

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

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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Vol. III. No. 13.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, MONDAY, JANUARY 17, 1916.

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WANTS QUIET CELEBRATION OF BIRTHDAY

BERLIN (wireless to Sayville) Jan. 15.—The Russian offensive has been renewed on the Bessarabian front and five important attacks have been repulsed by the Austro-Hungarian troops, according to Austrian official reports, dated Jan. 14 and received here to-day.

Experts Differ Exact Nature Kaiser's Illness

PARIS, Jan. 17.—Paris morning papers devote a large amount of space to the affection of the throat from which the German Emperor is believed to be suffering. Experts are quoted, differ as to the real nature of the Emperor's illness. One view expressed is that if the disease were cancer the Emperor could not have lived through the exciting and strenuous period since the beginning of the war. Another specialist expressed the view that if the Emperor is actually suffering from cancer his lease of life could not extend beyond one year.

Italy to Aid Gallant Allies

PARIS, Jan. 17.—Information received from Rome indicates that the Italian Cabinet has taken steps to give adequate assistance to Serbia and Montenegro. King Victor Emmanuel is reported to have discussed the question at length, first with Foreign Minister Sonnino and the Ministers of War and Marine.

The Coderre Murder Case

LONDON, Jan. 17.—A court martial of enquiry is proceeding at Aldershot into the various matters connected with the 41st Battalion, arising out of the Coderre murder case. The Battalion is now at Borden Camp, but three principal officers are still, on leave, granted them about the time of the murder of Sergeant Ozanne.

Further Russian Success is Announced from Petrograd

Turks Are Now Attacked by British and Russian Forces—Russians Capture Many Turk Officers—New Guns—War Materials—Turkish Report Claims Russians Were Defeated With Heavy Losses—Berlin Says No Austrian Warship Sunk—Says a Ship of the Entente Powers by Mistake

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The Turks are now being attacked by the Russians and British. In the Caucasus, the Russians, greatly reinforced, are on the offensive along a front of almost a hundred miles, while in Mesopotamia the British have forced the retirement of the Ottoman troops along banks of the Tigris River to the south of Kut-el-Amara, and are still closely pressing them on the east and north. Constantinople reports that near Karadach, the Russians were defeated with heavy casualties, while Petrograd asserts that at some unnamed place a large number of Turkish officers, men, war materials, provisions, eight guns and eight machine guns were captured by the Russians. Successes for the Russians also fighting in Persia are claimed by Petrograd in its official report. Petrograd makes its first announcement that the Germans are fighting with the Turks in this region. The Turks in retreat along the Tigris are those who have held back General Aylmer's column proceeding up the river to the relief of the British in Kut-el-Amara.

On the other fronts, except in Montenegro, there is little fighting in progress.

The offensive of the Russians in East Galicia and along the Bessarabian front has again died down.

In France and Belgium operations consisted mainly of artillery duels, mining, and counter-mining work. Big British guns have thrown shells into Lille. Berlin says only slight damage was done.

A trench taken by the Austro-Hungarians from the Italians, near the Tolmino bridgehead, an increase in the Italian bombardment in this region, also in Gorizia, Merzlivrh and Mont San Michel form the chief events in the Austro-Italian line.

In Montenegro the Hungarians continue their pursuit of the Montenegrins, capturing them from positions and me. Podgoritz, to the east of Cetinje is the latest place evacuated. The Montenegrin Government is now at Scutari, Albania, according to an unofficial report from Berlin. Advances from Rome say that the Italian Cabinet has begun plans for giving adequate assistance to Montenegro and Serbia, but the nature of this aid and the manner in which it will be rendered is not known.

The semi-official Overseas News Agency of Berlin, discredits the announcement that the French submarine Foucault sank an Austro-Hungarian cruiser of the Navara type in the Adriatic, since no Austro-Hungarian ships is missing. The news agency says the Foucault must have sunk a ship of the Entente Powers by mistake.

Serbians Have Reorganized An Army of 100,000 Men

PARIS, Jan. 17.—A despatch to the Temps from Salonika, dated Friday, says, Colonel Bokovitch, Serbian Minister of War, before leaving here for Brindisi, on a Greek torpedo boat, completely re-organized the army of one hundred thousand men. The Minister said, the Bulgarians were advancing in Albania under the greatest difficulties, owing to lack of roads. He added, despite the Italians' disembarkation in Albania it will be necessary for the Serbs to leave the country.

Another despatch from the same correspondent, dated Saturday, says, the provisioning of Austro-German, Bulgarian and Turkish troops, and the transport of their artillery-munitions is so difficult that it is estimated that they will not be in a condition to take the offensive against the Entente. The offensive against the Entente will be delayed for two weeks. The correspondent adds that aerial reconnaissance has made known the disposition of the troops of the Central Powers and their allies.

SUFFRAGE LEADER DEBARRED

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, the British suffrage leader, was detained at Ellis Island when she arrived to-day on the steamer St. Paul, and was ordered to be excluded from this country by a Special Board of Enquiry, which sat at the Immigration Station. An appeal will be made to Washington, it was stated.

Only Houses and Trees Now Visible

LONDON, Jan. 17.—A despatch to the Central News Agency from Amsterdam says that the floods in Northern Holland continue their devastation. The town of Trumerend which is less than ten miles from Amsterdam is under water, and at many points the flood is three feet higher than on yesterday. Everywhere in the flood-section bodies of cattle, drowned, can be seen floating. Only trees and farm houses are above the surface of the water. The bodies of 12 persons, drowned in Marken, were washed ashore to-day at Volendam.

3 Killed, 11 Injured By Explosion on U. S. Sub.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Official reports in a navy despatch says three men were killed, and eleven injured by an explosion of the submarine E-2 to-day at New York navy yard.

The submarine E-2 was built in 1910, displaced 420 tons, was 160 feet long and 13 feet beam. She was driven with two screws, equipped with four torpedo tubes, and was capable of travelling 14 knots on the surface, and 11 knots when submerged.

TURKS ARE NOW HARD PRESSED

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The Turks are now being attacked by the Russians and British in the Caucasus. The Russians, greatly reinforced, are on the offensive along a front of almost a hundred miles, while in Mesopotamia the British have forced the retirement of the Ottoman troops along both banks of the Tigris River to South of Kut-el-Amara.

OFFICIAL

BRITISH

The Governor, Newfoundland:

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The French report that a French submarine attached to the Italian Navy, sunk an Austrian cruiser near Cattaro.

Artillery fire north of Steenstraet caused two violent explosions.

The British report that enemy trenches about Givenchy were much damaged by our fire yesterday.

The Austrians report the capture of Cetinje.

The Czar, in an Imperial order to his Army and Navy, says: "Russia cannot be assured of her independence and the rights to enjoy the fruits of her labour, or develop her resources, without a decisive victory. Therefore there can be no peace without victory."

BONAR LAW.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—British official issued to-night reads: "Except for reciprocal bombardments about Mellincourt, Givenchy, Hill 63 and Holbeck (? Hullech). There is the usual normal artillery action along the line."

Never Agreed to Separate Peace Terms

PARIS, Jan. 16.—Official Statement: Outside artillery action of quite a spirited character in Champagne, Argonne and Woevre, no important events to report on the whole front.

In the east 14 enemy aeroplanes dropped projectiles on Jancy (Kyanes) and Doganzich. A few French soldiers were wounded and one was killed.

PARIS, Jan. 17. (official).—The night was calm in Champagne. Artillery fire dispersed the enemy forces at work, and captured a convoy which was on the way between Auvoy and St. Suple, Argonne. There was hand grenade fighting at Vaquers. Nothing noted on the rest of the front.

Sir Edward Gray Severely Criticized by Thos. G. Bowles

LONDON, Jan. 17.—Thomas Gibson Bowles, well known as an authority on Maritime Law, in a speech here to-day, severely criticized what he termed the ineffectual methods of the Foreign Office against Germany.

Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Secretary, said: "Bowles held the opinion that Germany must not be starved for decades. He had tried to surrender our Maritime rights and he went to the Hague in 1906 and prepared to abandon our rights of contraband to search and capture in return for illusory promise of a universal disarmament, and even to-day he is hammering at the right duty of the fleet to inflict loss on the enemy. The bogey of the Foreign Office, Bowles added, was the fear of neutrals. The British blockade of Germany, he said, would be completely effectual if the navy were allowed to make it effectual. It was left alone the navy would certainly make war, he said."

KAISER'S RECOVERY COMPLETE

BERLIN, Jan. 17. (official).—After a complete recovery, Emperor William, returned on Sunday afternoon to the war theatre.

Says British Gov't Dare Not Relax Its Grip on Germany

Pall Mall Gazette Thinks the British Blockade Against Germany Must be Tighter in Future Instead of Looser—Scores Wilson for His Attitude on the Question of Neutral Rights

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The Pall Mall Gazette, discussing American press reports regarding the attitude which the United States may adopt with regard to the blockade question, says if Count Von Bernstorff succeeds in obtaining a quid pro quo, for the outlawed recantation by Germany of her acts of piracy, and succeeds in enlisting the United States as one of Germany's Allies in her efforts to rule the world, we may expect fresh attacks upon our interpretation of international law. If President Wilson should elect to walk the road so obligingly constructed for him by Berlin it is well he should realize where it is going to lead him.

The British Empire which is shedding blood, and not ink, for the vindication of neutral rights has reached a stage in conflict where technicalities will not be allowed to restrain legitimate weapons of warfare. Our right to prevent supplies from reaching the enemy is absolute, and if the process assumes fresh disguises, it is the bane of international law to trip them off and not to be fettered by the wording of its former rescripts. No British Government would dare to relax its grip on Germany now in deference to unreasons and threats of outsiders who are chiefly interested in what profit they can make out of the world's agony. The blockade in future must be tighter instead of looser, and nothing will impart to it a sterner temper than any external interference.

THOUSANDS IN BERGEN HOMELESS

CHRISTIANIA, Jan. 17.—The business section of Bergen with numerous wholesale houses, several of the largest hotels, a number of schools, electric plant, banks and newspaper buildings, have been burned. 2,000 persons being now without homes.

The difficulties were increased by the fact that the largest storage houses filled with provisions for supplying the surrounding country were burned down. It is harder to obtain groceries to-day than at any time since the outbreak of war.

Bergen never was so flourishing as at beginning of the present year, these conditions being due largely to increased merchant marine.

Destructive Blaze at Lisbon

LISBON, Jan. 17. (delayed).—A fire which broke out in a building filled with stores, caused a loss of one million five hundred thousand dollars yesterday, several firemen were buried in the ruins. The fire was the work of incendiaries.

Turks Pressed Hard By British Forces

LONDON, Jan. 17.—Text of official statement is as follows: "After their defeat on Jan. 8th and 9th Turkish forces opposing General Aylmer retired to a position astride the Tigris at Orak, 25 miles down stream from Kut-el-Amara. General Aylmer attacked the position on Jan. 13, hard fighting continuing till night-fall.

During the evenings of Jan. 13 and 14 the enemy began to retire and is being closely pressed on the east and on the north by British forces.

Innocent Victims

COLONGE, Jan. 17.—Ten children who were playing in a gravel pit near the local aviating grounds to-day were killed by an air bomb. The children found the unexploded bomb and were playing with it when it exploded.

Canadian Losses

OTTAWA, Jan. 17.—General Sir Sam Hughes had received a cable from London stating that Canadian losses on Jan. 13 were seven killed and 15 wounded, and on Jan. 14 four were killed and 13 wounded.

The alarming report cabled from England on Saturday was evidently for the month, as Canadian casualties are published monthly here.

Many Are Drowned by Floods in N. Holland

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 17.—Many persons have been drowned by the flood in Northern Holland. On the Markham Islands the death list reached 17, including 7 children.

Queen Wilhelmina opened the Royal Palace at Amsterdam to shelter the refugees.

Coquet Sunk

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The British steamer Coquet has been sunk. The steamer Coquet sailed from Newport News for Marseilles, according to the latest shipping records. The steamer was still in port in Marseilles on Dec. 21.

