Grand Bank. The bottle was sealed and on opening it, a slip of paper, on which was written the following was found:

"We have been boarded by pirates, all hands and myself are nearly ironed."

Signed JOHN JORAN, master.
The schooner "Jane" from Liverpool to Yarmouth, N.S., in the year 1849, was abandoned in April. The brig, "Trafalgar" took them and on her way to Harbor Grace, to the firm of Panton & Muir, she fell in with heavy ice, and was forced up near Cape Spear, where her crew had to take to the ice, and walk to the cliffs near the light-house, over which they scrambled in safety.

The well known "John Martin" of Carboner, of which so much has been told in song and story, was abandoned in the fall of 1859, on her way from the Labrador to Carboner. She was found in this condition by the steamer Hungarian, Capt. Jones, who conveyed them to St. John's. The Hungarian came to grief some time afterwards and her brave commander met a sad fate. The government of that day, of which Hon. John Kent was Premier, gave a sum of money to the widow of Capt. Jones for the heroic conduct displayed by him. A letter, of which the following is a copy, was sent to Hon. Mr. Kent by Mrs. Jones: To the Honourable,

The Colonial Sec'y of Nfld.
Sir,—I beg respectfully to acknowledge the receipt, through Messrs Alan Bros. & Co., of your kind letter accompanied with an address to His Excellency the Governor of Newfoundland, also a bill of exchange on the Union Bank of London for one hundred and five pounds, a recognition of the services rendered by my late dear husband, Capt. T. Jones, in rescuing the crew of the ship "John Martin" in November last. I cannot express the deep gratitude that I feel for the very kind manner in which the Government have acknowledged the service of my late lamented husband. The testimony apart from its intrinsic value, is to me of great comfort under my bereavement. I beg to return thanks to the Government of Newfoundland for this high expres-

sion of their kindness and liberality. Yours sincerely,

ANN JONES.
In 1859 the "True Blue," owned by Muir & Duder, ran ashore in Freshwater Bay, and became a total wreck.

I have mentioned the "Clio" in my article which I wrote for the Mail and Advocate on shipbuilding in Newfoundland. She was a staunch vessel, and was built by Curtis, a celebrated builder of Salmonier. The "Clio" was lost in 1861, she ran ashore in a snow storm at Freshwater Bay, E.D.V. She sailed from Quebec, laden with provisions, a few weeks previous, and was commanded by Capt. Gordon, whose interest in the "Clio" amounted to between three and four hundred pounds. There was no insurance on the ship, the crew were saved.

It may be interesting to the friends of Hon. M. P. Cashin to know that one of the first incidents in which he took part, after becoming one of Terra Nova's Solons, in the House of Assembly, was a humane one, which savours of the Hon. Gentleman's good nature. The little schooner "Ruby," John Keough, master, of Caplin Bay, had been given up for lost some twenty years ago. The rescuers of the Ruby's crew were Capt. Patrick Lake, of Odeira. The rescue took place fifty miles south-east of Cape Spear, whether both crafts had been driven by the raging storm. The sails of Capt. Keough's schooner were blown away, the deck and rigging leed up, the pumps choked, and the frail craft was almost sinking, when the "Pixie" Capt. Lake, took off the captain and crew. It was in this dilemma that the Hon. Mr. Cashin came to the rescue, by informing the Premier and Government of that day of the sad predicament of the missing men. The "Ingraham" tug boat was sent in search of the schooner. Mr. Cashin himself went out in the tug. After cruising many miles without seeing any sign of the "Ruby" the tug came to port. On Sunday the "Pixie" brought in the crew of the lost schooner.

(To be continued)

"Have you any sense of humor?"
"We ought to try not to have, replied Miss Cayenne. It is sometimes a mistake to laugh at a man because he looks funny when he is proposing."



OUR QUESTION IS,
What will you do if you have a fire and haven't any insurance? Can you stand this loss?
IT'S FOOLISH TO TAKE YOUR OWN FIRE RISK when our premiums are so low. Don't take chances, but...
HAVE US INSURE YOU in one of our companies. Why not do it to-day?
PERCIE JOHNSON
Insurance Agent.

