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THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

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Anglo-French Forces Retire from Positions Southern Serbia

Superior Forces of Bulgars and Germans Make this Necessary as Well as the Danger of an Outflanking Movement From Petrovo—Doubtful Whether Allies Will Agree to Evacuate Salonika

GERMAN ARTILLERY REACHES GALLIOLI

Greece and Allies Still Negotiate But Settlement One Way or the Other Must Soon be Reached—Turks Claim Success in Mesopotamia—Not Much News From the Other Fronts Reported

LONDON, Dec. 11.—Anglo-French forces have commenced a general retirement from Southern Serbia. It is suggested their destination is the region of Salonika. This retirement was necessitated, not only by the superior forces with which the Bulgarians and Germans opposed the Allies, but to the retreat of an outflanking movement from Petrovo, where the Bulgarians have arrived, also the danger of their line of communication from the Bulgarian irregulars who had crossed the Greek frontier.

Both the British and French forces who are well supplied with artillery and machine guns have engaged in a four-days battle, in which they inflicted very heavy losses on the Bulgarians who fought with desperation and great courage. Attack after attack was repulsed but the Bulgarians still came onward each evening. The question now arises whether the Bulgarians and Germans will follow the Allies across the Greek frontier and what attitude the Greek government will adopt. King Constantine promised to use his army to protect the retiring Allied forces if they undertake to re-embark, and has shown his good faith by preventing the Bulgarians and raiding bands from destroying the Allies communications. But it is doubtful whether the Allies will agree to evacuate Salonika, which under the guns of their ships would provide a good defensive position and base from which other operations could be undertaken.

It is on this point that negotiations between Greece and Entente Allies is now proceeding, and the feeling here and in Paris and in Rome is briefly in the following paragraph printed in large type by the Evening Star: "The moment is approaching when the government must decide. The Allies, now more than ever before, require the freedom of Salonika. Heretofore, their demands have been met by procrastination and refusal now will mean war."

While retiring from Southern Serbia, the Allied forces have been given effective assistance by Montenegrins and the Serbs who fled into Albania. This is shown in the resistance which both the Serbs and Montenegrins are offering to the invaders. The latter have been fighting a series of rearguard actions, delivering counter-attacks, which the Austrians admit, have seriously delayed their advance. The Austrians are now attempting a new advance from the region of Berani, west of Ipek. The Serbs are now receiving supplies from the Adriatic coast, and are still showing activity. The Italians also have reinforced the garrison at Verona, from which place they are sending relief to the Serbs coming from the Ochrida Lake district.

There is no further news from Mesopotamia, where, according to last accounts, the Turks were attacking Kutelamara, and had actually reached a point on the river below that town; but the success of the Russians in dispersing a band of Persian rebels and Turkish officers at Sultan Bulak Pass, on the road to Hamadan, it is believed, will ease the situation in that part of the world.

Much activity is reported on Gallipoli Peninsula, where it is reported fresh German artillery is arriving, and on the Isonzo, where the

Soldiers and Civilians Asked To Surrender

PARIS, Dec. 10.—Montenegrin troops repulsed energetic attacks made by Austro-Hungarians and forced them to retire beyond Dubotchtza, on Wednesday, Dec. 8th, according to the official communication received by the Montenegrin Consul-General here to-day. The Montenegrins took one hundred prisoners and a quantity of rifles.

On Thursday, Austrian aeroplanes dropped bombs on Cetinje without causing any damage. On the same day, Austrians launched from aeroplanes over the Montenegrin front proclamations addressed to the army and population, advising them to cease resistance. If they did not, the proclamation stated, Montenegro would suffer the same fate as that of Serbia, the Entente Allies being unable to succor them or even to repulse invasion in their own territory. A great number of Austrian dead covered the field after the engagement on Wednesday.

Greece Must Decide Soon

LONDON, Dec. 10.—In view of the latest turn of events in Macedonia the diplomats of the Entente Powers are pressing the Greek Government to clear up promptly the situation with regard to the Allied troops there, as it is considered essential that they enjoy full liberty of movement, says a Reuter despatch from Athens.

The feeling in Greek circles seems somewhat pessimistic, according to these advisers in view of recent communications from British and French legations dwelling upon the determined attitude of the Entente Powers.

Will Seek Separate Peace Terms

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—A news agency despatch from London to-day says that the Exchange Telegraph Co.'s Geneva correspondent telegraphs that he has learned from reliable sources that Hungary is resolved to make peace without the consent of either Austria or Germany.

Great demonstrations in favor of peace are occurring throughout Hungary, the correspondent reported.

ITALIANS ROUTED?

BERLIN, Dec. 10.—Reports from Constantinople say that a well-organized army of Senussi and Tripolitanians have occupied the whole Vilayet of Tripoli.

The Senussi forces also entered Kasasart, where they are reported to have routed the Italians. The Italians are said to have lost 6,000 men killed, and have abandoned a quantity of arms and ammunition.

ON THEIR WAY TO ATHENS

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—A news agency despatch from Athens to-day, says that after undergoing severe hardships on the trail from Nish to Monastir, the Serbian Prime Minister, M. Pashitch, with forty Serbian Deputies, have arrived at Salonika.

They set out to-day for Athens.

Italians have gained more ground in the direction of Gorizia.

Along the other fronts no important changes have occurred.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—A despatch to Reuter's Telegraph Co. from Salonika says it is reliably quoted here that German forces, under General von Gallwitz, have occupied Gievski on the railway line, a short distance north of the Greek frontier on Friday morning. The force includes two divisions.

OFFICIAL BRITISH

The Governor, Newfoundland:

LONDON, Dec. 10.—General French reports a German trench successfully bombed south of Arras. Destruction of enemy parapets and entanglements by our artillery continues. The enemy shelled Ypres heavily doing little damage. Two aeroplanes are missing since the fifth.

In Russia the situation is unchanged.

In Italy bad weather prevails. Seventy further prisoners have been captured at Carso.

BONAR LAW.

ANOTHER BUST UP

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Pa. Dec. 10.—An explosion of the Redington fuse plant of the Bethlehem Steel Company today resulted in the death of one person and minor injury to several others.

The explosion was caused by a flash from a machine.

AND STILL THEY GO

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The Italian steamer Dante Alighieri and the Norwegian steamer Meruus have been sunk.

The crews of both vessel were saved.

"THE ERROR IS IT BEGAN TOO LATE."

PARIS, Dec. 11.—Newspapers in Paris this afternoon publish a report that the Entente Powers, in view of contradictory statements concerning the attitude of the Greek Government, will likely request Greece to give a precise answer to the Notes presented by the Entente Ministers. It is probable all the Allied forces will retire into Grecian territory, says Lieut.-Col. Roussel, military critic to the La Liberté. The principal reason for the Balkan expedition, which was to aid the Serbians, no longer exists. The aim now is to guard Salonika.

The withdrawal of the French and British troops should not be regarded as of any great importance. Forced by circumstances, the only error is that it began too late. It is hoped the withdrawal will continue with sufficient rapidity in order that the initial error may be repaired.

Once entrenched at Salonika, the Allies can await in virtually complete security the reinforcements which must be sent, as well as a better opportunity to resume operations which the present weakness, due to unfortunate and irreparable hesitation, does not permit of continuing to-day.

OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST

FIRST NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT

DECEMBER 11, 1915

1860—Private Lawrence Horan, 267 South Side. Previously reported dangerously ill, enteric, Malta, Nov. 24; now reported progressing satisfactorily.

1196—Private Joseph Stansford, Grate's Cove, B.D.V. Previously reported dangerously ill, Malta, Nov. 12; now reported progressing satisfactorily.

806—Private Lemuel Edward Hynes, Indian Island, Fogo. Previously reported dangerously ill, enteric, Nov. 9; now reported out of danger, Nov. 28.

JOHN R. BENNETT, Colonial Secretary.

A GENERAL RETIREMENT

LONDON, Dec. 10.—Fighting along the front, where the British are facing the Bulgarians, was suspended on Wednesday, and the period of quiet which began then continued during Thursday morning, says a despatch from Salonika to-day.

General retirement of the allied troops is proceeding. The despatch adds that the casualties of the Allies since fighting on Monday have not been considerable while the losses of the Bulgarians are thought to have been heavy.

SOME CANAL

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The Senate adopted to-day a resolution, by Senator Gore calling upon the Secretary of War to report on the estimated time and cost of an inland waterway from New York Harbor to the Gulf of Mexico by way of the Hudson River, Erie Canal, Great Lake, Illinois, Michigan Canals, Hemphill, Illinois River and Mississippi River.

THOUSANDS FLOCKED TO LONDON RECRUITING STATIONS YESTERDAY

Hany Stirring Scenes Are Witnessed as Men Rush to Enlist For Service—Office Hands, Labourers, City Folk—All Anxious to Face the Examiners—As Men Passed Along Bye-Standers Would Cheer Them

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The rush of men who desire to escape the stigma of being forced to join the colours by conscription should it be adopted, continued to-day, the last but one of the trial period for Earl Derby's recruiting plan. Lines formed at recruiting stations as early as 5 o'clock in the morning, and remained there all day.

The announcement that there would be no extension of the time limit for the test volunteer system apparently convinced many men of military fitness that Earl Derby was in earnest, and caused them to flock to the stations.