King Peter of Serbia Suffering From Gout

ATHENS, Jan. 17.—King Peter of Serbia left Salonika yesterday morning aboard French warship for Aedp-son, on the island of Eubesa, in the Aegean Sea, where he will take a cure for gout.

Several Drowned When Steamers Collide

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—A news agency despatch from London to-day says that the British steamers Argus and Larchwood collided in the Bristol Channel to-day. Several persons were drowned. The Argus landed some of the Larchwood survivors.

The Larchwood was 689 tons. She was owned and registered at Middlesborough. There are two British steamers named Argus, one displacing 1,238 tons, registered at Belfast, and one of 704 tons from the port of Goole.

Direct Communication from Berlin to Constantinople

DRESDEN, Jan. 17.—The first Balkan train which left Berlin at 7.20 Saturday morning for Constantinople passed through Dresden a few hours later. The King of Saxony, Ministers, and Municipal Officials, as well as well as great numbers of people greeted the arrival of the train enthusiastically. The King went aboard the train and rode as far as the Austrian Frontier.

Kaiser Reported To Have Recovered

BERLIN, Jan. 17.—Emperor William made several public appearances in Berlin yesterday, according to the Overseas News Agency, which states he took luncheon at the residence of Von Bethmann-Holweg, the German Chancellor.

ARABS FLED AT APPROACH OF BRITISH

CAIRO, via London, Jan. 17.—The following British official communication, issued to-day, says:

"A column from Madrun dispersed on Thursday four hundred Arabs who had been located forty miles from Madrun. The Arabs showed no resistance and fled at the approach of our forces. More than one hundred camels, all the sheep, goats and tents belonging to the Arabs were captured, in addition to two prisoners. There were no British casualties."

Will Study Canadian Agriculture Methods

LONDON, Jan. 17.—Prince Erik, son of Prince Waldemar of Denmark, nephew of Queen-Mother Alexandria, who is proceeding to Canada to study agriculture and forestry, lived a very simple life in a Gloucestershire village where his departure is greatly regretted.

British Artillery Again Active

BERLIN, Jan. 17.—British artillery is bombarding the important French town of Lille (Lille) near the Belgian border, inside the Belgian lines. So far the shells have caused only slight damage to the place, the German headquarters announced to-day. The statement also says that there was lively artillery fighting and mining activity yesterday along the French front.

British Force Turks to Retreat

LONDON, Jan. 17.—Turkish forces occupying positions in both banks of the River Tigris, 25 miles south of Kut-el-Amara, Mesopotamia are retreating, according to an announcement made to-day by the official press bureau. The War Office adds that after hard fighting the Turks began to withdraw on Jan. 13th and 14th. They are being closely pressed by British troops under General Aylmer.

Disastrous Fire At Bergen, Norway

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, Jan. 17.—A third of the city of Bergen, a thriving Norwegian maritime city, with a population of 90,000, was destroyed last night by fire. The damage is estimated at 15 million dollars. Two lives are reported lost. The conflagration is said to be the worst ever recorded in Norway.

Russian Official

PETROGRAD, Jan. 16.—The official statement says:—"No change on the Western front. In Persia we captured the town of Kangavar."

Russians Again Active In Caucasus

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 16.—A general offensive over one hundred miles, has been undertaken in the Caucasus by the reinforced Russians.

A busy person isn't necessarily industrious. Gossips are always busy.

They're Singing the Praises



OF OUR CLEANING AND PRESSING WORK with the smile of satisfaction on their faces. It will only take one trial to convince you of the excellency of our work. The Cleansing of every garment entrusted to our care, is given the strictest attention. To have Pressing done by us, is to realize what really good Pressing is. Let us serve you, and you will sing our praises, too.

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FLOUR, PORK,
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 Likely to go high.

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FIVE ROSES
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36 tons, 12 years old; well found
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Egypt as a Possible Theatre in the War.

PERSONS who have recently returned from Egypt, particularly military men, are confident in the invulnerability of the country from attack. They principally repose their faith in the elaborate line of fortifications, which, facing the desert eastward from the Suez Canal, actually sweep the horizon with their telescopes, if not with their guns, while to imagine an attack from any other direction is impossible, as the enemy has no navy available to support a landing either on the Mediterranean or Red Sea coast.

It is said, therefore, that the stories now circulated in Germanic and Turkish quarters about a great expedition being prepared for the invasion of Egypt is a mere bluff, intended to divert the forces and energy of the Allies from other points. But against this complacent conclusion three considerations have to be taken into account: the fact that the canal was actually attacked early in the present year, what the canal means to the British Empire, and what it would mean if it should fall into the possession of the Germans.

A year ago there were no long-range naval guns mounted to defend the canal, and the skirmishing service was so inadequate, the scouting so untrustworthy, that the army of Turks and Arabs, led by some forty Germans, advanced from their headquarters at Damascus in Syria to within a night's march of the canal before being discovered. Thus it was decided to await the onset.

From Tuesday morning at sunrise, Feb. 2, until Wednesday at noon three attacks were made. The enemy, who brought with them pontoons for bridging the waterway, numbered about 30,000. The first attack was near Ismailia, at the northern end of Lake Timsah; the second was opposite Tussum, at the southern end of the lake, and the third was at El Kantara, twenty miles north of Ismailia. The whole affair seems to have been in the nature of a raid, not necessarily for the invasion of Egypt, but for the destruction of the canal, or at least the Suez railway, which leaves the Ismailia line at Nefiche, three miles west of Ismailia, and, after skirting the lake, follows the course of the canal at a little distance. Machine guns formed the chief weapons of the defenders, and when Thursday morning dawned the lake and its eastern shores were found piled with wrecked pontoons, lined with corpses. The Turks lost some 10,000 in slain, wounded, and prisoners, and their desperate fight back to Damascus added measurably to their fatalities through lack of supplies.

Not only for political, but also for strategic considerations Egypt, with her canal, is at present of far more important to Great Britain, and hence to her allies, than the Balkans, or the Dardanelles, or Constantinople, or Bagdad. It may be certain that the defenses of Egypt are, therefore, as complete as military genius can make them. Egypt has been called the waist of the British Empire. In reality it is the jugular vein. Failure to hold it and to make it impregnable against attack, and there would be trouble in India on the following day, dismay throughout Australasia, and the immediate collapse of British prestige in the Far East. Had the war ignored the Mediterranean and the Atlantic-Indian Ocean route to the Far East been early employed, the vitality of Egypt to the Allies might not now be so acute. But with the Germans in the Balkans, the holding of Egypt becomes of paramount importance.

Whether a bluff or not, the Teutonic press appears to look forward to Egypt as a certainty. Dr. Ewald Banse, in writing recently for the Hamburg Nachrichten, declared that, as the Turks at Gallipoli had shown what they could do when under German officers and discipline, neither Syria nor Egypt could henceforth be denied them.

The Germans hope much from the native population of Egypt—a population composed of peaceful agriculturists; "but when once an agitation starts," according to Baron Slatin Pasha, "anything becomes possible." But the "fellah" has learned much in the centuries that his country has been governed from abroad. In succession, he has been lashed and robbed until now he finds himself, under British rule, protected not only in his life and property, but even in his religion. That is why the "Jihad" proclaimed by his Khalif a year ago made little impression on the "fellah" of Egypt.

Now, as to the geography: Although by a direct line through the Levant Suez is only 700 miles almost due south from Constantinople, the route across the desert by rail and caravan

trail is over 1,200. As far as Aleppo, about half way between where the now completed Anatolian Railway going east and the Hejaz Railway going south to Medina in Arabia, troops could be transported without great trouble, provided sufficient rolling stock were employed.

From Aleppo the Hejaz Railway runs parallel to the coast at an average distance of sixty miles, passing through Damascus and pierced by branches from the ports of Tripoli, Beirut, Haifa, and now probably from Jaffa. It then continues its course parallel to the Suez Canal at an average distance of 225 miles.

On the map the Hejaz appears like a splendid strategic railway for an attack upon Egypt; and so it would were it not for the fact that the intervening space is a desert. No railways cross this desert of Sinai east and west, and only two caravan trails. The southern starts from the head of the Gulf of Akaba, which at Fort Akaba is strongly fortified by an Anglo-Indian army, and runs west and a little north to Suez, the southern end of the canal. It is 120 miles long. The northern trail is 175 miles long, and runs from Jaffa, via Gaza, Rafah, El Arish, and the oases of Bir el Maza, Bir el Abd, and Katia to El Kantara el Khazna, on the canal about thirty miles south of Port Said, the northern end of the waterway.

Last February the Turks took the northern trail. It is vulnerable for almost the entire length from the Mediterranean, and the fact that the British fleet did not then avail itself of the opportunity has remained one of the mysteries of the defense of Egypt.

To be sure, there are trails running north and south parallel to the canal and at a distance of 100 miles from it, but the oases on them are few, and usually dry at this time of year.

A few figures will show the seeming hopelessness of the attack, particularly if the British fleet be not unmindful of the situation as it was—ammunition water, and food—for one man marching for ten days would require a camel load of one and one-half or one-half an automobile. Thus, 60,000 men would require 90,000 camels or 30,000 automobiles. As to the nature of the defenses which would meet them at the canal—these can be imagined, but may not be described. Suffice to say that a line of British warships, with a range of ten to fifteen miles, is now moored in the canal and that the desert for nearly turned into an irregular lake—New York Times.

AN APPRECIATION

THE following telegram just received by L.M. Trask & Co. Nfld., Distributors for FERRO Engines, is in appreciation of the large volume of business secured by this Company for the FERRO Factory. The message is as follows:—

"To L. M. Trask & Co.,
 "St. John's, Nfld.

"To avoid outside parties purchasing in Montreal, are giving you exclusive agency in Province of Quebec. Mail complete order for repair parts for spring to be shipped with car."
 "(Sgd.)

"FERRO MACHINE
 & FOUNDRY COMPANY,
 "Cleveland, Ohio."

Messrs. Trask & Co. have been Factory Distributors for the Ferro in the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland since 1907, and the extension of the territory given them by the FERRO Factory is proof that they can get the business.

The FERRO organization has over 1500 agents throughout the World, and the executive has stated to Mr. Trask on several occasions, that he has sold more engines for them than any other three agents put together. In fact, they have already disposed of over three carloads (about 180 engines) since last September, in Newfoundland alone, a record unequalled for this time of year by any other concern.—Jan 13, 16

NOTICE

ALL Trinity District Assessments for the District Council should be sent to the Treasurer, MR. GEORGE FOWLOW, of Phillip, Trinity East.

J. G. STONE, D.C.
 dec24, 2m, d&w

Florizel Picks Up Message from Greek Steamer

Mystery is piling upon mystery in the search for the crippled Greek liner Thessaloniki, which at irregular intervals for days has been sending S.O.S. appeals for aid for her 300 passengers from some point about 190 miles east of Sandy Hook.

At 3.17 o'clock this morning the following wireless was received from the Thessaloniki's captain:

"All well. Are waiting nearest ship, S.S. Florizel, which is coming to our assistance. Compliments."

It was learned that the wireless message from the Greek steamship to which the coast guard cutter Seneca responded, was signed by the officers of the liner. Ordinarily such a message is signed by the captain or master, and only by the officers in case of trouble on board.

The Thessaloniki was burning signals of distress early to-day and the steamer Florizel was searching for her. Radio messages picked up by shore stations brought this information.

A few hours before the Florizel, while bound from Halifax to Cuban ports, picked up a wireless message from the liner and, upon asking the Thessaloniki to report her position and speed, received in reply: "Same place all the time. Speed nil."

This was the first news that the liner had stopped. Yesterday she reported that she was proceeding at the rate of four miles an hour. She is bound from Piraeus to New York, and it is understood that her engine room is partly flooded.—N.Y. Evening Mail, Dec. 30.