VARIA BY GALE

PAPER MONEY is the most ordinary means of circulation locally; and all the paper money at present in this Colony is Canadian, either in the form of Dominion Treasury Bills or Bank Bills issued by the chartered banks. Since the great "crash" of 1894, many people fight shy of taking paper money, especially our fishermen in the outports; but, there should be no anxiety on this score, as every Canadian bank bill is positively guaranteed.

No chartered bank in Canada can issue notes of smaller denomination than \$5; and the number of notes which any bank may issue depends upon its capital. The Canadian Banking Law is regarded as the finest in the world. The holder of any bank note is unable to lose its value, as, even should any chartered bank fail, its notes will be redeemed at face value by any Canadian Bank to which it may be presented. The Banking Redemption Fund guarantees the face value of the note.

Whilst on this subject we take occasion to warn our fishermen against certain unscrupulous dealers who start occasionally the cry that such or such a bank doing business in St. John's has failed. This has been done on several occasions, and the object invariably has been to cause an unloading of bank bills into the cash drawer of some dealer who is getting behind in his business.

A well-known clergyman happened to visit the settlement in question on Saturday afternoon, and noticing the crowds of people around a certain corner adjoining the "business place of the shoddy dealer in question, inquired the cause. One of his parishioners informed him regarding the rumor. The clergyman asked the men to accompany him to the school nearby; and there explained to the anxious crowd the position of the note-holders of the Banks which are now doing business here. Furthermore, he asked anybody who wished to exchange the bills to pass them over to him, and he would give the owner gold for them on Monday. This caused the anxious ones to ponder over the situation, and after some further discussion it was made quite plain to the fishermen that they had been "hoaxed." The author of this serious hoax was discovered to be a dealer in the vicinity who, by the way, had been doing a roaring trade for some hours previous to the arrival of the clergyman.

From reliable sources we gather that some hundreds of thousands of dollars are held in gold by fishermen in our outports. Whilst we commend the economy which prompts them to do this, we would advise them strongly to invest their money in some reliable organization or company where their money would be not only safe, but it would have a constantly increasing value in the form of substantial dividends. Looking over the investment field, the writer believes that there is no better form of investment in the Colony at the present time than the Fishermen's Protective Union and its subsidiary organizations. These offer to our fishing population and others practically gilt edge security. We do not intend to go into detail regarding these organizations; but we fancy that the investor wishes to know the record of the or-

KEROSENE OIL

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Telephone 506.

ganizations of which Mr. Coaker is the organizer and living head. The record is an open one. They pay substantial dividends—the largest, as far as we know, of any industrial organization in the country. This is not to be wondered at. These organizations are conducted on the strictest business principles; and furthermore one of their most attractive features is economic management. Other organizations are obliged to unload large sums of their earnings to managers, agents, and all the sundry individuals who are drawing large salaries (the first charge on an organization) from the treasury. The F.P.U. has no such extravagances. Its salary list is small; the strictest economy is exercised; and every department is conducted by men who know their business, and do it. Leakage is impossible; and everybody who has had experience in business realizes that if you can stop the leakages, you are on the high road to success.

Again, the F.P.U. organizations have had a phenomenal growth. They are growing beyond the most optimistic dreams of the organizer; and what is more important, perhaps, they are so bound up with the main business of the country, that they cannot fail, or even grow smaller.

So, if our fishermen wish to make their money "work," they have within their reach the greatest possible means of turning over large sums in annual dividends. No such opportunity has ever before been presented to investors, and from what we have learned, its attractive features will be added to in the near future.

There is nothing of the "wild cat" nature about the F.P.U. organizations; and no get-rich-quick methods are tolerated. They have been established to aid the fishermen of the country, and they are doing it to an extent that causes even its erstwhile bitter opponents to rub their eyes and wonder.

We have heard little men on the Street prophesy failure for Mr. Coaker's organizations for the past five years; but the energetic leader of the toilers is still on the job, and very much so. It has been the writer's privilege to go over Mr. Coaker's business programme with him, and whilst we thought we possessed a good deal of knowledge of commerce and trade, we were forced to confess that our knowledge was somewhat rudimentary when compared with that of the greatest organizer this Colony has ever produced.