The scenes in the recruiting bureaux were entirely different from those during Secretary Kitchener's regime. It is not a case of inducing men to enlist as the result of appeals made by recruiting sergeants, but rather the handling of applicants, who wait patiently in long lines, three or four abreast, in the cold blustery weather.

At Trafalgar Square only was there a crowd of idlers standing around the base of the monument to hear appeals on behalf of King and Country which were being made by the speakers; a collection of elderly men, boys, soldiers, foreigners, and men wearing khaki armlets. The band on the Horse Guards Parade, Whitehall, with martial music was attempting to arouse patriotic enthusiasm, but at the central recruiting office and at the War Office close by hundreds of applicants were awaiting their turn to face the examiners. A similar line-up extending to the side-walks was found at every recruiting bureau.

About the only difference to the observer was the character of the crowds at the various stations. In the east end of London the applicants consisted of labourers, costers, wearing caps, with their coat collars turned up. In St. Paul's churchyard were desk workers, office helpers, thin chested men of the city type, evidently were surrendering good positions, predominated by the better residential districts, but all the crowds were marked by the same characteristics. All stood quiet, each individual appearing indifferent to his neighbour, but nevertheless wearing a good natured air.

There was no talking, but much smoking by men in the line, while on the opposite side of the street, could be seen groups of men, non-eligibles, or men who already had been accepted, who watched the others with equal silence.

The nearest approach to demonstration would occur when a group of accepted men with an air of elation would form by fours in the streets for the first time in their lives, and march away under the direction of a sergeant, upon which the applicants in the line would cheer the marchers a bit. Perchance some of the bystanders would cheer them as full fledged volunteers, their quietness being simply the British way of doing things.

At Scotland yard the station officials were surprised by the arrival of 200 civil service clerks.

The examining physicians have been overworked and complaints had been made of slowness in enrolling by clerks at the stations, yet it is believed that all the applicants in London can be enrolled before the time limit set by Lord Derby expires.

WAR CLOUD STRIKES THE UNITED STATES SENATE

Hope Smith of Georgie Demands Investigation of Britain's Holding up Cotton—Henry Cabot Lodge Reminds Smith of Lusitania and Other Horrors—Democratic Party Not United

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The long expected storm in Congress over the administration's conduct and the defence of American rights on the high seas broke out in Congress to-day, when Senator Hoke Smith, of Georgia, democrat, demanded an investigation into Britain's interferences with neutral trade. Senator Lodge, of Mass. Republican, replied with the demand that any investigation should include the loss of American lives. The body of an innocent child floating dead on the water, the victim of destruction of unarmed vessel is more

poignant and more tragic spectacle than an unsold bale of cotton, declared the Massachusetts Senator to Senator Smith's resolution for an investigation in that trade interferences. Senator Lodge who, though ranking as a minority member of the foreign relations committee, offered an amendment for the investigation of law and facts of submarine attacks on the "Lusitania," "Falaba," "Hesperian," "Arabic," "Gulflight" and "Ancona" and of plots and conspiracies against the neutrality of the United States, to which President Wilson referred in unmeasurable terms in his address to the Congress on Tuesday. Both resolutions were referred to the Foreign Relations Committee, on whose decision further action will depend. The introduction of the resolutions, however, had served to bring out the first debate of the session on the subject, to which all minds had been turned. Senators on both sides of the chamber were drawn into the discussion, which was precipitated by a vigorous speech by Senator Smith in support of his resolution.

Berlin Populace Cry "Peace"

LONDON, Dec. 11.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Co. from Copenhagen says it is reported that a peace demonstration of large proportions took place outside the Reichstag, Berlin, on Thursday evening. Several thousand persons, says the despatch, endeavored to force their way into the Reichstag.

Crowds blocked the streets, stopped all the street cars and buses. The police were three hours in restoring order. All the time the crowds kept up cries of "Peace, peace," and even went so far as to use insulting language toward the Royal House.

Will the Allies Abandon Balkan Campaign?

Re-elected by Safe Majority

LONDON, Dec. 10.—Postmaster-General, Herbert Samuel, who was compelled to seek re-election to the Commons on account of his recent appointment to the Cabinet post of Chancellor of Duchy of Lancaster, overwhelmed his opponent in a bye-election in the Cleveland division of the North Riding of Yorkshire. His vote was 7312 as against 1453 obtained by Henry Knight, a printer of Leeds.

Mr. Knight made his campaign under the auspices of the business Government League. He also opposed recent enactments restricting the sale of liquors. The assertion was made by Knight that he represented the consensus of opinion among the labouring classes on the liquor question, but Labour leaders asserted that his statements that the trade unions were opposed to the regulations which have been made, were untrue.

Many Officers Commit Suicide

PETROGRAD, Dec. 11.—Another epidemic of suicides is reported among the German forces in the vicinity of Dvinsk by prisoners captured in that region, according to the Birzheya Vedomosty, an afternoon daily papers.

Nine officers, including the commander of a battalion, are said to have ended their lives within a period of twelve days. Cold and hardships of the campaign are alleged to be the cause.

Polish and Serb landstürms, captured by the Austro-German forces along the southern front, report the new alignment of Austro-Germans have been detached to forage food and stores from captured territory.

At points near the frontier, at Vladimir and Volinsk, are being hurriedly fortified with trenches for a radius of seven miles, apparently in anticipation of a Russian offensive.

Large Numbers Have Enlised

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The last day of the trial period for Earl Derby's recruiting plan opened with reports from all parts of London to the effect that there was no diminution, but rather an increase in recruiting. All officers in charge reported excellent progress. A feature of the situation is that, although all the single men are coming forward in better proportion, the married applicants seem to predominate in many centres. Most of the recruiting stations were kept open all night or until the early hours of to-day.

Similar reports come from many provincial towns.

"COLORLESS AND PERFUNCTORY"

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The speech of the German Chancellor is commented on extensively in London newspapers this afternoon. The Chancellor's utterances are described as "colorless and perfunctory" and as an attempt to present the picture of Germany waging a purely defensive war against enemies which would encircle and starve her.

All papers characterize as fallacious the Chancellor's argument in regard to the analogy between British proceedings in Greece and the German invasion of Belgium.

Foul Murder Canadian Trooper

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The most grim and sensational tragedy that has yet marked the history of the Canadian troops in England, occurred last night in the quiet Hampshire village of Grayspott, where Jacques Marcas Ozanne, of the Forty-First French-Canadian Battalion, was brutally murdered.

Optimistic Official Statements Fail to Impress Public That Situation is Not Serious—Some Papers Say Better to Embark Now Than Run Risk of Possibility—Greek Officers Speak of Attacking Allies

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The position of the Allied forces in Greece furnishes the chief subject for discussion in London morning newspapers. Optimistic official statements have failed to persuade the press and public that the situation is not serious. Generally admitted that no alternative but the withdrawal of the Allied forces from Salonika exists.

Some papers, notably the Weekly Nation goes so far as to advocate the re-embarkation of troops, while the freedom of the movement is still possible rather than risk, the possibility due to perplexing the attitude of the Greek Government despatches, which are said to have evaded Greek censorship, have been received in London during the week indicating suspicion of Greek intentions.

It was alleged in despatches that Greek officers openly talked of the time when they would attack the Allies, continued with the assertion of a fortnight ago that Greek military movements in the neighborhood of Salonika were suspicious, whether or not any reliance can be placed on these reports, it is certain the Greek attitude has caused great disquietude.

A "Spectator" article less alarming than that employed by the "Nation" favors either the Allied troops re-embarking or taking up a position on the plain around Salonika, where they could remain snug under protection of guns of the fleet.

Clothing for "Our" Regiment

(Editor Mail and Advocate) December 11, 1915.

Dear Sir,— I beg to enclose herewith copy of telegram No. 674, of the 10th December, received by His Excellency the Governor from the Secretary of State, in relation to clothing for the Newfoundland Land Regiment at the Dardanelles. This will be of interest to the general public, and I beg that you will give it place in the columns of your paper to-day.

Yours truly, J. R. BENNETT, Colonial Secretary.

Code of Telegram from Secretary of State Received 10th of December, 1915

Following from Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Colonies—begins—