France and Britain

It is a proud period of our history that sees us allied in a great and just cause with the mother of European chivalry. Long before our last lingering causes of quarrel were swept away, before the friendship began that is cemented now by so much blood, the English mind had come to realize fully at last what France stood for in the long development of European life—how deeply all Christendom has always been in the debt of the quick spirit and fearless intelligence of the Gallic pioneers of civilization. King George is the head of a state which owes its essential character to the genius of monarch and statesmen sprung from the French stock. From that source flowed originally the stream of ideals which made fruitful all the life of Western Europe. Especially was France the home of the quality of chivalry, which was never absent from the least glorious of her wars or of ours, and in which the two nations, come to maturity, nobly rivalled one another. It is because of that ancient rivalry that French and British feel to-day, half-consciously, a peculiar fitness in their companionship in arms.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

WHERE TO GET THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

The Mail and Advocate can now be had at the following stores:—
 Mayo's—Duckworth Street.
 Mrs. Gallivan—Duckworth St. East
 Mrs. Peckford—Foot Signal Hill Rd
 Mr. Gosse—Plymouth Road.
 Mrs. Kelly—King's Bridge Road.
 Mrs. Hayes—King's Bridge Road.
 Mrs. Bryen—Colonial Street.
 James Whelan—Colonial Street.
 F. Fitzpatrick—Gower Street (top of Nunery Hill).

Mrs. Organ—Military Road.
 Mr. Parsons—Catherine Street.
 Mr. E. Parsons—Corner Hayward Avenue and McDougall Street.
 Mrs. Wadden—Pleasant Street.
 Mrs. Ebsary—South Side.
 Mrs. Dounton—Fleming Street.
 Mr. Fitzpatrick—Field Street.
 Miss E. Lawlor—Head of Long's Hill.

Mrs. Bulger—Head of Carter's Hill
 Mr. A. Duffy—Cabot Street.
 M. J. James—Cookstown Road.
 Mr. Horwood—Barter's Hill.
 Popular Store—Casey Street.
 Mrs. Tobin—Casey Street.
 Mrs. Cummings—Head of Casey St.
 Mrs. Healey—Corner Water St. and Hutchings Street.
 Mrs. Fortune—Corner Water Street and Alexander Street.
 A. McCoubrey—(tinsmith) New Gower Street.

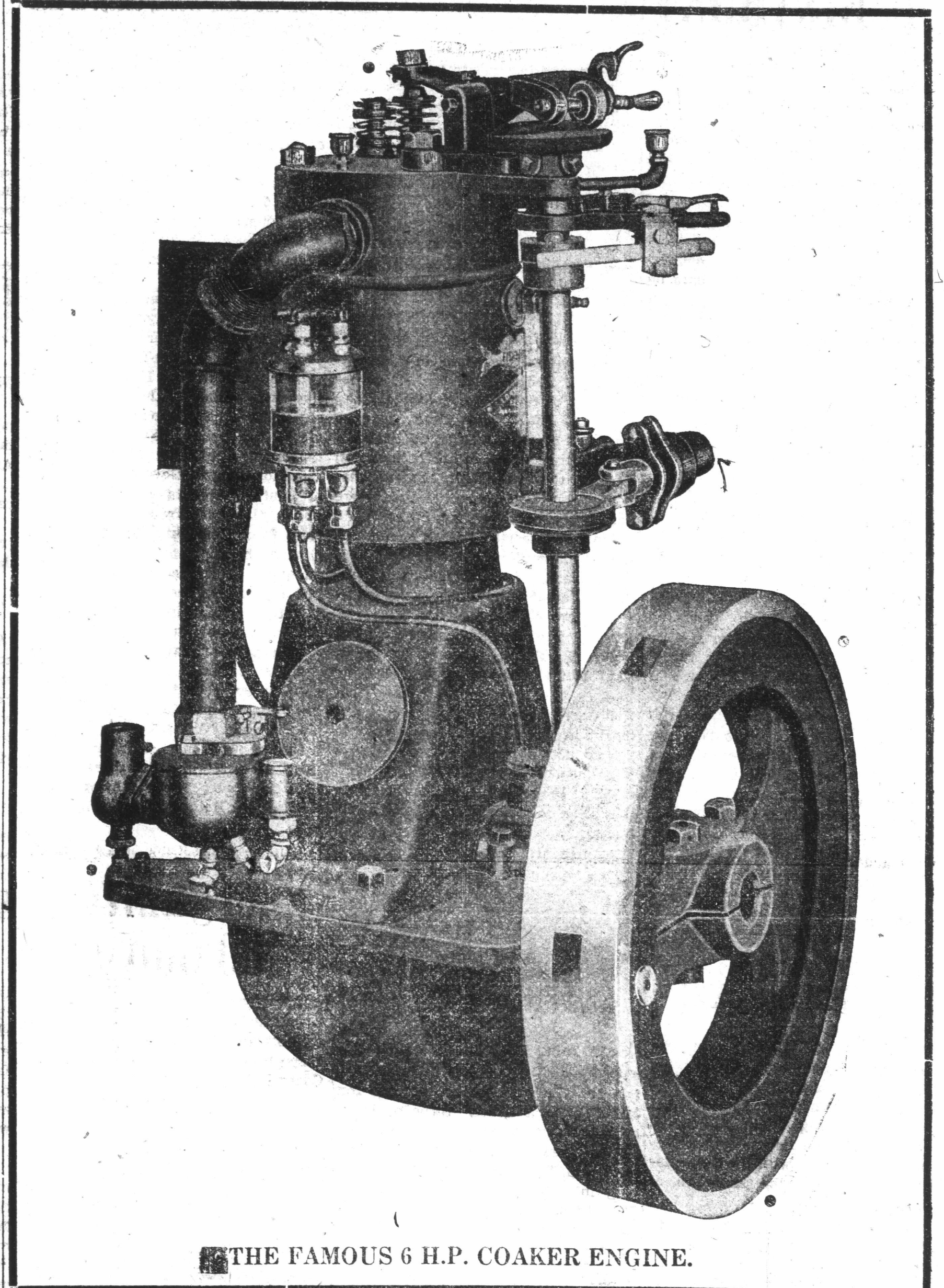
Mrs. Joy—New Gower Street.
 Mr. Ryan—Casey Street.
 Mrs. Collins—Foot Patrick Street, Water Street West.
 Mrs. Keefe—Hamilton Street.
 P. J. Morgan—Pennywell Road, Axford's—South Side.
 Chas. Truscott—New Gower Street.
 Miss Murphy—Water St. West.
 Capt. Flett—Cor. Gower and Prescott streets.

READ THIS!

TO THE FISHERMEN:—

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

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



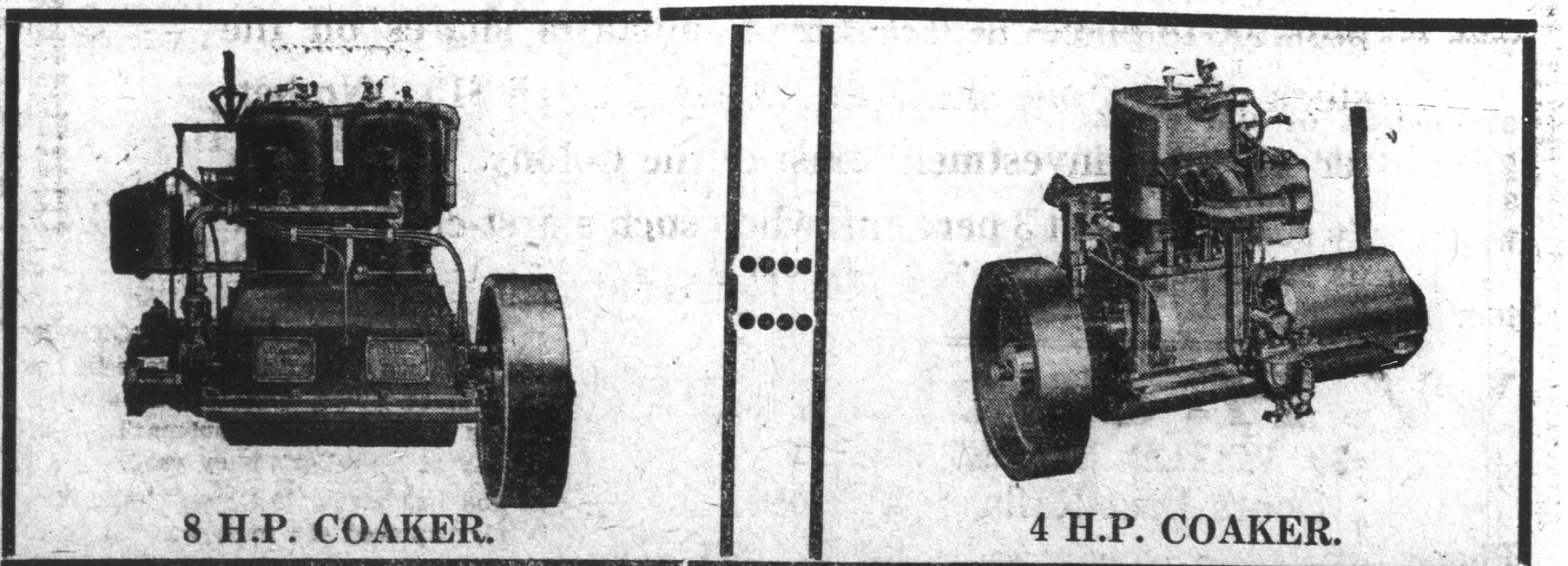
THE FAMOUS 6 H.P. COAKER ENGINE.

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

It is above all durable, simple and capable of doing heavy work, it is not a toy engine. The Engine starts on gasoline, and when started operates on kerosene oil. The very latest improvements on Motor Engines will be found on the "COAKER." The man who buys a "COAKER" Engine from us saves \$50.00 on a 6 H.P., \$80.00 on a 8 H.P. and \$40.00 on a 4 H.P. Engine.

We have the 4, 6 and 8 H.P. Engines on exhibition at our premises. We also sell 12, 16 and 24 H.P. "COAKER" Engines; all 4 cycle make. Send along your orders for spring delivery.

For full particulars, prices, etc., apply to



8 H.P. COAKER.

4 H.P. COAKER.

Fishermen's Union Trading Co., Ltd.

Ten Thousand Miles of Trenches Guarded by French & English

LONDON, Jan. 6.—There are at least 10,000 miles of trenches now in the western theatre of the European war, according to H. Warner Allen, special correspondent of the British press with the French army. He writes:

"In the section of the French lines that I have just been visiting there are already, on a front of just over ten miles, 375 kilometers (or slightly over 234 miles) of trenches. To make certainty still more sure another 75 kilometers (or forty-six miles of other trenches are being dug, so that by the end of the year there will be in that neighborhood 250 miles of trenches on ten miles of front.

"Elsewhere a certain division has 250 miles of trenches to look after, while a certain corps d'armee has 450 miles. Taking these figures into consideration, one will certainly be under the mark in estimating that there are twenty miles of trenches to every mile of front. So that between Switzerland and the North Sea the British and French armies have at least ten thousand miles of trenches to guard and keep in order."

American Doctor Cause of Trouble

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—That Dr. B. C. Forbes, by unwise action of his own, may have precipitated the difficulty with Bulgarian army officers at Monastir, described by United Press despatches lately, was a view held by some State Department officials today.

Additional facts regarding the "momentary rough handling" of Mrs. Walter Farwell, of Chicago, have been given the department in advices of a confidential nature, it was learned.

There is a tendency to believe Dr. Forbes may have unwittingly laid himself open to rough treatment by failing to call on the new Bulgarian commandant for protection of his rights, instead, it is reported, he refused to sell flour to the army and relied on the American flag to prevent its seizure.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

Rumania Compelled Sell to Germany

VIENNA, Dec. 28.—Rumania has sold to the Central Powers 50,000 carloads of cereals, mostly wheat, Indian corn and navy beans. The sale, unlike some others which preceded it, has been made at a reasonable market price and no special inducements were offered, nor will it be necessary this time to engage in the wholesale bribing of Rumanian government and railroad officials to get the purchases out of the country.