From reliable sources we gather that some hundreds of thousands of dollars are held in gold by fishermen in our outports. Whilst we commend the economy which prompts them to do this, we would advise them strongly to invest their money in some reliable organization or company where their money would be not only safe, but it would have a constantly increasing value in the form of substantial dividends. Looking over the investment field, the writer believes that there is no better form of investment in the Colony at the present time than the Fishermen's Protective Union and its subsidiary organizations. These offer to our fishing population and others practically gilt edge security. We do not intend to go into detail regarding these organizations; but we fancy that the investor wishes to know the record of the or-

GERMANY'S COAL SUPPLY

BERLIN, by wireless, Dec. 5.—The question of Germany's coal supply is widely discussed in the newspapers. The German mines are providing coal for railroad service to a much greater extent than in peace time, as a large number of German railway cars are now operated outside the country, in Poland, the Balkans and other territory within the hands of the Central Powers. The consumption of coal is increased by the fact that now no German locomotives or trains are idle and because German industries are busy to their utmost capacity.

To permit this increased use of coal on the railways and in the industries it has been proposed to limit its use for purposes of public amusement and luxurious living.

Prohibition of the use of electric signs and other forms of illuminated advertising, restriction of lighting for show windows and the interiors of shops, limitation of street railway and elevated traffic

and an early closing ordinance for business establishments, restaurants, hotels, theatres and moving picture shows are in prospect as parts of the campaign to reduce the consumption of fuel and employment of labor to which the government is now energetically bending its attention. These measures have been discussed by the Ministry of the Interior States, and according to the afternoon papers have been approved in principle.

The lighting of show windows will be permitted only so far as it serves for interior lighting, which will be restricted to half the usual amount in some cases. Although no definite decision has been reached regarding hours of closing, it is probable business establishments other than groceries, butcher shops and other food distributors will be closed at 7 p.m. The people also will be urged to restrict lighting in their homes.

Cheaper

"Given up the idea of moving, old man?"
"Yes, we've changed the furniture around and imagine we're living in a new house."

BRITISH THE POWER OF PROTECTION

Buying a BRITISH SUIT Means PROTECTION from High Prices

BRITISH

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

Every Man and Boy Needs PROTECTION Have It!

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

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READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

Reid-Newfoundland Co.

SOUTH COAST SERVICE.

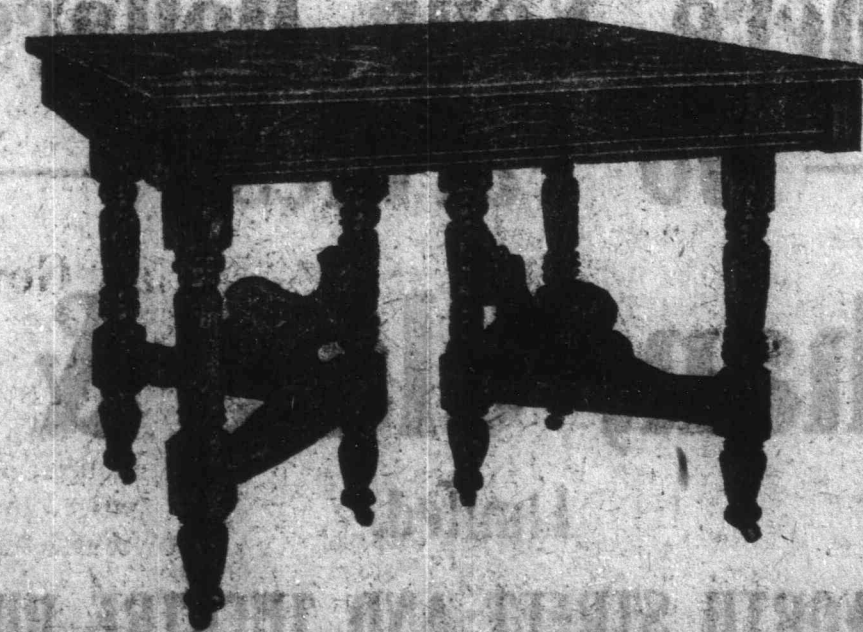
S. S. "GLENCOE"

will sail from Placentia on Monday, Dec. 11th, and will call at the usual ports of call between Placentia and Port-aux-Basques.

Reid-Newfoundland Co.

Extension Dining Tables

In Round or Square Design



From \$10.50 up

Made from Selected Hardwood.