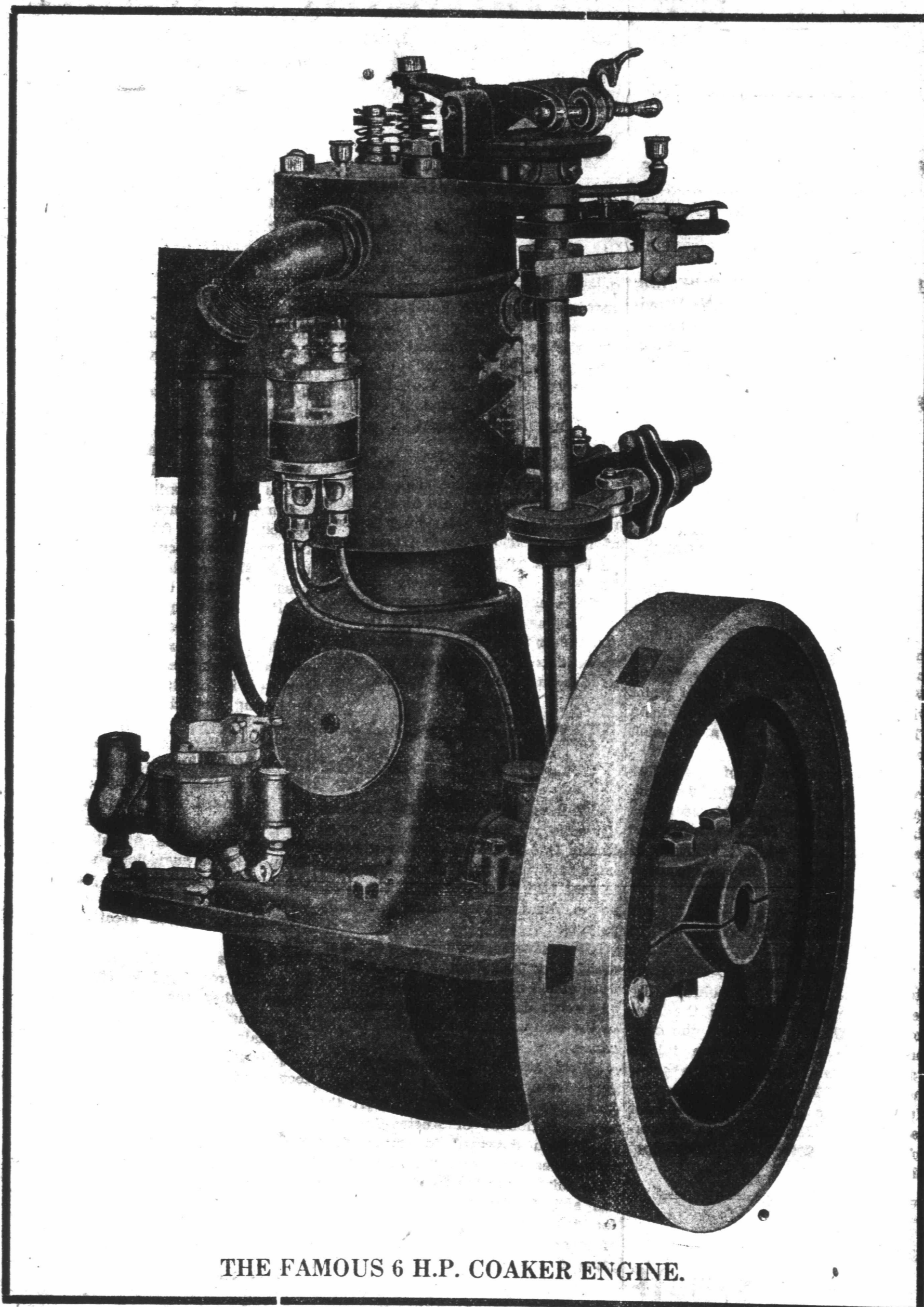
With reference to your telegram Dec. 2nd warm clothing for Newfoundland Regiment at Dardanelles. Enquiries being made into official supplies; but assurances previously received that these sufficient, nevertheless Association sent October 2nd shirts, socks, Mufflers and mittens. Inquiries cabled simultaneously and later to Commanding Officer but no reply received till middle of November. Further supplies of warm under-clothing, socks and other comforts then despatched. Soldiers in hospitals and letters from front testify to receipt of first consignment in spite of extreme difficulties of landing parcels. In all £800. expended on 100 men which should compare favourably with other Battalions. Suggest in view of above order to Timewell to send clothing now unnecessary and might be countermanded. Timewell informed, I am telegraphing you.

BONAR LAW,

Other Messages On Page Three

READ THIS! TO THE FISHERMEN:--

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



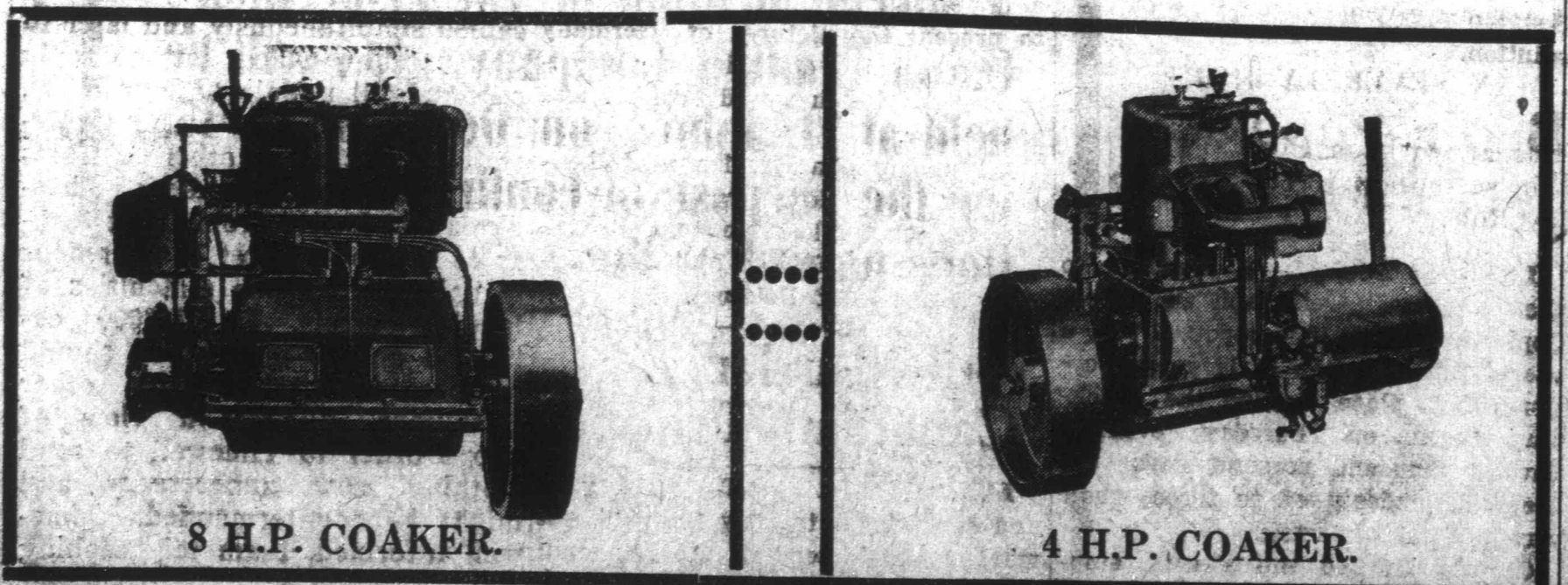
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It is above all durable, simple and capable of doing heavy work, it is not a toy engine. The Engine starts on gasoline, and when started operates on kerosene oil. The very latest improvements on Motor Engines will be found on the "COAKER." The man 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.

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Story of the Expedition to Bagdad Is Thrilling Page in The History of British Arms

ONE of the most severe surprises the Turks were given in this war was on the Persian Gulf, where they found their offensive forestalled by a British invasion and the march on Bagdad.

Turkey had shown her hand since the last of August, 1914, and Russia and Great Britain were ready for the events leading up to and subsequent to the 30th of October, when Islam joined Teuton.

By the beginning of November the British in the Gulf of Persia were ready. The Government of India had sent the Poona Brigade, under Brigadier-General W. S. Delamain, to Bahrain.

This brigade contained the 2nd Dorsets, the 20th (Punjab Infantry), the 104th (Wellesley's) 23rd Pershawur and the 30th Mountain Batteries. On November 7th the force reached the bar of the Shat-el-Arab, where the village of Fao, with its Turkish fort, lives among the flats and palm groves. The gunboat Odin bombarded the fort and troops landed and occupied the village. The brigade then sailed 30 miles up the estuary, passing the refinery of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, at Abadan, and disembarked at Sanjeh, on the Turkish bank, where it prepared entrenched camp, and sat down to wait for the rest of the British force.

Two More Brigades Arrive. Here, on the 11th, there was some fighting with the Turks from Basra, who were dislodged from a neighboring village by the 117th Mahrattas and the 20th Punjabis. Two days later Lieut-Gen. Sir Arthur Barrett arrived with the rest of the Indian contingent. This included the Ahmednagar Brigade and Belgaum Brigade.

The Ahmednagar Brigade (Brig-Gen. W. H. Dobbie) contained the 1st Oxford Light Infantry, the 119th Infantry and the 103rd Mahrattas. The Belgaum Brigade contained the 2nd Norfolk, the 110th Mahrattas, the 7th Rajputs, and 120th (Rajputana) Infantry, under Brig-Gen. C. I. Fry. There were also the 48th Pioneers, the 3rd Sappers and Miners, and the 33rd Light Cavalry.

On the 15th the disembarkation of the remainder began, obviously no light task on the soft, muddy ground along the Shat-el-Arab. Meanwhile Gen. Delamain, with the Poona Brigade, was busy with a force of 2,000 Turks, who held the village of Sahain, four miles to the northward.

The action was meant only as a reconnaissance in force, and Sahain and the date plantation beyond it were not entirely cleared. During that day the landing was completed, and on the 16th the British force rested. News arrived that the Basra garrison was advancing to give battle; and since there were Europeans in the city, whose fate might depend on a speedy British arrival, Gen. Barrett ordered the advance for the early morning of the 17th.

Dorsets Rout the Enemy. Sahain was found to be deserted, and the British moved on for nine miles to a place called Sahil, near the river, where was the main Turkish force. The ground was open plain, and heavy rains in the morning had turned the deep soil into a mud. The first began with an artillery preparation, both from the British field guns and from gunboats on the river. The Turkish fire was bad, but they were screened by a date grove, and the country, over which our men advanced was as bare as a billiard table. Under a punishing fire they never wavered, the Dorsets, especially behaving with admirable coolness and decision. The enemy did not wait for the final bayonet charge, but broke and fled. Pursuit was almost impossible, partly because of the heavy ground and partly owing to a mirage, which, fortunately for the enemy, appeared to screen his flight.