Rumanian was obliged to sell to the Central Powers because she cannot sell to anybody else. The closing of the Dardanelles has locked the gate to other markets, and Russia, the only other Entente power with whom Rumania now has physical contact, is not in the market for Rumanian cereals. So long as Serbia was able to ship some of her foodstuffs to Salonika, from where they could be reached by Entente and neutral consumers. Now this route is closed.

With conquest of Serbia the Central Powers have gained a great economic advantage. Rumania must sell to them, if she does not want to have her crops rot on her hands, and what is considered just as important here, must sell on terms more favorable to Germany and Austria-Hungary, than she has in the past.

But in addition to selling to the two empires, Rumania is also exporting much food to Bulgaria, and even to Turkey in Europe. Though there is a large supply of wheat, barley and other grains in Anatolia and Syria, Constantinople has not been able to reach these easily, owing to limited railroad transport facilities. Rumanian flour being more accessible right now than Anatolian unmilled grain, the city administration of Constantinople has just concluded a contract for a large quantity of flour which Rumania is to supply, the first deliveries being equal to about 2,000 carloads. Much of this has already been rushed south via the new eastern Bulgarian through route.

STATE SAVES MONEY IF SINGLE MEN ENLIST

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The advocates of compulsory service for single men were furnished with an additional argument to-day by the official statement that the cost of separation allowances for the dependents of one thousand unmarried men amounts only to £267 weekly, as compared with £870 for the same number of married men.

Complete Returns for Church Union

Union between the Methodist and Presbyterian Churches in the near future is not the certainty it was regarded the voting have been completed, and show a minority of 95,156, as compared with 95,251 in the 1911 vote. The total vote this year has increased 24,299, but not in one of the 76 Presbyteries in the eight synods was there a majority vote against union. The majorities for union are Sessions, 3,026; communicants, 33,079; adherents, 16,199; pastoral charges, 782. The figures, in brief, are:

Total vote	239,299
In favor of union	146,242
Against union	93,156
Majority for union	53,086

The vote in 1911 resulted:

Total vote	215,099
In favor of union	150,175
Against union	64,924
Majority for union	85,251

Altogether this year there were ten tied votes, three being in Alberta. The Synod of Saskatchewan went strongest of all for union, the figures being: For, 16,230; against, 2,603; majority of 13,627. Toronto and Kingston Synod returned a majority of 5,996 in favor, while the Maritime Provinces gave a majority vote for 7,124, the Winnipeg Presbytery not being included.

MURDER AND JUST RETRIBUTION

Germany's Submarine Warfare

Germany has complained that the crew of one of her submarines were murdered, and an effort is made on the part of Great Britain to have the United States make an investigation as to the facts.

Now, the facts regarding this incident are that the allegation was made that after sinking the Arabic the submarine was captured by a British warship. The crew surrendered and were shot, some of them after they had actually come on board the British vessel. The statement was in the form of affidavits alleged to have been made by some negroes who were employed as muleteers on a ship which had carried animals from a Texas port to Europe.

At the time so little attention was paid to it that the State Department of his country dismissed the allegations as not worth inquiring into, inasmuch as these affidavits appeared on their face to be of about as much value as that of Gustav Stabi, who swore that he saw guns mounted on the Lusitania and was sentenced for perjury in the United States Court. But, anyway, why make a fuss about pirates who sank the Arabic? War is war, murder is murder, piracy is piracy.

How absurd it is for Germany to talk about disavowals and reprisals in connection with submarine murders? Germany has made of her entire submarine naval service pirates and maritime outlaws—nothing else. As pirates death by hanging from the yardarm is the fate which should be dealt out to those who without warning murder women and children on passenger ships. Here in New York once the custom was to hang them in chains and let them rot.

Austria has said that the command of the submarine which fired the final torpedo into the Ancona has been punished. How? Has he been given the iron cross and promoted? No punishment should satisfy the United States except immediate execution. Death should be meted out to him and inquiry should be made by the State Department as to whether he has been shot. And death also should be the portion of the commander of the submarine which destroyed the Persia.

It is well to sweep away the chaff in order to get at the wheat in such matters as this latest German effort regarding the mythical affair of the Baralong.—New York Herald Editorial.

Italy Spurned Austria's Terms

PARIS, Jan. 5.—Germany, in the name of Austria, offered to make peace with Italy at the time when the latter prepared to sign the London pact of the allied nation against separate action in making peace, says the Petit Journal. Austria proposed to cede to Italy the Italian Trentino and the region now occupied by the Italian forces on the Isonzo and on the Carso plateau, with Gorizia and Grado to the south. Albania was to continue autonomous, Italy retaining Avlona with the Hinterland. In addition, concessions are declared to have been promised in Asia Minor and the free and peaceful enjoyment by Italy of her African colonies. Tripoli, Massawah and Somaliland were guaranteed.

Householder—Did the master plumber make the corrections in that bill I returned to him?
Collector—Yes, sir, and found an overcharge of two dollars.
Householder—Aha! Just as I said.
Collector—Yes, sir but it took him about an hour to look up the items, and he charges five dollars an hour for his time. Three dollars more please.—New York Weekly.

Monday and Tuesday at THE NICKEL!

ANITA STEWART and EARLE WILLIAMS, in
"THE GODDESS," 7th Episode of the Serial Beautiful.
 "WISHED ON MABEL."—A comedy riot. "HER GETHSEMANE."—A Vitagraph drama.

RUTH ROLAND and HENRY KING, in
"THE LOVE LIAR."

THIRD INSTALLMENT OF THE GREAT "WHO PAYS" SERIES.

THE NICKEL—SHOWING ONLY PICTURES THAT STAND THE ACID TEST.

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Declares General Moussey was Real Hero of Ypres

PARIS, Jan. 12.—The widow of the late General Moussey of the French army has written from Brest to L'Ecclair, saying that she "does not wish to let history be falsified," and as her husband is not alive to vindicate his claims, she wishes to enter abjection to the assumption of the title of Viscount of Ypres by Field Marshal Sir John French on the ground that it was General Moussey who saved Ypres, on the Sixth of November, 1914.

The widow asserts the facts were that General Moussey, commanding the 33rd Brigade of French Infantry, by the desperate resistance of his detachment, sent to Zillebeke on October 31 to the relief of the British at Ypres, and by his stoical calm and tenacious attitude, reassured the British, who regained confidence, thus arresting the German advance and preventing the Germans from reaching Calais by this decisive intervention.

Again the General's widow says that it was on Dec. 6, at the head of a little troop of about 250 men of all arms, got together in haste by General Moussey's staff, that the general charged, when the Germans attempted to pierce the line at Ypres was made, routed two Bavarian regiments, and in the end saved Ypres by capturing Hill Number Sixty between Swartellen and Zillebeke, thus rendering the march on Calais impossible.

On the evening of October 31, General Haig, called on General Moussey she adds, shaking hands with him and thanked him for the "precious aid he had given the English army."

In further support of her claim, in belief of her late husband the widow quotes a letter to General Moussey from General Haig, dated January 2, 1915, thanking General Moussey for the conduct of his troops at Ypres and adding:

"It was really a very critical moment, and it was only this touching camaraderie which assured the Allies success."

CHRISTMAS IN THE TRENCHES

H'I's h'easy enough for a single bloke to whistle a merry air To keep's p'vce in a dirty trench h'and pretend that 'e doesn't care. But a married man with a set of kids 'as a different sort of a job. H'and h't's 'ard to lark h'and h't's 'ard to sing when your insiders want to sob.

This is the month H'I should be 'ome, the month they h'are needin' me.

For there's three glad 'earts that h'are buildin' 'opes h'and plans for a Christmas tree. H'and there's six big eyes that h'are watchin' h'out for a glimpse of their smilin' dad. H'and three minds wonderin' where's the fun that a year ago they' ad.

You can slap me back h'and can crack your jokes, h'and H'I'll lark in a feeble style. But me spirit feels like a lump of lead, and there's no 'eart in me smile. For H'I'm wishin' now H'I was going 'ome with a couple of bundles tied. To give the missus to put awye, as soon as H'I got inside.

H'I's 'ard enough for the kids to miss their dad on a common dye. But h't's ten times 'arder at Christmas time to 'ave 'im far awye. H'I haven't growed at me lot till now, h'and h't isn't the death H'I fear. But h't 'urts inside, now h't's Christ mas time to know H'I must spend it 'ere.

H'I's h'easy enough for a single bloke to whistle a merry air, 'E'asn't the pictures in his mind h'of the joys 'e left back there. But a married man 'as a different task, h'and it's 'ard for 'im to smile H'in a dirty trench when h't's Christmas time—for 'e's thinkin' all the while.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

ROSSLEY'S THEATRE!
 St. John's Leading Vaudeville, Dramatic and Picture Theatre.

GRAND PANTOMIME,
"JACK AND JILL,"
 Matinee To-day—Children 5 Cents.

BRIGHT! SPARKLING! AND PRETTY!
 MR. BALLARD BROWN THE TERRA NOVA GIRLS
 MISS MADGE LOCKE THE SUNSHINE GIRLS
 BONNIE ROSSLEY THE BABY GIRLS
 JACK and MARIE AND LITTLE DOT, THE INFANT WONDER
 ROSSLEY

The Biggest Show Ever Seen at the Price.
 NEW PANTOMIME MONDAY—
"THE ENCHANTED PRINCESS."

THE CRESCENT PICTURE PALACE.

"THE GRAY HORROR,"
 An Exciting Feature in 3 Reels Produced by the Edison Company, Featuring Lillie Leslie and Joseph Smiley.

"THE SISTER'S SOLACE"
 A Biograph Drama with Augusta Anderson and Charles Perley.

"THE BUSY BELL BOY"
 A Great Comedy with Pat Rooney and Marion Bent.

BARITONE SOLOIST DAVE PARKS Singing Classy Ballads and Popular Songs.

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

Splendid Pure-White Lawns and Muslins By the Pound.

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

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

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

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

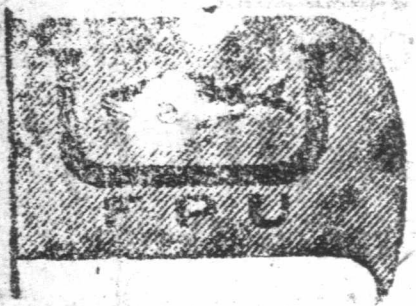
We also have a pure white fine scrimm by the pound, especially suitable for sash-curtains. Come early and get your share of these good values.

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

SOME TASK
 Mrs. Fiske, the actress, tells this story of Richard Mansfield: He was keenly sensitive to his surroundings. He would not allow any unnecessary noise on the stage while the curtain was up. Once in his dressing room, American Magazine, came off the scene in something of a rage, and demanded: "What's the noise? Have it stopped!" "It's the rain on the roof," said one of the stage hands. "Well, have it stopped!" he said and strode off to his dressing room.

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J. J. ROSSITER
 Real Estate Agent

Our Motto: "SUUM CUIQUE"



("To Every Man His Own.")

The Mail and Advocate

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 Editor and Business Manager
JOHN J. ST. JOHN

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., JAN. 17th., 1915.

THE F.P.U.

PRESIDENT COAKER left for Freshwater by this morning's train. He will open the new F.P.U. Hall there to-night, delivering a public address. He will return to Bay Roberts on Tuesday morning and be present at the opening of the Convention of the Conception Bay District Council of the F.P.U. in the afternoon. In the evening he will deliver a public address at the new F.P.U. Hall, which has been erected during the past year.

He had intended to be present at Bay-De-Verde Annual District Meeting, which will be held at Lower Island Cove on Wednesday, but if the train on the Grate's Cove line is not running, he will have to forego visiting Lower Island Cove; in that case he will visit Clarke's Beach on Wednesday and deliver another public address in the F.P.U. Hall there.