Highly Finished Surface Oak or Golden Gloss.

Pope's Furniture Showrooms
George & Waldegrave Sts. Phone 659.

CEMENT, BRICK,
DRAIN PIPES,
CHIMNEY TOPS &
FIRE CLAY,
For Sale by
HENRY J. STABB & COMPANY.

R. C. Church Notes

Wednesday, Friday and Saturday are strict fast days.

Yesterday, the second Sunday in Advent, solemn High Mass was sung at 11 o'clock, a large and devout congregation attending the Cathedral. The celebrant of the mass was Rt. Rev. Monsignor McDermott, V.G., assisted by Rev. Frs. Conroy and Carter as Deacon and Sub-Deacon respectively. His Grace Archbishop Roche occupied the Throne, and the high altar was beautifully decorated for the Forty Hours Adoration, which began at conclusion of the Mass, the Blessed Sacrament having been borne in procession through the church. His Grace, under a beautiful canopy, bearing the monstrance.

All the afternoon and night the vast edifice was crowded with devout worshippers.

At 10 o'clock to-day Solemn High Mass was also celebrated and the Exposition will continue to-day and to-night, concluding with High Mass at 10 a.m. to-morrow.

At 7 p.m. yesterday another large congregation attended Pontifical Vespers, during which His Lordship Bishop Power of St. George's, now in the city, preached very eloquently and impressively on the Blessed Eucharist.

The singing of the choir at both services was of a very high order.

A young lad named French, who fell and broke his arm Saturday, was taken from his home on Quidi Vidi Road and sent to hospital.

Notice

Wrapper Holders

OF "CHRISTIAN'S Borax Soaps"

Must have them in by December 30th,

As competition for the \$10.00 closes on that date.

CHRISTIAN'S Borax Co. Box 902.

M. A. Duffy.

Returned Soldiers Heartily Welcomed

Though the weather was wet and miserable Saturday when the soldiers arrived by the express at 3.30 p.m. A large gathering of people was at the station to meet them at 3.30 p.m. with friends and relatives, and a warm reception was accorded them. The Ladies' Reception Committee met them at the platform and in the square outside the Railway Station 150 volunteers were lined up and a concourse of citizens were present. The heroes, as they emerged from the station, were greeted with a storm of cheers and were addressed by the Premier, Sir E. P. Morris, who welcomed them back. Several of the poor chaps bore the marks of the deadly strife in which they were engaged, on their persons, but all were in good spirits and certainly were not downhearted. The men then proceeded in motors to Government House, where they were entertained by His Excellency, the Premier and Ladies of the Committee.

SUFFERED FROM ZEPPELINS

Saturday evening the police took to the station a native of the Old Country who recently came here from the Northward and who for some time past has been ill of an internal ailment, for the relief of which he is to undergo an operation here. He had taken too much drink and when brought to the station had 34 sovereigns in his pockets, which were kept for him by the police until he was released Saturday night.

THE KYLE'S PASSENGERS.

The Kyle arrived at Port aux Basques yesterday at 6.45 a.m. with the following passengers—E. R. Perry, C. Read, C. W. Foley, F. R. Hutchinson, Mrs. M. Loomis, Miss W. Daridge, Mrs. G. Pike, D. Cornick, J. E. Wilson, W. Bland, C. Densen, J. Young, G. McDonald, A. Moore, L. M. Trask.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

OUR THEATRES

AT THE CRESCENT.

Burns and Stull as Pokes and Jabbs are presented in "The Land Lubbers" at the Crescent Picture Palace to-day. This is one of the funniest Vim comedies released. "The girl across the way" is a fine Biograph melo-drama. Mary Maurice, Charles Kent and Gordon Grey are presented in "The Inner Glow," a great Broadway star feature in three reels by the Vitagraph Company. Professor McCarthy playing a program of the newest and best music. This is a splendid week opening show, don't miss seeing it.

FINE SINGER AT ROSSLEY'S CONTEST.