Our losses were 353, of which 130 were in the Dorsets; our killed were 38. The Turkish casualties were estimated at over 1,500. The action decided the fate of Basra.

On the 21st, while the bulk of the British force lay at Sanjeh, news came that the Turks had evacuated Basra, and that the Arabs had begun to loot the place. Accordingly Gen. Barrett embarked certain troops on two river steamers, and ordered the rest of his force to take the direct road across the desert.

The Turks had sunk three steamers at one point in the Shat-el-Arab and had a battery to command the place, but, after silencing the battery, the river expedition managed to pass the obstruction early in the morning of the 22nd. About 10 o'clock Gen. Barrett reached Basra, where the

Turkish Custom House had been set on fire.

Up Goes the Union Jack. Immediately the British flag was flown on the German Consulate. The desert column after a 30-mile march came in about midday, and next day the British formally entered the City of Sinbad the Sailor.

During the remainder of the month the British were occupied in preparing a base camp. Their position was secure, but it was certain that they would be subjected to further attack. The enemy had fled at Sahain, but he would return, and the great military station of Bagdad was little more than 300 miles distant. Fifty miles above Basra, at the point where the former channel of the Euphrates joins the Tigris, lies the town of Kurna—a position now of less strategic importance than in former days, for the old Euphrates is of little use for traffic. Kurna is the point where the ocean-going steamers can no longer ascend the river. On December 2nd it was learned that the Turks had assembled there, and next day a small force of Indian troops with a detachment of the Norfolks under Lieut-Col. Fraser, accompanied by three gunboats, an armed yacht and two armed launches, was sent upstream to deal with them.

Kurna proved to be a more difficult business than was expected. The British force landed on the eastern bank four miles below the town early on the morning of the 4th, while the gunboats went ahead, shelled Kurna, and engaged the Turkish artillery on the east bank of the Tigris near Mezera, about ten miles above the town. Meanwhile the British column advanced, and about midday came abreast of Kurna, which was clearly held in force.

Our men subjected to a heavy fusillade since the Tigris is there three hundred yards wide, and Kurna is screened in trees, we could do little in reply. Accordingly Colonel Fraser led his men back to the original camp, which he had strongly entrenched, and sent a message to Basra for reinforcements.

Nothing happened on the 5th, and on the 6th General Fry appeared with help—the 7th Rajputs and the rest of the Norfolks. On the 7th we advanced against Mezera, which the Turks had again occupied, took it and drove the defenders across the water to Kurna, while our naval flotilla was busy on the river. It was now decided to take Kurna in the rear; so early on the 8th, the 104th and 110th were marched some miles up the Tigris.

Turk Force Surrenders. A body of sappers swam the stream with a line and with the aid of a dhow, a kind of ferry was established and the men crossed. By the evening the force was close to Kurna, entrenched among the trees north of the city.

But there was to be no assault. That night the Turkish officers approached the British camp downstream and asked for terms. General Fry insisted on an unconditional surrender and just after midday next day the Turkish garrison laid down its arms.

We had now obtained complete control of the delta and we made entrenched camps at Kurna and at Mezera on each side of the Tigris, to hold off any possible attack from the north. Turkish troops from Bagdad hovered around and in January there were 5,000 of them seven miles from Mezera; but they did not attack.

The British had achieved their purpose and had established a barricade against any advance upon the Gulf which might threaten India.

The situation, however was not without its anxieties. In spite of Turkey's rebuffs in Transcaucasia and the diversion toward the Suez Canal, she had still sufficient troops in the Bagdad country to outnumber gravely the small British army on the Shat-el-Arab. Further reinforcements were brought from India under Lieut-General Sir John Nixon, who on his arrival at Basra, took supreme command of the operations.

Early in January we discovered that the Turks were occupying a strong position on the banks of a canal some eight miles north of Mezera, and on the 20th we organized a reconnaissance to ascertain their strength and dispositions. Supported by the gunboats we shelled their camp and drove them back with some fifty casualties to our own troops. The Turkish force was estimated at some 5,000 men and six guns. The enemy next appeared near Ahwaz, on the Karun River, the scene of an engagement between Sir James Outram and the Persians during the Short

war of 1857. There we had placed a small garrison to protect the pipeline of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company.

Rajputs Fight Splendidly. West of Ahwaz a Turkish force of three regiments and a number of Arab tribesmen were reported, and on the third of March we made an attempt to reconnoitre this position. The enemy was discovered to be 12,000 strong and our expedition of 1,000 men were in imminent danger of being cut off. Our retirement was not effected without heavy fighting in which we severely punished the enemy, but lost five officers and 56 rank and file killed and about 130 wounded, mostly among the 4th and 7th Rajputs, both battalions behaving with astonishing courage and being adroitly led by their British and native officers.

The sight of the red and white flags of the Arabs, whom we had hoped for as allies in breaking Turkish rule, was disquieting, and it presently appeared that the enemy was clustering in strength around our whole area of occupation.

On the day following the operations near Ahwaz, our cavalry, reconnoitring towards Nakaila, 25 miles north-west of Basra, had an encounter with 1,800 mounted Turks, and lost four of their officers. But the great Turks' attack did not mature till a month later.

Three places, Kurna, Ahwaz and Shaiba, a few miles west of Basra, were selected for the assault. On the 11th and 12th of April, Kurna was bombarded at long range, but beyond the destruction by a floating mine on one of the Tigris bridges, no damage was done, and the attack was not pressed home. A number of Turks in boats suffered severely from the guns of H.M.S. Odin. The bombardment of Ahwaz was no more effective, and we saw nothing of the enemy, but great clouds of horsemen.

Kurna and Ahwaz were only feints and the real attack was delivered against Shaiba and the possession of Basra. The action began on the 12th of April, and lasted for 3 days. The invading forces were estimated at about 18,000 men, of whom 11,000 were regulars of the Bagdad Corps (the 13th, and there were detachments from the 8th Corps at Demascus and the 12th from Mosul, near Nineveh Ruins). This force had at least 20 guns with it.

The British position around Basra was protected on the east by the river, so the Turkish attack was delivered from the north, west and south. Early in the morning, under cover of a heavy artillery preparation, the Turkish infantry advanced from three sides, and when their gunfire slackened, set to work to dig themselves in.

The attack was resumed in the afternoon from the south, where we succeeded in beating it back.

During the night a heavy fire was kept up from rifles and machine guns and in the morning we found the Turks in possession of some houses and rising ground to the north, from which it was imperative that they should be ousted. The British advance was completely successful, and a simultaneous counter-attack by the Turks from the west was easily repulsed with the loss of several hundred prisoners.

That afternoon a new force of Turks was observed to the south, where a strong position had been entrenched some four miles from the British lines. On the morning of April 14th we moved in force against these entrenchments, which contained the bulk of the enemy's army, at least 15,000 strong. We carried their advanced positions, and in the afternoon rushed their main trenches.

A final charge with the bayonet put the whole enemy to flight. The British casualties amounted to about 700; the Turkish not less than 6,000 killed, wounded and prisoners.

We captured several machine guns and large quantities of stores and equipment, including motor cars and ammunition wagons. As usually happens the Arabs set upon the former allies and completed what the British bayonets had begun.

The Pursuit Begins. The victory of Shaiba meant the end of a serious Turkish offensive for the present. By the 20th, or five days later, the Turk forces were more than 100 miles from Basra. On the river 12 of his boats were captured or sunk. Sir John Nixon's brilliant action had cleared the delta, and though the floods were delaying the British, the pursuit was kept up in an amazing manner.

It had also convinced those shrewd trimmers, the Arabs, that for once they had placed their money on the wrong horse.

Six weeks later the enemy came back, but was quickly dispersed mainly through a surprise attack, and by the excellent practice of our naval gunners. We took nearly all his field guns, and next day, the 2nd of June, he was in full flight, leaving his tents standing. That evening he was north of Kurna, and our naval flotilla was in pursuit. It captured two large lighters containing field guns, ammunition and mines, and we took 300 prisoners.

The pursuit was continued by moonlight. On the 3rd of June we were 75 miles north of Kurna, where Amara, an important station, was captured, along with 700 men and 30 officers.

The rest of the force was dispersed among the marshes and the advance on Bagdad was continued. D. C. F. Townsend, C. B., brought with him the Rawal Pindi Infantry Division more mountain batteries and light cavalry.

There were many sharp encounters during the long march to the north, wherein our cavalry showed their fighting qualities. The Arabs were inclined to be "neutral" for a time, but later it was related, via Berlin, how a large force of them joined Sir John Nivon's force and apparently stayed by it.

By the 19th of November, Zeur, an important post, had been cleared of the enemy, and on the 22nd there was an encounter for the possession of Ctesiphon, 18 miles from Bagdad.