Mr. Coaker's last official visit to Bay Roberts three years ago, when the mob attempted to prevent the F.P.U. parade from proceeding through the town. That happened on the 18th of January. His second official visit will therefore be on the anniversary of his first visit, and instead of holding a meeting in the L.O.A. Hall, as he did on his first visit, he will now have the pleasure of addressing the people in a Hall owned by the F.P.U., which is the largest Hall in the town.

No demonstration will take place during Mr. Coaker's visit, as he has requested the Council at Bay Roberts that in view of the awful struggle the Empire is now engaged in, that demonstrations are entirely out of place.

It will also be the President's second official visit to Clarke's Beach. It is four years since Mr. Coaker last visited Clarke's Beach, since then a fine F.P.U. Hall has been erected. After the public meeting at Clarke's Beach a Union Meeting will be held. If it is possible for the President to reach Lower Island Cove on Wednesday by the train, the meeting at Clarke's Beach will be held on Thursday evening.

President Coaker will arrive here on Thursday or Friday. On the following week President Coaker will leave by the S.S. Stephano for a visit to Lunenburg, Mahone Bay, Gloucester, Essex, Boston and New York. He will visit the shipbuilding centres of Nova Scotia and Massachusetts in order to learn the latest in the equipment and operation of shipbuilding plants, in order to prepare plans for the establishment of one at Catalina.

Capt. James Jones of Little Bay Islands, a noted shipbuilder, will accompany Mr. Coaker on his visit to the shipbuilding centres, and it is probable Mr. Jones will superintend and erect the Catalina building plant. At those plants 100 ton schooners are built in a month

The intention is to establish a plant at Catalina that will be equal to the same accomplishment.

At Gloucester Mr. Coaker will endeavour to purchase a vessel to be equipped with a 60 h.p. Bolinger engine and used in supplying the Northern Union Stores freight requirements.

Mr. Coaker will also arrange for the establishment of a marine slip at Catalina, and for the erection of an electric power plant to supply light and power to that Section of the Bonavista Peninsula, between Trinity and Bonavista, which will also provide the power to operate the industrial operations at Catalina which the E.P.U. will erect.

Mr. Coaker hopes to return in time to be present at the opening of the Legislature, which it is thought will take place in about five weeks.

Mr. J. Milley, until recently employed by the Empire Wood Co., has been engaged to erect the colossal Union Premises at Catalina, and plans has been completed for a huge fish store and a building to be used as a departmental wholesale and retail store.

The departmental building will contain five departments, fitted with electric elevator, and a suite of offices, and all modern improvements. The departments will each be 90 feet long, with glass rear and front, and will present an appearance surpassing anything of the kind in St. John's. All the buildings will be heated by the fires which will heat the fish drier, on the hot water principal. Construction work will begin as early as possible this spring.

A Bill granting a charter for the water powers requisite for the purpose will be introduced at the coming session of the Legislature, and the Electric Power Co. will be open to the public, and it is hoped the business men of Trinity, Catalina and Bonavista will become interested and invest in the shares. The lightening of Trinity, Trinity East, Port Rexton, Campney's, English Harbor, Catalina, Elliston and Bonavista will prove a safe investment outside of any income from street lighting. The wires can also be extended to King's Cove, Keel's and other places if the people will properly support such.

The project will socially and commercially revolutionize the whole Peninsula of Bonavista and is one of the greatest industrial and commercial undertakings ever attempted in the Colony; yet the whole undertaking will be achieved at a cost less than \$250,000. In the section embraced in the electric power-scheme, there are 2500 homes and about 50 churches and public buildings. The income from such for lighting would be very considerable, while the lighting of the streets would add very considerably to the earnings. The income from industrial operations and street lighting would provide a good income.

The charter to be applied for is in no way related to the concessions granted the petitioners who secured a charter from the Legislature three years ago, which charter became null and void last April. Nothing will be asked for that will interfere with the people's right to take the whole plant over when they so desire. No 50 years monopoly will be sought as was granted by a former charter. When the undertaking is fully established and is likely to prove a blessing to the people they will have a right to take it over and operate it as a public concern.

When one considers the possibilities open to an undertaking such as the F.P.U. is about to develop at Catalina the success of such is but a question of being able to accommodate the demands. 50,000 to 300,000 qts. of fish, 3000 tons of cod oil, 100,000 lbs. of herring, 2,000,000 lbs. of boneless fish, might be handled by this Catalina concern, at a valuation of \$3,000,000, and when the industrial enterprises give employment to, from 500 to 1000 employees as shipbuilders, lumbermen, loggers, labourers, factory hands, clerks, packers, office hands, coasters and mariners, it is not a difficult matter to estimate within half a million dollars, the trade and commerce transacted by such a co-operative concern.

Many men will look upon such a proposal as impossible of accomplishment, but Northern men have resolved to back Mr. Coaker's proposals in this regard, and the impossible in it is not half as impossible as that already achieved by this man that Premier Morris two years ago declared was a mystery.

To consider that Mr. Coaker in six years has raised himself from the position of a fisherman-farmer residing at one of the inlets of Green Bay, to be the most influential and powerful man in the Colony, opposed by every social

PATSY'S PERSIFLAGE.

His Time Serving and Ready to Serve at Any Price Policy.

(Editor Mail and Advocate)
 Dear Sir.—A cheap reputation is a very unsatisfactory asset. Such is Patsy's. He broke into journalism under the auspices of the former proprietor of The Evening Herald; and by a process of time serving, fawning, and ready-to-serve-at-any-price policy, he began to climb the ladder of distinction (I would not dare to use the qualitative "inevitable").

Having been purchased time and again by political parties, he came in on the tide of circumstances with the "Man of the Hour" after having been in the cold waters of Opposition for a period. He was raised from the condition of muck-raker lieutenant to a seat amongst the Honourables of the Legislative Council, and now is, expositor-general of governmental policies, literary dish-washer to some prominent officials, mud-slinger in ordinary to certain interests, and a soi-disant defender of the faith.

Yes, such is Patsy. He has even commercial and political interest possible to utilize against him, and without a cent, is indeed an achievement unsurpassed in the history of our Country.

Mr. Coaker has established a business that practically controls the prices of products and merchandise. A chain of 30 stores under his control enhance the whole North, and those stores have done a business of \$1,000,000 during the past year. The shareholders in the Company have received 38 per cent, in four years, while the people have received higher prices for produce and purchased their goods at lower prices than anywhere obtainable in the trade.

The F.P.U. organization embraces 250 harbours, and in four years \$20,000 funds belonging to the Union has been accumulated by Mr. Coaker, and not one cent of this amount has been contributed by the members; the \$20,000 came principally from discounts in trade derived from butter, tea, tobacco and oil-clothes which Union members are supposed to buy from the Union in order to build up funds from the trade discounts. The Union paper issued six years ago as a 8 x 19 inch 4 page sheet, on a foot press, is now the most influential and popular daily paper in the Colony, and has a circulation throughout the Country three times larger than any other paper. It is owned by the Union Publishing Company, a Company of Union members.

Another Company, known as the Union Export Company, was formed last year, and this Company will be the principal factor in the Catalina undertaking. It was formed to export fishery produce, operate marine slips, building docks and manufactories.

The Union believing that the Country, to be properly developed and protected should possess a Party composed of members selected by the Union, organized a Political Party and engaged in the General Election of 1913, returning nine out of ten candidates, and now control the return of 18 or 20 seats out of 36, ensuring that the next government elected will be controlled by the F.P.U.

If Mr. Coaker and the F.P.U. has achieved so much in four years, what is to prevent them from accomplishing their Catalina proposals under far more favourable circumstances?

been sent as envoy extraordinary to Ottawa; but the mission fiascoed. I hope his political friends will see that he is re-imbursed for such public services. He generally "arrives" when there is question of gathering in the shekels.

Some four years ago Patsy perpetrated a volume entitled "Newfoundland in 1911," and unloaded it, through Government patronage on an unsuspecting public. It has a "foreword" by Right Hon. Sir E. P. Morris, P.C., K.C., L.L.D., etc., Premier of Newfoundland, who says the accuracy of Patsy's information, and the "fairness" with which he presents even the most controversial topics should make the volume a standard work.

I am not going to inflict a review of this work on your readers; a former editor of your paper really put it "on the bum," and proved that this colossal fraud was merely a compilation of excerpts from antiquated encyclopedias, Prowse's History, undigested facts, and Reid-Newfoundland folders—all woven together by a thread of political antagonism to the party then led by Sir Robert Bond.

The lubrication is remarkable chiefly for its persiflage, and in view of our future program—the political biography of Patsy's present masters—I publish the following excerpts. I may say at the outset that the chief object of this "you scratch me and I'll scratch you" performance was the gathering in of shekels, and incidentally to advertise P. T. McGrath. It used up nearly every adverbial and adjectival phrase in the language, notably those of the "will probably," and "in the future," and "most likely" variety; and its chief characteristic is persiflage and literary buncombe.

"The Man of the Hour" has encouraged "the minor industries of the Island . . . every effort being made "to develop the fishing and other occupations which form the support of so many people." Here Patsy places fishing as one of the minor occupations, Fishermen, this must console you—you who are the bone and sinew of this Country! Elsewhere Patsy says "Other industries have developed in recent years, but do not as yet compare with the fisheries, for these contribute 80 per cent. of the total exports." Does Patsy know the meaning of major and minor?

I ask what has "The Man of the Hour" done for the fishing industry? Oh! I forget; did he not bonus the Mackinson cod affair? Did he not grant concessions to a Glue factory at Grand Bruit? Did he not send a package of Soling-wrapped fresh fish to the Rideau Club, at Ottawa? Yes, fellow toilers, Morris has promoted the fish industry. Did he not start out the member for Burgess on an expedition to South America? The member got started; but the funds petered out after he had reached New York. The Argentine markets are still in nubibus.

Has he not promised to establish cold-storage plants along the South Coast in the interests of our large Bank Fleet? But hearken: "South Coast bankers are importing large quantities of squid bait for their winter fishing operations" (Daily News). So the minor fishing industry is being fostered—out of existence—by "The Man of the Hour."

2.—"He has (M of H) attracted the attention of capitalists to the Colony to an extent never before approached . . . every facility has been afforded them to invest their money in the development of (the Colony's) resources, and the same wise policy has been pursued in other respects." Just so: When Morris assumed the reins of Government, a copper mine was in operation at Tilt Cove; a Pyrites Mine at Pilley's Island; a Talc Mine at Manuels; a Chromite Mine at York Harbor. Where are they now? Abandoned or in the hands of a receiver.

3.—"It is a safe prediction, that if the health of ("The Man of the Hour") bears up under the strain of this incessant and exhausting work, the Colony will experience the fruit of his labours." This is truly pathetic and PROPHETIC. The Colony is now experiencing "the fruit" of Morris's labours.

He has added TEN MILLIONS TO THE PUBLIC DEBT; he has enriched numerous hangers on; and he has put the Colony on the rocks from which it can be rescued only by agencies which are not found in the Morris camp. He has burdened the land with taxation from which we cannot extricate ourselves; but yet, Patsy tells us that the improvements! which the benevolent E.P. has instituted have been made "without increasing taxation."

4.—"We are told further that "The Man of the Hour" would open up new markets for the export of our fishery products; provide steam subsidies to countries where such markets could be developed. Where are the new markets? Where are the steam subsidies? Aye, where are even the inadequate service rendered by the old Allan Line has been discontinued. We are now dependent on tramp steamers for connection with England, or we must make a fourteen hundred mile trip to Rimouski to secure a passage to England. There is no earthly reason why the Allan service should have been discontinued.

We had a line of steamers plying between Montreal and St. John's formerly. Why has it gone out of existence? We had an excellent service in the coal trade; this too has vanished, and the people of this City are now suffering because they cannot afford to secure fuel. "The Man of the Hour" has been recently busying himself about the coal trade when forced by a united Opposition to deal with the matter. I presume his sacrificing effort will hardly cost E.P. much worry.