The first prize winner in the competition at Rossley's British theatre made a big hit by singing a song about the Irish hero, Sergeant O'Leary. He has a very good voice and the song at the present time was very appropriate and gained him loud applause. The first prize winner was Mr. Silvertown. The vaudeville act by Mrs. Rossley's pupils, Clara Squires and Florence Baird, was encored again and again. Miss Helen Squires and Kitty Squires, in a dainty dancing act, also received well merited applause and encores for their dancing was delightfully graceful. The little contortionist was declared a wonder by all. The pictures were very fine indeed.

THE EXPLOITS OF "OURS"

Some of the boys of "Ours" who arrived here by the express Saturday were in the sanguinary fighting of the 11th and 12th October, when our lads did such heroic work and when Capt. James Donnelly was killed, Capt. Gus O'Brien wounded and Capt. Wesley March and Butler exhibited heroism that won for them the highest honours. The Terra Novans stormed some of the German trenches, killing over 700 of the Boches, mostly with the bayonet and taking 60 prisoners. The brave lads held the captured trenches for over 40 hours against heavy counter attacks until reinforcements came. The work of the Newfoundlanders compared favourably with that of the best British regiments.

Shabby Treatment for Police Official

We learn that the position of Customs Detective, formerly held by the late W. K. Morrissey, has been assigned to Mr. Jas. Tobin, who for many years has been a detective in the Police Force. Const. Tobin applied himself assiduously and with success to the duties of his office and in conjunction with Sgt. John Byrne cleared up many important and difficult cases in his years of service, so that he brings to his new position matured experience, more than ordinary ability and a sense of devotion to duty, which must render his success in the new position as pronounced as it was in the old one, and we bespeak for him a useful and prosperous career. It may not be amiss while on this subject to refer to the dole (for it cannot be called a salary) which these most useful officers get. We have always contended that the police as a body are miserably paid, but we think that the detectives are scandalously required for the great and arduous services they render the public. We have known detectives, Byrne and Tobin, to be out nights in succession in all kinds of weather, endeavouring to solve knotty cases, or on the track of elusive criminals; we are aware that in the prosecution of their duties they have suffered much hardship and we believe if these men could tell their experiences the public would be surprised that work entailing such sacrifices should be exacted of men so inadequately indemnified. They have been often out of their beds nights at a time, and are often sent out of the city to remote places at short notice and in all weathers. Their duties are performed faithfully and well, yet not a cent extra do they get over and above the modest salary cut out for them by a penurious government.

Both men a few years ago suffered intensely for one whole winter while investigating a series of perplexing thefts, and in weather of the worst kind were out of their homes. Almost all that time, night and day, yet not a cent extra, as far as we can learn, were the officers paid for a duty which demanded so much of them. Men of this stamp are indispensable to the Police Force, great respectability rests upon them, they perform duty of a most beneficial character to the individual and the state, then why not give them adequate returns? The character of their activities demands that they possess more than average intelligence, yet they are grouched with those whose duties are far less exacting or onerous.

We take it that the people who pay the taxes do not want to be churlish with men who are performing such service and if they had their way this condition of affairs would not last a day longer. Nor can the treatment accorded these officers be ascribed to the Head of the Department, Inspector General Sullivan. The blame for this unfair treatment can be truly placed on a venal and corrupt government, with which pull takes precedence of efficiency and assiduity and worth is regarded as a negligible quantity. Only when a government truly representative of the people, supports the present public parasites, will the abuses now everywhere observable in the body politic be rectified and political order restored where now but chaos exists.

SNEAK THIEVES BUSY

The past week petty larcenies occurred in several parts of the city, the perpetrators of which will likely be rounded up by the police. Keys have been stolen from doorways and held by these light fingered gentry for future occasions, when they returned and lifted various articles from the hallways of the houses from which the keys were taken. Certain boys have been interrogated, one of whom is very young admitted stealing several odds and ends. This lad was recently before the court but owing to his youth was not committed to jail. In one case a watchmaker found a key broken off in the door of his establishment, in the show cases of which were many watches and jewelry of great value. To open the place a locksmith had to be requisitioned. Among those whose houses have been "touched" are a city councillor and a newspaper proprietor.

AT THE KIRK.

At the morning and evening services in the Kirk yesterday very large congregations attended, when Rev. Gordon Dickie, the new pastor, preached most eloquently and effectively and greatly impressed his hearers. At the morning service his text was from John, 15th Chap, 23rd verse—"These things I have spoken unto you be of good cheer." In the evening the Pastor took as his subject "Forgetting the Past." Rev. Mr. Dickie has already won the esteem, admiration and regard of the people and his sermons are recognized to be masterpieces of oratory.