BEAR HUNTERS

ALL the talk is now war, hosts are gathered from afar; every mother's son you meet chatters, as he walks the street, how the British or the French (under Joffree) seized a trench. Every brave young British man hopes some day to lead the van on a gory battle-ground, baffled foemen strewn around. Still, in spite of war's alarms, some must work upon their farms; wheels of commerce in their groove somehow must be made to move. Winter's coming, don't forget, the streets are getting mighty wet; you must soon begin to choose just that brand of rubber shoes you will for that season buy for your wife, your girl, your boy. Sometimes you will buy a shoe which will wear a week or two, then you find the heels and soles quickly fill with jagged holes. Some may cost \$1.10, which will wear some days, and then, in through heel and in through toe you will find the water go: coughs and colds with speed will follow—your cheeks become both pale and hollow. Here's advice we give you, friend: your rubber troubles you can end—in any part of Newfoundland you can buy the old Bear Brand. On the sole of every pair you'll find stamped the Polar Bear. The Bear means money saved to you, and likewise 'tis a stylish shoe. No more we'll say, my dear old chap, but add the proverb: "Verbum sap."—nov12,tf

Waterproof



These Boots are Waterproof and are solid through and through. These Boots have two Double Soles straight to the heel. These Boots have Bellows Tongues and the leather always remain soft.

In Black and Tan Leather. Price \$6.50 and \$7.00. Men's ordinary Pegged Bellows Tongue Boots, \$3.00 to \$3.50.

F. Smallwood,
The Home of Good Shoes.

If you have any white marks on your nails, commonly called "gits," you may expect as many presents as there are marks, as soon as these get up to the nail ends, in the course of their natural growth.

LATEST

SWISS SOCIALISTS AND PEACE

PARIS, Dec. 11.—The Socialist group in the Swiss National Council, says a Havas despatch from Bern, introduced the following interpellation: "Is the Federal Council thinking of offering alone, or conjointly with the governments of other countries, its good offices to the belligerents in order to bring about some conclusion of an armistice to prepare for negotiations for peace?"

TO BE A BANK HOLIDAY

LONDON, Dec. 11 (official).—At the request of the bankers, Asquith has decided that January 1, 1916, shall be a bank holiday in England and Wales. In order that the banks, with their greatly depleted staffs, may attend without interruption to work that day, which is always one of the busiest days of the banking year.

NORGE STEAMER SUNK

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The Norwegian steamer Instad has been sunk. Except for one man, who was drowned, all the crew are saved.

MANY APPLICANTS

CHRISTIANIA, Dec. 10.—The Norwegian Parliament will not award the Nobel peace prize this year, following the course adopted last year when no award was made.

GREEK GOVERNMENT SPLIT

PARIS, Dec. 11.—An Athen's correspondent of Havas Agency sends the following despatch under date of Friday: "The electoral campaign has opened in the whole of Greece. In the province of Athens government supporters are divided and there are likely to be two lists, one supported by the followers of M. Gounaris, Minister of the Interior, and the other by adherents of M. Phallis, Minister of Justice. The French Minister, M. Guillemain, had an audience with the King today."

GREECE TO DECIDE SOON

ATHENS, Dec. 11.—The French Minister had his second conference of this week with King Constantine this morning. Subsequently the Ministers of the Entente Powers called on Premier Skouloudis.

FALLING BACK

SOPIA, Dec. 11.—The French and British armies continue to fall back before the Bulgarians, who have occupied a number of additional positions formerly held by the Allied troops, says a report issued by the War Office here today.

GREEKS TO DEMOBILIZE

ATHENS, Dec. 11.—The Greek Government has made all arrangements for the demobilization of the army, and it is expected that a decree to this effect will be issued shortly.

GERMAN PAPER SUPPRESSED

LONDON, Dec. 11.—General von Kessel, commander at Berlin, has prohibited the further publication of the Post, the leading Conservative newspaper, says the Amsterdam correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Co.

PERSONALLY RECALLED

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Emperor William has personally recalled the naval and military attaches of the German Embassy here, who, by their activity rendered themselves persona non grata to the United States Government.

BULGARIA AND GREECE

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The Bulgarian Premier, M. Radoslavoff, stated in an interview, that the Central Powers have over a million men at their disposal in the Balkans, says a despatch from Amsterdam.

TWO KILLED, SEVERAL INJURED

ANCONA, Italy, Dec. 11.—An Austrian aeroplane flew over the city yesterday and dropped bombs which killed two people and injured several others.

ENGRASSED IN POLITICAL SITUATIONS

LONDON, Dec. 11.—A despatch from Salonika, dated Friday, says: "Complete calm prevailed yesterday and throughout the night on the front of the Entente forces. The retirement of the Allies is proceeding in good order."

NOT THERE YET

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The reported German occupation of Gievgeji is untrue says the Salonika correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Co. Up to four o'clock Friday afternoon there was no enemy in the immediate neighbourhood of Gievgeji.

WILL EVACUATE LEMBERG

PETROGRAD, Dec. 11.—A report that the Austrians and Germans are evacuating Lemberg the capital of Galicia, arrived here today from Kiev.

BERLIN, Dec. 11.—The retreat of the British and French expeditionary forces in Serbia is being conducted with great difficulty. Their main forces have been unable to disengage itself and retire unhampered, leaving only rearguards behind to delay their pursuers.

Instead of permitting them to do this, the Bulgarian and Teutonic troops are maintaining the closest touch with the foe, who are, therefore, forced to retire, fighting at every step.

ROTTERDAM, Dec. 11.—The Bulgarian Government has proposed to a Greek creation of a neutral zone on Greekian, Serbian and Macedonian frontiers, whereby both countries will be compelled to hold their troops at rifle shot distance from the frontier, says a Soft correspondent of the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger. It is expected that Greece will accept this proposal.

A GUNNING ACCIDENT

Mr. Eli Whiteway had a telegram to-day from Dr. Proconier saying that a man, a resident of Clark's Beach, had been severely wounded by a gun and was being sent along by the shore train for hospital. No name or other particulars were given.

A MAN SEVERELY HURT

While at work on Cochrane St. Church yesterday, Eben Sparks of Bay Roberts slipped and fell across a joist and was so severely hurt that later at the S.A. Food Depot Dr. Frazer was called to him and he was sent to hospital for an immediate operation. His injuries were internal, the kidneys being much affected.

FLORIZEL'S PASSENGERS

The Florizel sails at 7 p.m. for Halifax and New York, taking as passengers: Miss Smith, Miss J. Summers, Miss Cunningham, Capt. F. Smetzer, Miss J. Shortall, Miss J. McDonald, Mrs. Schurig, Miss E. Alexander and 3 second class.

THE NICKEL WEEK-END PROGRAMME.

"The Return of Richard Neal."
A beautiful 3-part social drama featuring Francis X. Bushman, Nell Craig, Bryant Washburn.

"THE WAYWARD BROTHERS."
Norman Talmadge in a powerful two-act Vitagraph mélo-drama.

"HAZARDS OF HELEN."
See Helen in still another most thrilling feat.

"IN THE PARK."
An Essanay Charlie Chaplin comedy riot.—Laugh—Laugh—Laugh.

DON'T LET THE CHILDREN MISS THE GREAT BIG BUMPER MATINEE SATURDAY.

COMING—WHO PAYS?—A series of Twelve splendid 3-part dramas, each dealing with some vital question of modern life.

BE SURE AND SEE CHARLIE CHAPLIN TO-DAY.

CASINO THEATRE---The Last Day---2.30, 3.40, 7.30, 8.40 and 9.50.

FINAL OPPORTUNITIES TO WITNESS THE TWO GREATEST MILITARY PRODUCTIONS EVER TAKEN.

LORD KITCHENER, F.M.,

ON HIS RECENT VISIT TO THE "FIRING-LINE," AND

"OUR BOYS," The First Newfoundland Regiment.

ADMISSION—ADULTS, 20c.; CHILDREN, 10c.

ROSSLEY'S EAST END THEATRE.

St. John's Leading Vaudeville, Dramatic and Picture Theatre.

Send the Children to the Matinee
Miss Madge Locke,
IN SONGS AND DANCES.
Mr. Ballard Brown and
Miss Locke,
IN DAINTY ACT.
SURE TO PLEASE THE LITTLE ONES.
THE LATEST AND BEST PICTURES.

NOTE—The Grand Production, "BEAUTY AND THE BEAST," will eclipse anything ever seen here.

THE CRESCENT PICTURE PALACE.

Presents EDGAR JONES and JUSTINA HUFF in
"MEN OF THE MOUNTAINS,"
A Two-Reel Lubin Feature.
"THE MAN IN MOTLEY"
An Essanay Melo-Drama.
"ANDY OF THE ROYAL MOUNTED"
A Drama Featuring G. M. Anderson—Broncho Billy.
"HAM AMONG THE REDSKINS"
A Roaring Comedy with Lloyd Hamilton and Bud Duncan.

DAN DELMAR, The Popular Crescent Vocalist,
SINGING NOVELTY SONGS AND BALLADS.
GOOD MUSIC AND EFFECTS.
A COMFORTABLE AND WELL VENTILATED THEATRE.
SEND THE CHILDREN ON SATURDAY TO THE BIG MATINEE—EXTRA PICTURES AND AN EXTRA SONG.

NOTICE!

A Special Meeting of The Fishermen's Union Trading Company, Ltd., will be held at St. John's, on Dec. 15th, 1915, for the purpose of confirming Resolutions passed at the General Meetings of the said Company, on Nov. 16, 1914, and Nov. 25, 1915, authorizing the increasing of the capital of said Fishermen's Union Trading Company, Ltd. from \$100,000 to \$250,000.

W. W. HALFYARD, Secretary.
St. John's Dec. 1st. 1915.

ARTICLES REQUIRED FOR THE EVERY-DAY NEEDS OF LIFE

AT PRICES WITHIN THE REACH OF THE MOST ECONOMICAL.