What about the fish market in Ireland? Why was not some effort made to bring to St. John's or elsewhere in the Island, the agencies of the Irish Houses which recently established branches in Cape Breton. This Colony has suffered seriously from such irresponsible as Patsy; and it is rumored that he is about to unload another work on the public. Heaven help us. We have already become a laughing stock to the outside world, largely through the asinine performances of Morris and his literary henchman; so it is time to put an end to this huge farce.

Patsy has feathered his nest the down of Government doles for many years; and this latest squeal is possibly the last kick before he is forced to retire into innocuous desuetude.

Yours truly,
 —NATIVE.
 St. John's,
 January 15, 1916.

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THE POWER OF PROTECTION
 Buying a **BRITISH SUIT** Means **PROTECTION** from High Prices

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

WHEN WILL PEACE BE DECLARED?

VICTORY denotes success with a termination of something successfully finished.

The correct answer or nearest to correct as to the date peace is declared and VICTORY for the Allies given, will receive at our office from FRANKLIN'S AGENCIES, LTD.,

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- 4th Prize 10.00

provided the answer is accompanied by a bill from your dealer for a barrel or more of VICTORY Flour.

Send your answer in quickly, the first correct answer gets the first prize.

Our decision will be final.

Guess when the war will end, it costs you nothing, as you will likely be buying a high grade flour, anyway.

FRANKLIN'S AGENCIES, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL AND PARTNERSHIP!

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

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

Hon. R. A. Squires, K.C., LL.B. Mr. J. A. Winter
Squires & Winter,
 Barristers, Solicitors
 and Notaries.
 New Bank of Nova Scotia Building,
 Corner Beck's Cove and Water Street.

Reid-Newfoundland Co.
Columbia Ignitor Cells.
 We have just received a shipment of the world-celebrated No. 6 DRY CELLS.
Water Street Stores Dept.

Notice!

THE Fourth Annual Meeting of Bay-De-Verde District Council of the F.P.U. will be held at LOWER ISLAND COVE on the 19th instant, at 11 a.m., after the arrival of the train from Carbonear. All Councils will please send Delegates and prepare any resolutions to be submitted to the meeting.

A. G. HUDSON,
 Chairman.

CASINO THEATRE. Limited Engagement.

KLARK - URBAN COMPANY.

MATINEE WEDNESDAY.

TO-NIGHT "UNDER COVER."

A drama of Love, Mystery and Thrills. One whole year in New York and still playing at \$2.00 prices—28 solid weeks in Boston. By personal influence direct with the author and by paying a VERY HIGH royalty, we were finally able to secure this great play for St. John's. Just think of it—a genuine New York reigning success—to be played here NOW at our popular prices. Secure your seats early—there will be a rush.

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

The Nile Valley and Its Threatened Invasion

By CHARLES JOHNSON.

TWO important facts are reported which bear directly on the attack against Egypt, supposed to be at present the keynote of Kaiser Wilhelm's plan of campaign. These are, first: That Aleppo, which is on a direct line from Tarsus to the Euphrates River, is being made the base for a large collection of men and munitions under Field Marshal von der Goltz, familiarly known as Goltz Pasha, and, second, that the destination of this force is Egypt, which is to be approached by a rapidly built strategic railroad running through Damascus, thence down the Jordan Valley, and then through Beer Sheba and directly west to the Suez Canal. Needless to point out, that the peril of this plan is the tremendously long, very narrow line of communications, crushed in between the Mediterranean and the Syrian Desert, a line that would take millions of men to guard it adequately along its whole length, while a comparatively small force might cut it at many points, and thus leave the advancing expedition in the air.

This would be true so long as the expeditionary force did not actually reach Egypt. Once there, the question of supplies might be solved, since Egypt is one of the granaries of the world, one of the few lands which exports wheat in immense quantities.

Egypt's character as a granary—which it held before and through the period of Roman occupation, the period of Julius Caesar, of

Antony and Cleopatra—is due to the very peculiar build of the land itself, which we must understand thoroughly if we are to get at the backbone of the history and life of that wonderful land. Therefore, we need make no apology for going rather deep into its natural structure.

The basis of that structure is this: Millenniums ago—let us say some fifteen thousand years ago, and this precision is not by any means so fanciful as it may look at first blush—the great Sahara Desert was an inland sea, with the result that it shores received a very heavy rainfall. Much of this was carried, by tributaries that are now sandy gullies, into the Nile, which was, in those days, an enormous river, from six to twelve miles wide, down through the whole length of what is now Egypt, the Nile being then, as it is now, either the longest or the second longest river in the world.

The Sahara, from some cause, dried up; desert took the place of sea; the rainfall practically ceased over a vast region, of perhaps four or five million square miles, Egypt being the most easterly margin of this now arid tract. The result to the once huge river was that it shrank to what was, by comparison, a mere rill, trickling down the middle of its once great bed, but which was now "a world too wide for its shrunken" stream. Yet once a year, when the monsoon rains from the Indian Ocean sluiced the Abyssinian hills, and sent their

cataracts thundering down the Ethiopian precipices, the Nile, revived, spread out its waters and filled up the whole space between its older banks. Thus was laid down, wholly of Abyssinian silt, a marvellously rich strip of "black bottom" land in what was, in fact, the ancient bed of the river, but which became the actual land of Egypt, with the rainless desert stretching to the horizon on either side of the older margin of the river. The same alluvial soil that was thus laying down a floor of exceedingly fertile black earth in the bed of the old, immense Nile, was also, so to speak, spilling out into the Mediterranean, thus forming the muddy Delta land—so called from its resemblance to the Greek letter, which is in the form of a triangle—which, in its turn, is sliced up by numerous channels of the down-pouring Nile. And, year by year, this thin coating of mud is renewed, making fertilization wholly needless; and, year by year, the Nile, having reached its full flow, creeps back again into the narrow central channel, leaving a broad margin of several miles on either bank, a space that is really the bed of the older river, which bears crops incredibly rich, with a richness that, in the nature of things, is inexhaustible.

This naturally fertilized ribbon is what was Ancient Egypt, with its numberless dynasties of kings, its marvellous civilization, its carved and lettered rock temples and tombs, so many of which are cut in the cliffs that were the older river banks. Practically within the old river bed all the cities of ancient Egypt arose, as far up the river as Syene; the modern Assuan, where the Nile breaks through a barrier of red rock, which, from Syene, takes the name Syenite, and forms the first cataract, counting upstream from the mouth.

Over the Delta, which is also built up out of Abyssinian mud,

plentiful rain, evaporated from the Mediterranean, falls, and the entire surface becomes as soaked and slippery as the region in Flanders, where so much of the hardest fighting has gone on. Here the difficulties in the way of modern trench warfare and the handling of heavy artillery are very great, while the whole of the coast is commanded by warships.

Alexandria, by the way, is what would nowadays be called a "fat city," having been planned and built to the order of the conqueror, Alexander the Great, during the brief period when he was in Egypt. He chose it as by nature adapted for the chief port of Egypt, and the chief port it has remained ever since. What fate may befall the present projected expedition into Egypt it is impossible to say, but along the route which it will follow came, many times in past ages, armies that conquered Egypt. Yet even the occupation of Egypt by a Turkish force would in no wise weaken England's hold on India, for England successfully held India long years before she held Egypt, long years before the Suez Canal, now menaced, was even thought of.—New York Times.

From Our Naval Lads

H. M. S. Hazel, c/o G. P. O. London, England, Nov. 14th, 1915.

Dear Mother,—I take the greatest pleasure to write you these few lines hoping they will reach you enjoying the best of health as I am myself at present. I am most tired of writing because I don't get any news from home. I received the parcel you sent but no letter. We are in the same old place, but expect soon to get a change but can't say where I suppose it is all war talk home but we don't take any notice of it now. We are getting use to it. I suppose you heard about the bombardment of Belgium, we took a part in that, it took place on the 21st. of Oct. and lasted two hours.

It is just nice out here because it is getting colder, I don't mind the winter but wouldn't like to spend another summer because it is dreadful war. I suppose father is finished fishing for this year, I hope he is well. I heard fish was a good price, I suppose it wants to be as everything is so costly. I suppose letters get mislaid it is so far for them to come, but write as often as you can as we like to hear from dear old Newfoundland.

Well mother, I hope you don't worry about me, you know everyone that enlists is some mother's boy and we are only doing our duty, this is a terrible war and can never say when it is going to end. I hope you won't work too hard. Don't forget to write me a long letter.

From your loving son,
DARIUS J. HURLEY.
(The above writer is a son of Mrs. Mary Ann Hurley, Herring Neck.)

Notes From Clarenville

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir,—It is some time since we have seen anything in your valuable paper from this place. The past year has seen many changes, at least fourteen boys have responded to the call of King and Country.

On the nights of Dec. 22nd and 23rd the Ladies' Aid Society held their sale of work, after which they served refreshments which proved to be an enjoyable as well as profitable time. The officers at present are: President, Mrs. George Jaynes; Vice-Pres., Mrs. George Strong; Secretary, Mrs. Geo. Guilford; Treasurer, Miss Maud Smith. The proceeds of the sale are going towards a new church which is badly needed here now.

Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for space and wishing the F. P. U. every success.

Yours truly,
ONE INTERESTED.
Clarenville, Jan. 8th, 1916.

Annual Meeting Of Carbonear Fire Brigade

The annual meeting of the Carbonear Volunteer Fire Brigade took place in their Hall on the 10th instant. The 1st Director presiding, after the usual routine of business had been gone through. The several reports were asked for be presented.

The Treasurer's account showed a better financial standing than the previous year. The Superintendent's report showed the need of some improvements. The Secretary's report was then submitted, which told the number of meetings for the year and attendance, the number of names on the role, and the number of new members added.

The Secretary was glad to be in the position to congratulate the Brigade on not having been called out to render service at fires for the year (1915), and would vouch for the thankfulness of all, but was very sorry to state that since the year 1916 came in, the town has been visited with a very serious outbreak of fire, which is granted by all, that if it had not been for the fire apparatus and firemen, with the united efforts of citizens, the result would have been a disastrous one for the town of Carbonear; and trust that some time will elapse before we witness a recurrence.

In closing the Secretary, on behalf of the members of the Executive, begged to thank the members of the Brigade for their voluntary assistance in all matters during the year, wishing the coming year a prosperous one to all.

After the adoption of the Secretary's report, and the vacation of the official seats had taken place, Mr. James Moore was called to the chair to conduct the election of officers. Following is the result:—

- 1st Director—John Duff, re-elected.
- 2nd Director—Michael Finn, re-elected.
- Secretary-Treasurer—Leander Pike, re-elected.
- Superintendent—Eugene Rice, re-elected.
- Lieutenants—J. Walsh, P. Saunders, S. Brien.
- Branchmen—C. S. McCarthy, E. Howell, W. F. Howell.
- Hook and Laddersmen—M. Dean, J. Cleary, B. Howell.
- Hatchmen—C. Howell, J. Fitzgerald, B. Quinn, W. J. McCarthy, N. Kennedy, W. Kavanagh, E. Duff, S. Howell, J. Shea, J. Poole, P. D. Connolly.

After the election the following resolutions were adopted:—

Resolved—That the thanks of the Brigade be hereby tendered to the Citizens who so ably helped the Firemen at the recent fire.

Resolved—That the thanks of Brigade are tendered to the firm of John Rorke & Sons for the kind recognition of their (the Brigade's) service in helping to save their property from total destruction at the late fire.

Resolved—That the sympathy of the Brigade is tendered to the sufferers in the late fire.

LEANDER PIKE, Sec.-Treas.

Carbonear, Jan. 1916.

Pinchards Isld. Unionists Elects Officers for 1916

(To Editor of the Mail and Advocate.)