LOCAL ITEMS

The Portia left English Hr. at 9.25 this a.m., bound west.

Dr. Brehm, medical health officer, left by the express yesterday for Grand Falls.

The schr. L.H.B. is now 45 days out from this port to Oporto laden with codfish by G. M. Barr.

The volunteers headed by the pipers of the Nfld. Highlanders held a church parade yesterday, the men of the various denominations attending their respective churches.

The S.S. Sable I. arrived at 8.30 a.m. to-day from Charlottetown, P.E.I. and Sydney. The ship brought the first shipment of poultry, a small consignment, and reports it scarce and dear at P.E.I.

Quite a number of men left here by the express at 12.30 p.m. yesterday, most of them going to the new pulp factory near Winnipeg. The men get good wages and those who have already gone forward are pleased with the work.

LOCAL VESSEL TORPEDED

Mr. W. B. Grieve of the firm of Baine Johnston & Coy. had a wire from "across" yesterday informing him that the firm's schr. "Roma" had been torpedoed by a submarine. The vessel left here some couple of months ago, fish laden, by the firm and loaded her cargo at Naples. She was bound out here from that port in ballast when she was sunk. She was commanded by Capt. Thos. Laurie of P.E.I. and was a fine vessel, purchased last spring by the firm. The captain and crew were saved and landed at Cagliari, Sicily. The crew of the vessel were all Newfoundlanders, their names being Jno. Martin, Pat Leonard (cook), Jas. Hynes (mate), Albert Tucker, Jno. Crant and John Roach.

UNION PRESIDENT VOLUNTEERS

Mr. Fredk. Pitcher, President of the Shipwright's Union, has volunteered in ours and was accepted. Mr. Pitcher though a married man is eager to do his bit for the Empire.

PROSPERO SAILS.

S.S. Prospero, Capt. A. Kean, sailed at daylight yesterday for the northward, taking a full freight and the following passengers—J. J. Norris, James Ryan, E. Lodge, V. Dawe, E. Brett, E. W. Breen, Captain J. Winsor, J. W. Morgan, N. Chippett, S. Parsons, R. Quirk, M. Glavine, A. Fowlow, S. Brown, P. Glavine, J. Nichols, T. Brown, A. Bussey, Rev. Fr. Nolan; Misses Lawton, Emerley, Bowman, Grover, Benton and 40 in steerage.

SHE WASN'T WRECKED.

The schr. "Alice C." Capt. G. Crocker, which went ashore at Deer Hr. Head Friday week did not become a total wreck as at first apprehended, though her crew left her. She went ashore in a dense fog and was reported by the mail man. After her deckload of timber was taken out she was refloated and taken to Hickman's Hr. and her cargo of fish and oil was saved.

THE HERRING FISHERY IMPROVING

Saturday evening the Fisheries Department had the following wire from Woods Isld.—"Better fishing to-day. Boats at North Arm point averaged 7 tubs. Middle Arm and Woods Island 4 tubs. About 6000 bris. taken to date. Herring still outside, nothing in the Arms."

OUR WOUNDED.

London, Dec 10, 1916. To the Colonial Secretary, St. John's. The Association Visiting Committee reports the condition of the following men in hospital:—Progressing favourably—2628, Anderson; 1649, Warren; 1226, Lyons; 1959, Walsh; 673, Goldyear; 1403, Carter; 2746, Lewis; 989, Rowe. Improving—1070, Belmont; 2381, Bursey; 1874, Payne. Slight improvement—Nil.

REEVE.

FOG AND HEAVY SEA
The S.S. Prospero left Trinity this morning on her way north. The ship reports thick fog and heavy sea with rain which lasted all last night.

George's St. Church Missionary Service

The services at George's Street Church yesterday were entirely of a missionary nature.

The preacher at their evening service was the Rev. A. A. Holmes of Harbour Grace, who delivered a timely and practical address from the text, "Thy Kingdom Come," Matthew 6, 10. Despite the present gloom and distress which at present hung over every thing, as a result of the great war, the Rev. Gentleman believed that God would turn it all to good account in the ushering in of His Kingdom.