<p>Blouses! Blouses! Ladies' Black Repp Blouses Collars made so that they can be used high or low... \$1.60</p> <p>Colored Repp Blouses Very Dainty. We have them in Green with Tan Spot, Tan with Sax Blue Spot, Navy with Green Spot; ea. \$1.60</p> <p>Light, Fancy Crepeoline Blouses Nice Pretty Stripe Effects. Collars are in Green, Purple, Tan, Saxe Blue to suit the various color stripes. Fitted with Gold Pear Buttons... \$1.20</p> <p>Black Sateen Blouses With Embroidered and Tucked Front and Tucked Collar... 90c</p> <p>Ladies' Flannelette Blouses In Light, Medium and Dark Shades. ALL MODERATELY PRICED.</p> <p>Ladies' Wool Underwear In all Sizes. Garment 85c Garment.</p>	<p>Children's Serge Dresses with Fancy Facings and Scooped Yokes. 75c each.</p> <p>Girls' Navy Corduroy Dresses \$1.75 up. According to size.</p> <p>Infants Boots In Tan, Pink, Cream, Blue and Black Colors. Special Price 28c each.</p> <p>Children's White Fleece Vests Extra Special Value. 27c up. According to size.</p> <p>Children's Wool Caps Various Colors. 35c up.</p> <p>Boys' Wool Underwear 75c up.</p>	<p>Men's Pants Dark color with neat stripe, medium weight and suitable for winter wear. Excellent wearing qualities. Regular \$2.20 value \$1.80</p> <p>Men's Shirts Men's Negligee Shirts, made from Soft Finish dimity, in Stripe pattern... 49c</p> <p>Men's Negligee Shirts, made from Fast Color Stripe Percale with detachable collar... 85c</p> <p>Men's Negligee Shirts, made from neat Fancy Stripe Repp material with French Cuffs \$1.10</p> <p>Men's Negligee Shirts, made from Soft Finish Silk Spot Lustre, double stitched and reinforced back and front... \$1.25</p> <p>Men's Heavy Knit Overshirts. Correct in style and shape... 65c</p> <p>Men's Grey Union Shirts, with-out collar. Each... 55c</p> <p>Men's Flannel Shirts, all with newest stripes and without collar... \$1.40</p> <p>Boys' Negligee Shirts Negligee Shirts, in newest Stripes, with Laundered Cuffs 65c</p> <p>Boys' Blue Chambray Shirts, Band Cuff, good wearing, ea. 40c</p>
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FISHERMEN'S UNION TRADING CO.

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TWO CARS

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Our Motto: "SUUM CUIQUE."



"To Every Man His Own."

The Mail and Advocate

Issued every day from the office of publication, 187 Water Street, St. John's, Newfoundland, Union Publishing Co. Ltd., Proprietors.

Editor and Business Manager
JOHN J. ST. JOHN

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., DEC. 11th., 1915.

OUR POINT OF VIEW

P. T. McGrath

P. T. again asserted yesterday that Mr. Coaker has not always sized up this war situation exactly in the first month of the war he was denouncing the Government because a moratorium was not proclaimed. . . . but Sir E. P. Morris had backbone enough to refuse.

We contend that our position was the proper one and the Premier risked a great deal by not calling the House together immediately and passing the measure which was passed a month later.

A moratorium would not have seriously affected the Colony had it been put in operation for a month or two immediately after war broke out, as it would enable all business men to ascertain exactly where they stood. That a smash up was prevented at that time is due not to anything done by the Premier or Government but to action taken amongst business men themselves here and in England who established a moratorium of their own which enabled all to find their feet up to the time the House opened.

It was as a preventative that Mr. Coaker wished a moratorium to be established. Many of us know how near to disaster some of our business houses were the two first months after war opened.

We have forgotten about business as much as the Premier or P. T. ever knew and most decidedly affirm that the Premier showed no proper regard to the serious financial situation which confronted the business of the Colony the first month or two after the war opened. He did not realize the true condition prevailing.

Go to the Bank of Nova Scotia and ask the Manager what was done by that Bank to assist business during the two first months of the war. At least three large fish exporting firms would have gone smash at that time had it not been for aid rendered by the Bank of Nova Scotia and the tacit understanding amongst most business men in establishing a moratorium amongst themselves.

With a full knowledge of the situation then confronting the Colony and the conditions since prevailing, we boldly assert again that the Premier deserve no credit for any action of his taken to aid the crisis that the Colony passed through in August and September

1914. Any school boy would have the Premier for anything beneficial in connection with the management of public affairs since the war opened. He has done nothing but play a waiting game, thrusting the whole responsibility upon the business community and leaving Mr. Coaker single handed to fight for the Mechanic, bond, and reduction in prices of fishery produce and advances in provisions.

Had there been no F.P.U. in August 1914 the Fishermen and Colony would to-day be in a deplorable condition. The high prices paid for fishery produce and the operation of the Trading Co. in controlling prices is what saved the situation; but not one ounce of thanks is due the Premier or Government, for they have endeavoured to soak the people by grabbing every possible cent procurable, and wasting hard earned money in reckless expenditure and givings out that is a disgrace to every member of the Government.

Don't compare the action of the two men again P.T., for the one you attempt to malign is as far above the other as the angels are above man.

Sir Tax's "Backbone"

An inspired article under the heading "The Coal Question" appeared in last evening's Herald. The article in question was a long winded attempt to draw public attention from the real facts at issue in the question of a coal famine now facing St. John's. Instead of meeting our questions in a straight forward manner the writer referred to above brings us over the world, painting a picture of how shipping has been reduced and tells us the startling news that even the Allan boats, which ply between here and the Old Country, are not running here now.

We feel sure the news that coal importations must therefore be slack on account of the Allan Line steamers not calling here will be an eye-opener to all our citizens. We never understood the Allan or Furness Line of steamers freighted coal here?

Quite true is the fact that the Black Diamond Line has withdrawn its steamers off this route; but this fact the Premier well knew months ago—and right here we ask the writer of that "inspired" article how is it that many of the Black Diamond Line steamers, the Coban, Cape Breton and Louis berg can arrive here with coal cargoes for the Reid-Nfld. Company? Why is it not possible for Sir Tax Morris to get them to freight a few cargoes for the coal dealers here in St. John's?

The more one looks at this coal famine case the more forcibly are they struck with the undeniable fact that the efforts, belated as they are, of the Premier's are merely efforts on paper, and should not be taken seriously by our people. Paper efforts are cheap and we have had many illustrations of such efforts on the part of Sir Tax Morris the past twenty years. Claiming that is just as reasonable to blame Mr. Coaker for people failing to make a good catch of fish the past season, the writer in last evening's Herald thinks he has made a good impression. What has last year's or this year's fishery to do anyway with a possible coal famine in this man's town? Evidently when "someone" is rattled he gets nervous and thinks a heretofore too confiding public swallows all he says.

As regards Sir Tax Morris having backbone enough to refuse to be stamped into such a policy as establishing a Moratorium in August, 1914, we can only add that the establishing of any measure to safeguard the Colony in any crisis which may comfort us would never appeal to E. P. Morris for such matters as these are beyond his reasoning powers.

If Sir Tax had backbone other than gutta percha he might have

been able to stiffen that backbone which the writer in last night's Herald claimed he had and protected the interests of this Country from the political vultures who have devoured our national assets.

As Sir Tax Morris once said before the Mechanic, bond, and so our labouring people can whisper to themselves:

One of these days, there's not a doubt, the coal supply will have given out.

It makes us shudder and hold our breath.

One of these days we must freeze to death.

In connection with our timber they will remember the disgraceful manner in which the "Picnic" Party led by Sir Tax Morris has given away our assets in this respect to party followers and his best friend the Reids, and in anticipation of the days to come can mournfully hum the following:—

One of these days in blank despair We will look on a landscape parched and bare; Where once the forest so nobly stood, There won't be enough for kindling wood.

Ford's "Peace Ship"

HENRY FORD who is chartering a "peace ship" to convey a number of Americans across the Atlantic with the object of discussing with European representatives ways and means for substituting arbitration for force in future disputes declares that he realizes that his chance of bringing about any cessation of hostilities at present is about one in a thousand but that with 20,000 persons being killed, or starved to death, every day that one chance is worth taking.

It is easy to sneer at Ford and to indulge in cheap witticisms at his idea of a peace argosy but most of these jibes are based upon a misunderstanding of the object of the undertaking and, in addition, are directed at the man himself. We, as loyal citizens of the Empire, are determined to see the war to such a conclusion that peace will be assured for generations to come, if, indeed, it is not made impossible for any one nation again to plunge half the world into the horrors and miseries that are inseparable from armed conflict. This, we venture to think, is the only attitude possible to adopt although necessarily it is the one fraught with the most regrettable cost in life. The Empire, in short, feels somewhat as the Northern States felt in the dark days of the Civil War, in the language of their poets:

In the flush of perfect triumph, And the gloom of utter rout, We've sworn on many a bloody field, We mean to fight it out!"