Dear Sir,—We held our annual meeting the night of the 3rd. Officers elected for the ensuing year are as follows:

Chairman—Alexander Hounsell;
Dep.-Chairman—Louis Gill;
Secretary—John B. Gill;
Treasurer—Ernest Dickson;
Door Guard—Wm. Green.

After the election we had refreshments, served by two of the boys. Everybody present spent a most enjoyable time. We are looking forward to the coming year with great hopes and wish the F.P.U. every prosperity.

ALEX. HOUNSELL, Chairman.

Appreciates Our Acknowledgement

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir,—Please accept my personal thanks for your mainly and straight-forward acknowledgement of me in which appeared in The Mail and Advocate on Wednesday evening last, in the "Notable Events" matter.

Yours truly,
M. J. O'MARA.
Thursday, Jan. 13, 1916.

GARNEAU, LTD.

Wish their many patrons throughout Newfoundland a Happy and Prosperous **NEW YEAR.**

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PORK, BEEF & RIBS.

ON THE SPOT:

100 Tierces FANCY SPARE RIBS,
100 Brls LIBBY'S SPECIAL PLATE BEEF,
100 " LIGHT H. B. PORK,
15 " SMALL JOWLS.

George Neal
PHONE 264.

FISH For Sale!

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

Fishermen's Union Trading Co.,
Provision Department.

Public Notice.

SALE OF COAL.

ARRANGEMENTS having been made with the Coal Merchants of the City, Notice is hereby given that all persons from this date requiring Coal for domestic or other purposes will require to make application to the undersigned Committee, personally or by order, giving their names, addresses, and the quantity of Coal required, and the purpose for which it is to be used.

For the present, no more than one-half ton of Coal will be delivered to any one person for domestic purposes.

Persons residing west of Beck's Cove will send their applications addressed to the Committee at their office in the building known as the Whitten Hotel, corner of Water and Springdale Streets, and persons residing East of Beck's Cove, to the Committee at their office in the Mechanics' Hall.

After the first delivery of Coal by the Committee, at least one week's notice must be given for any further delivery.

Before the Coal is delivered to the applicant by the Coal Merchants, the price of the same must be paid.

M. J. KENNEDY GEORGE DAVEY
JESSE WHITEWAY JAMES J. McGRATH
ALEX. MEWS WILLIAM GODDEN

St. John's, January 11, 1916. Jan 11, 61

Advertise in 'The Mail and Advocate' for Best Results

Big Smuggling Case Unearthed

Police May Make Sensational Arrests—Watchman at Mercantile Premises Discharged—Value of Goods Amount to Hundred of Dollars

Saturday evening Eaine Johnston & Co.'s official became cognizant of the fact that things were as they should be on board the barqtn. "Atilla," now lying at their premises and ready to proceed to Brazil, and a careful watch kept revealed the fact that on this evening as well as others there had been a systematic theft of the ship's stores, in fact this morning, we learn, that practically all the stores on board had been cleared out. Saturday night a sleigh was seen to come and go from the premises, laden with stolen goods as it left, and investigation proved that not alone was the watchman discharged but the Customs Department in prosecuting enquires gleaned that wholesale smuggling of liquors, tobaccos &c had been going on. As a result of what has been gleaned the firm's watchman was dismissed Saturday night and a seaman of the Atilla formerly was arrested under warrant by Detective Byrne at 10.40 Saturday night, 50 lbs of beans, said to be part of the ship's stores being found when his house was searched. This man was before Judge Morris to-day on a charge of stealing the goods which are valued at \$5.00 and was remanded for the present. Other arrests will be made during the day, some of them, we hear, are of a rather sensational character, and further there will be likely more dismissals of people at Baine Johnston's, not for smuggling, but because it is believed that by their silence they are shielding wrong doers. We hear that both the thefts and smuggling run into many hundreds of dollars.

MARRIED AT ST. JAMES CATHEDRAL

At St. James Cathedral, Montreal, this morning, M. Paul Suzor, French Consul of St. John's, Nfld., was united in holy matrimony to M. Mile. Jean Bidell, daughter of M. Edward Bidell, representing the American-Canadian Import & Export Coy. of Paris. The mother of the groom came all the way from Japan and was present at the ceremony, as was Madam Bidell, mother of the bride. The French Consul at Montreal also attended.

The Munitions Factory

As we stated not long since, the manufacture of munitions for the British Army will be conducted in the building on Water Street West that was formerly the Sudbury tannery. Some of the machinery is already here but most of the rest has been delayed in transit and it is hoped will be here soon. It is likely, we hear, that there will be two gangs of men of about 100 each to work night and day. The shells to be manufactured will be for the use of high explosives and the output will be comparatively large. A large number of mechanics have applied for work at the factory and it was a surprise to notice that so many men were unemployed in the city.

LOCAL ITEMS

Another big freight of paper and pulp in ten cars, arrived here last night at 8.30 from Grand Falls.

The Kyle's express, with mails and passengers, is due to arrive here at 3.15 p.m. to-day.

One of the Reid Nfld. Co.'s freight trains went off the track on the railway pier Saturday and had a narrow escape from going into the water.

Two cases of diphtheria were reported from a house at Petty Hr. yesterday. The patients are being treated at home.

Messrs. Crane and Marshall will have a wrestling match in the C.L.B. Gymnasium to-night, the proceeds to go to the Patriotic Fund.

The volunteers had drill in the Armoury Saturday. It is expected that recruiting, which has been slack of late, will improve shortly.

The Placentia train being delayed, owing to the late arrival of the Glenoche, did not arrive here till two a.m. yesterday.

Mr. M.W. Furlong, who had been ill of a severe cold for a few days, since going to Montreal, is now completely recovered and is able to be about again.

Mr. D. M. Baird, if Parker & Monroe's, had a telegram Saturday from the Red Cross Association of London, stating that Cecil Greene, who had been dangerously ill of dysentery, has much improved.

Messages were received last night from Lieuts. Owen Steele and Charlie Strong, the latter a son of Capt. Strong, saying that both are well. The message from the latter was from Alexandria.

Matters were very quiet in police circles Saturday night and only one arrest was made this being a man who was found lying in an alley on Water Street in a stupor from liquor. It was fortunate for him he was discovered, or he might have been frozen to death.

Inspector General Sullivan, who has been unwell for the past two weeks, underwent an operation at the General Hospital Saturday. Mr. Sullivan is since much improved and will be able to leave the institution in due course.

Messrs. Druken and Cluny, who went out with the Ambulance Saturday for Mr. Williams, who was hurt last week, returned here yesterday. The ambulance became caught in the drifts about three miles from Bay Bulls and Mr. C. Lester will send horses out to bring it back. The patient may come by train.

Mr. Jas. Walsh, of the Petty Hr. Power Station, fell on St. Stephen's Day and hurt his leg severely. He continued to work, but Friday found it very painful. Dr. Roberts was called and found the bone splintered in places so that Mr. Walsh is now confined to his home with the limb encased in plaster of paris.

S.S. Retlaw Makes Port Disabled

Has Ten Feet of Water in No. 1 Hold—Steamer Commanded by Trinity Man, Formerly Mate of Bowring's Barque Cordelia

At 6 p.m. yesterday the S.S. Retlaw, Capt. Geo. Hiscock, arrived here for repairs, she being damaged and carrying ten feet of water in the hold. The ship was out 13 days from Brixham, England, to New York, and had a very stormy run with snow storms and tremendous sea which caused her to leak badly in No. 1 hold as a result of thrashing about in the sea. She has been engaged carrying kerosene in barrels to Havre for the French Government the past eight months and is chartered by the Standard Oil Co.

When the ship began to leak the pumps were started and kept going despite which the water gained, and it was decided to run to St. John's. The ship will dry dock for a survey and repairs to-day. The ship was formerly the "Hydra" owned by MacLay and MacIntyre of Glasgow and was commanded by Capt. Ford who is well known here. Capt. Hiscock is a Trinity man and for years sailed out of Bowring Bros. as mate of the barq. "Vidonia" and barque "Cordelia." Miss Hiscock, governess with Mr. Geo. Knowling, Jr., being his sister. Bowring Bros. are the ship's agents. She is a vessel of 461 tons gross, 262 net, 350 ft. long, 49 ft. wide and 19.2 ft. deep.

Kindness Shown Nfld. Soldiers by London Firm

Mr. Donald Nicolson, representative of the firm of Howes, Williams & Co., ribbon manufacturers of London, received a letter from his firm stating that their Mr. Potter visited the Nfld. Boys at the Third Military Hospital, Wandsworth, and brought cigarettes, tobacco, sweets, etc., to the boys which they appreciated. Mr. Potter spend a pleasing hour with the several Newfoundland soldiers, especially Privates Eadie and Oke. Other representatives of the firm will call at the Hospital shortly to see the Newfoundland lads there and will do all in their power to make their stay there as pleasant as possible. Such kindness, as shown by this firm, will, we feel sure, be appreciated by the parents and relatives of our soldier lads.

CATHEDRAL MEN'S BIBLE CLASS

Yesterday, an interesting and largely attended meeting of the C. M. B. C. was held, Rev. J. Brinton presiding. Mr. Geo. House gave a very interesting address dealing with the Turks, their movement westward, Mahommed, his visions and teachings and the rise and decline of the Ottoman Empire. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded the speaker, after which the work of the Class last year was discussed.

Insurance and Losses in Carbeneur Fire

The insurance held on the various properties destroyed in the big fire at Carbeneur and the estimate losses are contained in the following figures compiled for the Insurance Companies affected:

Company	Loss	Insurance
John Rork & Sons	5,400	4,400
Rt. Rev. Mgr. McCarthy	5,000	3,600
P. Hogan	11,000	800
G. J. Brocklehurst	7,300	2,700
J. Kennelly	5,800	none
W. H. Soper	3,000	none
Mrs. C. McCarthy	2,500	1,000
Widow Brown	300	none
Charles P. Penney	6,000	4,875
Total	\$46,380	\$17,375

THIEVES WATCH EVERYTHING.

Saturday afternoon a resident of Torbay drove his team up near the entrance of the dry dock and tied the animal to a telephone post, while he went down on the dock premises on business. As he did so a man approached him and said he need not tie up his horse, that he would look after it while the man was absent, later the man drove down town when he found that a new pair of mitts and other things had been stolen from the sleigh.

FIFTY ILL OF DIPHTHERIA.

Last week there were 11 cases of diphtheria reported, three being from the same residence where the disease had been before. There are 45 in hospital and five being treated at home. The quarantine was raised on 11 houses.

GLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS

JANUARY 17

CATHERINE, relict of the late Stephen Cleary, died, aged 110 years, 1847.

William Calver, real estate owner, died, 1874.

Austin McNamara, jr. died of diphtheria, 1877.

Captain James Day died, 1894.

Frank Gallishaw, Cochrane St., drowned at sea, 1897.

Steamer Turret Age arrived with six feet of water in hold; she was bound to United States from France, 1899.

Rev. A. B. Jordan interred to-day, 1899.

Zera Semen's opened his entertainment in St. Patrick's Hall, 1899.

KYLE'S PASSENGERS.

S.S. Kyle arrived at Pirt aux Basques 8.20 p.m. yesterday, with the following passengers—Miss B. Bennett, W. Stone, Mrs. O. Emerson, T. Rowsell, A. Maddox, D. Merton, W. Keating, Capt. J. Pike, Rev. C. Moulton, J. Davis.

THEY WERE DESTITUTE.

When after the snow storm of Wednesday last a newly-married couple were released from their snow-covered shack on Bell Island, they were found to be destitute. They had no stove fuel or food in the house and must have suffered much. It was a runaway match people from the Island say, the groom and bride having made no provision for the future.

DECLARED 10 PER CENT.

We hear that at the annual meeting of the Nail Manufacturing Co. held to-day a dividend of 10 per cent was declared. A substantial sum to be devoted ordinarily to reserve account will be distributed in a pro rata manner in shares among the shareholders at a nominal purchase price.

OUR THEATRES

THE CRESCENT.