At the evening service a platform meeting was held, over which M. C. H. Hutchings, K.C., presided. The report of Mission was read by the Rev. Dr. Fenwick. He contrasted the present independence of the Methodist Church in Newfoundland to day with its dependence on missionary aid six years ago. In return for that aid he pointed out, it was up to the Methodist church in this country to do its part in supporting Mission abroad. This was, he said, the decisive hour of Christian Mission.

The next speaker was Mr. J. S. Currie. He pointed out to his hearers that although money was necessary for success, yet it was not the chief thing. Chiefly, he thought, what was needed was the active sympathy of the laymen of our churches.

Mr. Currie was followed by Rev. Holmes, who pointed out that the Church of God at this time needed no pessimists, but should take for its motto the slogan of "our boys" "Carry on."

T. A. & B. SOCIETY'S ANNUAL

Yesterday afternoon the annual meeting of the T. A. & B. Society was held, a large number of the members being present. The election of officers was conducted by Mr. Wm. Myler and the only office for which there was a contest being that of assistant treasurer. Messrs T. Ryan and C. Murphy ran for the office, Mr. J. Nangle who had been nominated declining to enter. The reports of the various departments were of a very satisfactory nature, and this excellent organization, under the direction of President W. J. Ellis, is yearly extending its sphere of usefulness. Votes of thanks were passed to His Grace Archbishop Roche, the clergy, Sir E. P. Morris, the Society's legal adviser; and to the Press. The following were elected to office for the ensuing year:

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

DEATHS.

VEY—Killed in action "somewhere in France." Pte. George Christopher Vey, 16th. Battalion Canadian-Scottish, son of the late John and Annie Vey, formerly bandsman Methodist Guards, Enlisted in Winnipeg, Cameron Highlanders; and killed in action Oct. 12, 1916.

Another Reservist Makes Supreme Sacrifice

I regret to inform you that an Admiralty Telegram has been received stating that the Trawler "Dagon" had been sunk by a mine and that Samuel Sparkes, Seaman Newfoundland R.N.R., 2047x, was missing and believed to be killed. Sparkes joined the Reserve on the 24th March, 1916. He resided at 24 Carter's Hill, City.

A. MacDERMOTT, Acting Commander, H.M. Ship "Briton," St. John's, N.F., 9th December, 1916.

The W. P. A.

The Work Room at Government House will close for Xmas on Friday, 15th inst. Would all those who are knitting Mitts kindly bring or send them in before that date?

H. E. EMERSON, A. JOB, Convenors, dec11,11

INSURANCE AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.

We are prepared to issue policies insuring property of almost every description, wherever situated in Newfoundland, against loss and damage by Fire. Our rates are the same as all other Companies doing business in Newfoundland. We aim to settle losses as promptly as possible. If you are not covered and want insurance write to or see our Agent, MR. J. A. CLIFF, Law Chambers, Duckworth St., St. John's. Caledonian Insurance Co. (the Oldest Scottish Fire Office) nov8,ed,11

FOR SALE—A large interest of Mineral Claims at Foggo Isld.

Little Seldom Come Bye, No. 5, No. 8, No. 9. Any person interested please apply to JAMES ELSWORTH, Laurenceston, Exploits River, N.D. Bay. dec6,8,11,31,dy;dec9,11wky

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A Doctor.

Reside at Western Bay. Practice from Broad Cove to Burnt Point, both inclusive. Valued at \$3000; perquisites extra. Apply EDMUND BUTT, Western Bay.—dec2,tf

FOR SALE—One 16 H.P. Acadia Engine, slightly used.

Reason for selling, want smaller H.P. Original price \$450.00; now selling for \$300.00. Apply to H. ELLIOTT, Hr. Breton.—dec9,6f

PICKED UP—HERRING NET.

Owner can have same by paying cost of this advt. to DUNCAN BLUNDON, Keeper Fog Alarm, Baccalieu Islds.—dec11,11

LOST—On Saturday Night last.

A bunch of Keys with tag containing the owner's name. Please return to this office for reward.—dec11,11

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All Sizes in Boys' and Men's Buddy Boots. OLD PRICES IN EVERY CASE.

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