Yet this spirit should not blind us to the sincerity of motive, the strength of conviction of those animated solely by a desire to see the slaughter stopped as soon as possible. Henry Ford, in our unedited opinion, is wrong in attempting to launch a peace movement at this time. He would be doing an injury to those who come after us by making indecisive the present awful conflict. But let us respect his motives; that, after all, is the standard by which we should judge others—even those with whom we cannot agree even in part. It is neither dignified, nor honest nor in keeping with the solemnity of the occasion to ascribe cheap and sordid motives to such a man as Ford or to those associated with him, neither is it elevating to indulge in jibes concerning his personal affairs.

The thinking people of the world to-day may be likened to a great deliberative assembly or legislative engaged in the discussion of a problem that must affect unborn generations for centuries to come, a problem whose decision must be approached with all the intelligence and sincerity of purpose of which we are capable. Neither hate, nor, racial animosity,

Newfoundland Fisheries

As Viewed by "The Canadian Fishermen."

(From Our Own Correspondent)

A STATEMENT just issued by Deputy Minister of Newfoundland, gives the total amount of codfish shipped direct from Labrador to European markets this season as 107,147 quintals, as against 91,048 quintals shipped from the Coast last season. The first cargo that left the Coast this season was on Sept. 6, on board the S.S. Beothic, and the last cargo to be shipped was on Nov. 6, by the sailing vessel "R. J. Owens." In all, twenty-three sailing vessels and two steamships were engaged in conveying the above amount of fish to market. The largest cargo taken on any one ship was 14,370 quintals shipped by the S.S. "Fagerturn," and the smallest cargo that of the "Gracie," taking 3,500 quintals. In addition to the amount of fish shipped direct from the Coast, almost all the "floaters" brought their catches home to Newfoundland "to make," and at present a complete estimate of this amount is not available, but it is thought, it will not be far short of the amount shipped direct from the Coast to market, or in the neighborhood of 100,000 quintals, so that taking all into consideration, the Labrador voyage has been very much better than expected. The fish brought to Newfoundland by the "floaters" in former years was mostly all made very hard and dry or as the fishermen call it "shore cured." This year, however, the market demands were for "Soft Labrador Cure," which meant for the fish to be very heavily salted, and after being washed from the salt bulk received only one and days' sun, when it was ready for market.

The price for this class of fish advanced all through the fall until it reached the unusual price of \$6.50 per quintal. How it happens that those of the fishermen who got their fish shipped before the 9th inst. were most fortunate and lucky, because since that date a great slump has taken place in "Soft Cured Labrador fish," the price fell \$1.00 per quintal during the past week from \$6.50 to \$5.50 per quintal, and at this price very few are buying, as it is thought the price will go still lower. The cause for the decline in price has been brought about through the delicate situation of matters in Greece, which country was a large customer for "Soft cured" Labrador fish. Last year Greece bought 69,602 qtls. of Labrador fish valued at \$396,432.00, and this year it was thought that the market was good for one hundred thousand quintals. But owing no doubt to that country's doubtful attitude to the Entente Allies, a Proclamation was issued by our Government, no doubt at the request of the Imperial Government, prohibiting the exporting of fish of all kinds, whether cured, salted or fresh, to any other country in Europe except France, Russia, Italy, Spain and Portugal. The enforcing of this order is a very serious matter for many of our fishermen, who still have their season's voyage on hand, and for our merchants who have bought quantities of this fish at very high prices, very little of which has as yet reached market. As a result of this order not to send any fish to Greece, some fifteen cargoes of fish are now held at Gibraltar waiting for orders, and it is certainly one of the greatest setbacks to our trade since the beginning of the war. It is to be hoped that the embargo will not continue long, and to this effect I understand the Newfoundland Government and Board of Trade are in daily communication with the British Government on the subject. It is to be hoped that the movement, if not successful in getting the fish to Greece will for the present at least, remove the heavy tariff restrictions which prevent our fish going into France, which country is also in need of fish supplies.

Newfoundland Merchantable Fish
The price for Newfoundland Merchantable "Shore dried codfish" is still holding firm at \$7.50 per quintal. Several cargoes en route to the Spanish and Portuguese markets, where the demand for same is very brisk. The Brazilian market for one quintal drums, small hard dried "Shore fish" is exceedingly good. Several vessels are being loaded at different wharves in the harbor for this market, and will be rushed away as quickly as possible. The very wet weather prevailing during October and November has considerably retarded the shipping of fish to market this season, likewise causing considerable delay in the drying of late caught Newfoundland and Bank fish and some of the late catches of "floaters" in Labrador. It is not unlikely that a large amount of this late caught fish will remain in salt bulk all the winter to be made next spring and find its way to market early next summer with the winter and very early spring catches of our Banking Fleet.

Early Winter Codfishery

Scarcely before the summer fishery is over preparations are being made for the winter fishery on the S.W. Coast of Newfoundland—operations will begin several weeks earlier than in former years; and a start will be made about the New Year. Squid in a

frozen state will be imported from Gloucester, Mass., and it is not unlikely there will also be a good supply of frozen herring. The outfitting for the winter fishery is much larger than formerly, as a result no doubt of the high prices prevailing, and the fishermen look forward to a successful season. It is to be hoped their efforts and labors will be crowned with success, because of all men that go down to the sea in ships, none undergo greater hardships, amid ice, sleet, frost and snow made still more hazardous by Arctic storm, than those brave Newfoundland fishermen who prosecute the winter fishery off the S.W. Coast of Newfoundland.

Cod Oil

The price of common Cod-oil still continues to advance. The price from fishermen to merchant is \$140.00 per tun, which is the highest figure given for ten years, and the end is not yet in sight. To-day reports are current that as high as \$150.00 per tun will be paid before the end of the present month. There appears to be an abnormal demand for this class of oil in the United States, and it is current news, that all of the Norwegian stock of oil was bought up early in the season by the Germans, which practically means that Newfoundland oil has an unlimited market. Refined oil remains steady at \$1.30 per gallon; of this quality there is very little offering for sale.

Herring Fishery

The opening of the herring fishery last month looked very bright with good prices and a few good catches, but to date expectations have not been realized for a big catch. Up to the present large catches have not been made as in other years, and apparently the very stormy weather has had something to do in preventing the fish from coming into shallower waters in the different Arms and Bays. Fishermen think that with western winds and more frost in the air, the herring will swarm to land, and it is not too late yet for a good voyage; up to the present some twenty-five American and Canadian schooners have arrived at Bay of Islands and Bonne Bay, and have commenced operations, some with a fair measure of success. In addition to this fleet of schooners which will be increased later on, there are several Newfoundland schooners in the business this season, and several Scotch packers have taken up the work on shore and those who have been augmented again by several Newfoundland traders and merchants who have gone into the trade, all with the one idea in view of putting up a superior brand, following as closely as possible the Scotch Cure, even to excel itself. All of the spring and summer catch of herring has been shipped to market, so that is practically no herring in St. John's at present. The price of that grade of fish—split herring is \$3.00 to \$3.50 per bbl., but there is none offering for sale.

In the first time in the history of the country a shipload of salt herring, containing over three thousand barrels was sent to France last week—it is to be hoped the venture will prove successful, and may be the means of opening up a new market to our fishermen.

Lobsters

Very few sales are being made, the fishermen with few exceptions have made local sales to the merchants who are now marketing the season's catch in the United States and England. The local price is \$13.50 per case—with very little demand.

Pickled Salmon

There is a remarkable scarcity of this fish in our markets, little or none offering for sale. The price is \$16.00 per tierce, a price not exceeded in many years. Quite a large shipment of pickled trout came forward from the Moravian Mission, Labrador, this fall. The fish was very well put up in barrels and puncheons, and being auctioned for sale, met ready buyers and good prices.—December Canadian Fisherman.

KEIR HARDIE'S VACANT SEAT.
The result of the first important bye election for Parliament since the beginning of the war has unmistakable significance. Two candidates stood for Keir Hardie's vacant seat. Both were Laborites, one being the "official," the other the "unofficial" candidate. Both supported the Government. Between two such men there would seem to have been little choice. Yet the candidate who had the backing of the South Wales Miners' Federation was beaten by the sizable majority of 4,000 votes. The explanation of this result is partly that the "unofficial" candidate made his campaign upon the issue of the energetic prosecution of the war, while his opponent contented himself with a more moderate tone. But it is pointed out that the unsuccessful candidate had been connected with the Independent Labor party and its anti-war doctrines, and that this heavily handicapped him in the contest. Such a result would be significant in any election district in England, but in the district which had sent to Westminster the leader of the peace element in the British Socialists, a man some of whose utterances regarding the war had led a London newspaper to call his attention to an Order in Council prescribing penalties for giving aid to the enemy, it is conclusive upon the point of Britain's determination to see the war through.—The Nation.

A new shoe placed upon the table for inspection will lead the wearer into unlucky paths.

If you see it in the open and turn the silver in your pocket upside down you will be wealthy for the month.

The miser seldom sees the rose. The understanding heart is what is needed above all else. Endeavor to be courteous to old and young.

J. J. St. John
To Shopkeepers:
100 dozen
ROYAL PALACE
Baking Powder at
50c dozen tins.
500 Dozen
TOILET SOAP
1 dozen in a Box,
35c dozen.
500 Dozen
BLACK PEPPER, at
10c lb.
150 Dozen
ELECTRIC PASTE,
the best Blacklead
on the market,
48c dozen.
J. J. St. John
Duckworth St & LeMarchant Rd

Reid-Newfoundland Co.
CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR EXCURSIONS.
Return Tickets will be issued between all Stations and Ports of Call at **ONE WAY FIRST CLASS FARE**, good going Dec. 23rd to 25th, and good returning up to Dec. 27th, also good going Dec. 30th to January 1st, and good returning January 3rd.
ONE WAY AND ONE THIRD FIRST CLASS FARE.—Good going from Dec. 21st to Jan. 1st, and good returning up to Jan. 4th.