Mr. Dave Parks, baritone, the man with the voice, sings "The Veteran" at the Crescent Picture Palace to-day and hear him. A very strong dramatic feature is "The Gray Horror" produced in three reels by the Lubin Company featuring Lillie Leslie and Joseph Smalley. A great Biograph drama is "The Sister Solace" with Augusta Anderson and Charles Perley. Pat Rooney, the Broadway favorite acrobat and vaudeville man, does some funny stunts in "The Busy Bell Boy," a very funny comedy. This week the opening show costs no more.

A VERY FROSTY SPURT.

Saturday afternoon the wind which had been N.E. all day veered off from the N.W. and during the night blew for a while with the velocity of a hurricane. It became intensely cold as the night advanced and early yesterday morning the thermometer recorded below zero in St. John's. Across country the weather was also very stormy and cold and at Quarry Saturday night the mercury registered eight below zero, the coldest for the season. Elsewhere the frost was not so severe.

GLENGOE'S PASSENGERS.

S.S. Glenoche arrived at Placentia 5.30 p.m. Saturday with the following passengers: N. Bryce, R. G. Pike, G. Penney, P. Rose, N. E. Tibbon, S. Tibbo, J. C. Harris, J. E. Lake, A. Fennell, G. Fennell, B. Inkpen, M. Bennett, J. Cheeseman, T. Nelson, M. Hollett, R. O'Brien, G. Bennett, J. Dolan, Misses A. Belbin, E. Rowe, M. Thompson, B. Inkpen, E. Bartlett, H. Paul, S. Baker.

HOLY NAME SOCIETIES.

Yesterday the Holy Name Societies of St. Patrick's and the Cathedral held their annual meetings. Several new members joined and the reports presented and passed were very satisfactory. At the Cathedral they contained sympathetic reference to Sgt. John Fitzgerald, a member killed in Gallipoli, and also to Lieut. J. Donnelly, another member.

Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was imparted by Rev. J. Pippy, and at the Cathedral by His Grace Archbishop Roche.

NEW STEAMER 'SYBIL' HERE.

Crosbie & Co.'s new purchase, the S. S. Sybil, of about 600 tons, arrived here this morning, coal-laden from Sydney, in charge of Capt. N. Kennedy. Her crew if Nova Scotians leave here by this evening's train for their homes and a Newfoundland crew and firemen will go on board.

Australian Nurse Writes Mrs. Murphy

Tells of Last Moments of Her Son Who Died From Wounds Received in Gallipoli—His Last Words Were "Mother"

Copy. Address: 6th December.

Australian Base Post Office, Alexandria, Egypt.

Dear Mrs. Murphy,—

I am an Australian nurse in the Hospital ship on which your son passed away when we were crossing from the Dardanelles to Malta. I have not much to tell you, but I thought it would comfort you in your sorrow to have a few lines from someone who was with him in his last hours.

He was a very good boy and though so badly wounded was very brave and courageous as I know he must have been when fighting. His injuries were such that his mental condition was not very clear, so that he could not talk much about his home and friends, but in his half delirium I often heard him say "Mother," as if he was thinking of his home. He suffered very little pain and passed away peacefully; he was seen by the priest before he died and had the last rites of his Church.

I am a Protestant myself and did not quite know what to do about a Crucifix he was wearing, but thought it best to leave it on him, so think it was still on him when he went to his last resting place.

These two letters I am enclosing. They were in the front pocket of his coat and were evidently treasured by him; I feel sure you would like to have them. Trusting that God will comfort you in your great loss and sorrow. I remain,

Yours very sincerely, (Sgd.) JESSIE REEVES.

P.S.—The only address I have is St. John's, Newfoundland, so I am sending it in the hope that it may do so. I think St. John's may not be a very big place, so that it may get there. —J.R.

WAS MAKING BAD WEATHER.

When the Home was off St. Pierre in the storm on Thursday last, she saw a large steamer. A mountainous sea ran and the ship was lying to. She was deeply laden and was making bad weather, as the seas were seen sometimes to sweep on board her.

CHARGED WITH "EMBEZZLING" \$608.

Saturday, a boy who was acting as messenger boy for Mr. Jessup Baker, of Duckworth St. was arrested, charged with "embezzling" \$108. He collected some bills was short this amount and in Court to-day said he did not steal it, but lost it while playing with other lads. He is but 13 years old and as the amount was made good and expenses paid Mr. F. J. Morris, K.C., who presided, released him.

BOUGHT BY JOB BROS. & C.

The idea was entertained up to Saturday by Job Bros. & Co. of chartering the S.S. Newfoundland for the sealing voyage this spring, but on that day it was determined to purchase her and she was transferred to the new owners. She is now at the Horwood Lumber Co.'s wharf, is being shelled in, will be given extensive repairs by shipwright Butler and will be finished by March 1st. Mr. Butler has 50 men at work on her and the ship will be in good trim when finished.

TO VISIT CANADA.

OTTAWA, Jan. 6.—The Prime Minister of New Zealand and South Africa, who are visiting Great Britain, have been invited to pass through Canada on their way home. The visit of these two Premiers has given rise to the belief that a colonial conference will be held this year, but such is not the case. If the two states men accept the invitation they will be entertained by the Government while here.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

SHIPPING

The Portia left Bonne Bay this morning.

The Prospero left Fogo at 7.30 p.m. yesterday and is due here to-morrow morning.

The S.S. Bonaventure sails from England on Thursday next for Russia.

The schr. Debrah, laden by Monroe & Co. has arrived at Malaga, after a run of 38 days. All well.

The barqtn. Atilla cleared Saturday for Bahia with 2,400 drums and 4800 halves shipped by Baine, Johnston & Co. Capt. Greene has taken command of the vessel.

KLARK-URBAN CO.

The matinee of "The Divorce Question" was reproduced in the Casino Theatre Saturday afternoon and drew a crowded house. At night the Hall was packed when the "Squaw Man" was played and to-night "Under Cover," a splendid drama, will be produced.

Police Court News

In the Police Court to-day F. J. Morris, K. C. discharged a drunk. Two owners of unlicensed dogs, summoned by Sgt. Oliphant, were compelled to pay the fee for the canines.

FEARNE'S NEW PURCHASE.

The schr. Mary and Mildred, a fine vessel built at Lunenburg and bought by G. C. Fearn, arrived here this morning, coal-laden from Sydney, after a good run.

Fireman Wm. Chapman, of the Central Station, who had been ill at Cape Horn, left the Hospital cured, on Saturday. He is very grateful to Drs. Keegan, Couperthwaite and Chaytor and the nurses for their kindness to him while there.

New York Gets Force Big Blizzard

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—One of the weirdest storms the East has seen in many years—rain, hail and snow, accompanied by thunder and lightning, and a gale that reached a maximum velocity of 90 miles an hour—descended from the north-west early to-day as the aftermath of a Christmas fog. It indirectly caused seven deaths in this vicinity, carried down telegraph wires damaged shipping crippled railroad traffic and caused considerable property damage.

The odd phenomenon of thunder and lightning in the midst of a driving snow awakened New Yorkers at the height of the storm about 7 o'clock this morning. A gale from the south, accompanied by rain, had been blowing during the night, but the temperature dropped during the early morning hours, changing to hail and then to snow. The local Weather Bureau reported a total precipitation of 5.2 inches, of which 2.8 was snow.

The wind shifted to the north-west and increased in violence, reaching its 90 miles' intensity at 9 o'clock, and soon after carrying off the storm clouds.

Shipping of all kinds scurried to shelter to escape the heavy seas, and several ocean liners dropped anchor until the gale abated. Twenty-five persons aboard 15 canal boats driven ashore off Sandy Hook, were rescued by the coast guard crew at that point, assisted by the crew of the coast guard tug Seneca. Those saved included the wives and children of the boats' captains. James O'Neill, in command of one of the boats, was knocked into the sea by a flying board and drowned.

The deaths in the city resulting from the gale all occurred this morning while the blinding snowstorm was at its height. A fireman was fatally injured while responding to an alarm. A woman was run over by a street car, the motorman of which could not see her on the tracks. Another woman collapsed and died in the street while battling against the gale on her way to church. Others died from exposure. Scores of persons were more or less seriously injured.

PREMIERS INVITED TO VISIT CANADA.

OTTAWA, Jan. 6.—The Prime Minister of New Zealand and South Africa, who are visiting Great Britain, have been invited to pass through Canada on their way home. The visit of these two Premiers has given rise to the belief that a colonial conference will be held this year, but such is not the case. If the two states men accept the invitation they will be entertained by the Government while here.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

Five Weeks at Sea, Passengers Land.

Tell of Hardships Suffered on the Flooded Ship Thessaloniki—Passed Weeks in Hourly Fear of the Vessel Sinking—Battered by Storms

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—The 177 passengers who were forced to abandon the sinking Greek steamship Thessaloniki at sea arrived here to-day on the steamship Patris, of the same line, and gave vivid descriptions of the hardships they suffered during the five weeks that the Thessaloniki was battered by a series of terrific gales. On Dec. 25, Christmas Day, passengers said, the supply of meat on the Thessaloniki was entirely exhausted, only a few gallons of water were left, and the ship's officers began to portion out short rations of the meagre supply of food which remained.

The Thessaloniki first sprang a leak when she encountered a hurricane, which raged for 12 hours, on Dec. 21. The boiler and engine-rooms were partially flooded on that day, and the steamer sent out calls for assistance. After the hurricane subsided, however, and flooded portions of the ship were pumped out, and the steamer proceeded on her voyage.

Rough seas and gales were encountered from Dec. 22 to Dec. 26, when the Thessaloniki ran into another hurricane, which lasted for 24 hours. Many of the passengers and crew fearing that the steamer was sinking, as fresh leaks were opened up and the boiler and engine-rooms and coal bunkers rapidly filled with water and the ship was tossed about like a proverbial egg-shell.

It was then that the Thessaloniki sent out numerous "S.O.S." calls, which were heard by the Patris, United States, Florizel and other steamers. The Florizel was the first to reach the disabled vessel, and offered to take off the passengers and crew and carry them to Bermuda. Captain Goulandis, who was making his first voyage as a master, declined this offer. The Florizel stood by until the Patris came in sight.

The Thessaloniki's passengers were transferred to the Patris with considerable difficulty, and were forced to leave all of their baggage and personal belongings on the disabled vessel. After the transfer had been completed the Patris shot a line to the Thessaloniki and took her sister ship in tow on Jan. 1. The wind increased greatly during the night, and early the following morning the tow-line parted. In the afternoon of the same day the Patris succeeded in getting another line to the Thessaloniki and once more resumed the trip towards New York.

The tow-line parted for a second time early on the morning of Monday, Jan. 3, and the Thessaloniki was driven rapidly to the south-east before a terrific hurricane, accompanied by a blinding snowstorm.

Owing to the Thessaloniki's engines being stopped by the water in the ship's hold she was only able to send out infrequent wireless calls, which covered a small area. The Patris took up the search and was joined by the Scandinavian steamer United States, which had turned out of her course.

Captain Goulandis said he had been unable to make solar observations by reason of the almost continuous storms, and it was for this reason, he added, that he sent out six erroneous messages regarding the position of his vessel.

Great War Budget For Canada Now

OTTAWA, Jan. 12.—The budget which Sir Thomas White will present at the approaching session will be his third war budget. In all probability it will call for an expenditure for the war and for the ordinary business of the Government of between \$400,000,000 and \$500,000,000. It will be remembered for many years as the Dominion's great war budget of 1916.

Last year's budget called for a total expenditure of \$300,000,000 of which however only \$100,000,000 was for the war. This year the proportions will be reversed and the greater part of the budget will be for the prosecution of the war. A year ago the authorized forces to be raised for overseas service totalled only 100,000; at present 220,000 are under arms, and a total of 500,000 is authorized.

The estimated expenditure of a force of 250,000 men had been put at \$235,000,000. The prospect of a much larger force will necessitate the increasing of this sum to a very considerable extent.

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Greatly Reduced.

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

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