NOTICE!

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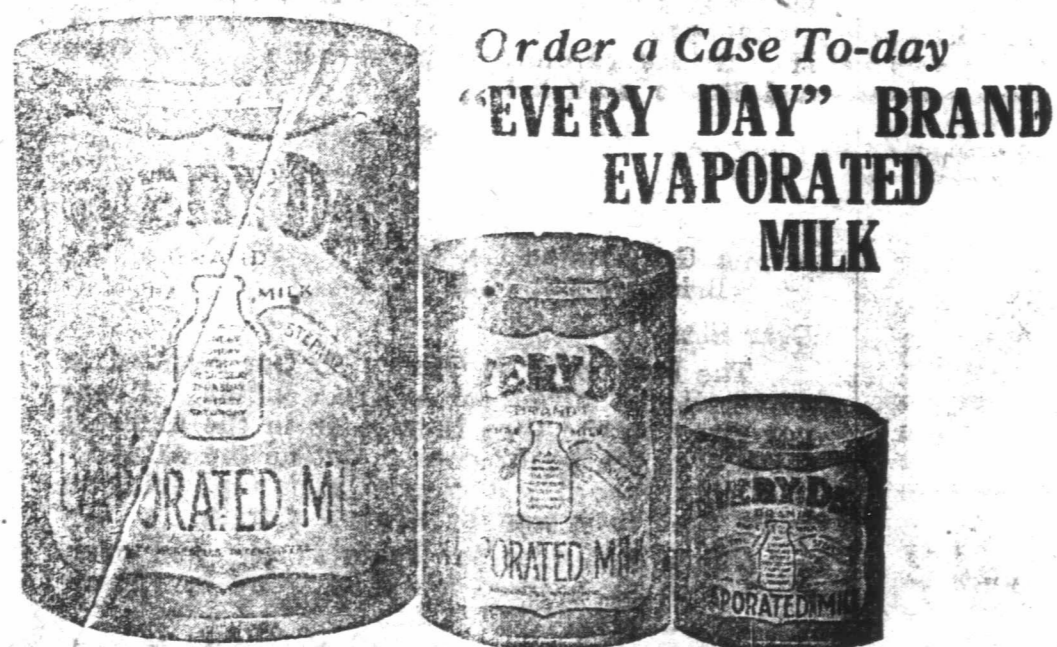
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Job's Stores Limited.

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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

ALL SUBSCRIBERS for the Daily and Weekly issues of THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE will please observe that after JANUARY 1st, 1916, their names will be removed from the list of subscribers and the paper discontinued unless their subscriptions have been renewed by the end of this year. No subscription for less than six months will be accepted. The subscription for the Daily paper is at the rate of \$2 per year and the Weekly 50 cents per year.

SCARCELY A SHEPHERD ROAMS NOW ON HILLS OF SCOTLAND

Splendid Tribute Paid to Scotsmen by Mr. Justice Riddell.

Toronto Scotsmen yesterday did honor to their patron saint in a spirit that proved that none of the love for the old land had been lost, but that, in these days of momentous life, the heather-clad hills call with a freshness and a power that makes St. Andrew's Day one that stands out conspicuously amongst the many that have gone before.

Surrounding the banquet board at the Queen's Hotel, were men drawn from every walk of life; men burdened with the responsibilities of a nation and a people; men who labor at more menial tasks—but they were Scotsmen all. Lieut.-Col. John Michie, president of St. Andrew's Society, in introducing the toast list, referred to the presence of his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir John Hendrie, whose father, he added, "was a fine example of the good, old-fashioned Scottish gentleman."

His Honor sat to the right of the President, and by his side was Sir Mortimer Clark. To the left of the chair was Mr. Justice Riddell, the speaker of the occasion. Pipe-Maj. James Fraser piped the music that thrills every Scotsman.

"Nor was the passing of the proverbial 'snuff' neglected. Other prominent gentlemen in attendance were Mr. Justice Craig, Lieut.-Col. D. M. Robertson and Past President J. MacKenzie Alexander. Greetings were read from sister societies in all parts of the land, including a number from points in the United States.

Scotland Counts.

In replying to the toast drunk in his honor, Sir John Hendrie said that he had never forgotten the world of one of his predecessors, who had told him that, for the fourth time in succession, the honor of the office of Lieutenant-Governor had been conferred upon a Presbyterian and a Scotchman. "Toasts to the King and Our Soldiers, Sailors and Airmen" were honoured enthusiastically and Rev. Professor Kilpatrick, D.D., read a poem penned by Mr. Charles Murray and the spirit of which was that "Scotland counts for something yet."

It was a finer character sketch of the Scotsman that Mr. Justice Riddell furnished in his eloquent address. "Canadian to the finger tips, yet Scottish to the last drop of his blood," the speaker recalled the origin of Saint Andrew, skillfully extracting it from a mass of conflicting legend and setting forth the spirit which meant "Scots What Hae" yet never, "Scots What Hae Not."

"They tell us that we are clanish," continued Mr. Justice Riddell, "but did not St. Andrew, once that he had received the happiness and good of Christ, seek out his own brother to make him a communicant in that blessing. It is but the example of the patron saint that we follow. No country has better reason to know the beauty of good brethren who dwell together in unity, because union is strength."

Spirit of Independence.

The spirit of independence which characterized every Scotsman was interpreted in eloquent spirit. The long fight for political independence through which Scotland passed had not been without its reverses, but Scotsmen had proved that, while the eighteenth battle may be lost, that at it is the last battle that counts and that was the Battle of Bannockburn. The creation of James VI. as James I. through a series of accidents revealed the later effort to make Scotland an appendage, a "little England," but it failed.

"And it failed, not because of the resistance of the governing classes," proclaimed the speaker, "but because of the resistance of the common people, who were the backbone of Scotland then, as now, Scotland. Although Holyrood was vacant, Scotsmen in Parliament became a force and power that had resulted in Scotland being a government by Scotsmen, on Scotch principles and Scotch lines. They had always voted as one."

The Scotsman's power of adaptability was proved in the history of immigration. A Scotsman's economy had not been misunderstood as being penuriousness, but it was this same spirit of economy that gave Canada its balance and integrity. A Scotsman always wants to know the nature of a contract before he will sign it, and for that reason, he has become a power in the public life. He asks only to live a decent life without calling upon his neighbors.

Not Penurious.

"If you think that a Scotsman is penurious, ask of the churches, the clergy, the Red Cross, hospitals, charity, benevolent and educational institutions and they will tell you

that Scotsmen are generous in their support. A Scotsman will spend, but he wants to see the worth of his money—that is true economy. The man who spends money recklessly is a danger to the community. A Scotsman asks only to enjoy the glorious privilege of being independent without being a burden to anyone."

Closing with a magnificent tribute to Scotland's part in the great war, the speaker emphasized the fact that Scotland would never stand by and see a small country trampled under the bootheels of the villainous Prussian. "Is it any wonder that, on the hills of Scotland to-day, there roams scarcely a keeper and hardly a shepherd?" he asked. "Is it any wonder that the valleys and dells of Auld Scotia are populated by children and old men and women. The fact stands that the factories that produced the cloth for this continent are now producing munitions for the other continent. Scotland has taken her place side by side with all democratic nations in the fight for truth, justice, honor and everything that makes life worth living."

"And we in Canada, a land that is largely populated by Scotsmen and dominated by Scottish influence and feeling, are proud that this new land has found its soul, never again to lose it," he concluded. "Please God that when another St. Andrew's Day comes around, we will have the glorious and happy privilege of knowing that beastliness shall not have the upper hand on this splendid footstool of God."

Winston Churchill in the Trenches

London, Dec. 1.—Winston Spencer Churchill, who resigned as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster to join Great Britain's forces in the field, is marked by The Daily Express for early promotion to the rank of general, with the command of a brigade.

The paper says he has chosen the most difficult school in the army for the Grenadier unit to which he is attached, under the command of Col. Jeffreys, is noted for its indifference to personal comfort.

When Mr. Churchill joined the Grenadiers he found himself in a fireless dug-out and supplied with the ordinary army rations. He did not grumble, however, but entered cheerfully upon his task.

An officer in the same command, writing to a friend about Mr. Churchill's experiences, said:—

"The first night he shivered visibly, and it was some time before we were able to warm him up, but after partaking of liberal portions of agricultural laborers' rations he thawed out and talked interestingly for an hour. He was taken for a round of the trenches until 2.30 o'clock in the morning, but in spite of hard grueling, never complained. He was called again at 6 o'clock, and the next night, after the usual cold storage dinner, he took charge of his company."

"Summer attachments?"

"Now, this typewriter is equipped with all the summer attachments."

"A small mirror, a miniature clock, and a thermometer; everything a girl has to consult frequently."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"Why did he marry her?"

"A matter of economy. He couldn't afford to court her any longer."—Boston Transcript.

"It's five years ago today, and I'm going to celebrate my wouldn't wedding."

"Wouldn't wedding? Wooden, you mean?"

"No. Wouldn't. Five years today, I asked a girl if she'd marry me and she said 'she wouldn't.'—Philadelphia Ledger.

Literary Truth.

"Money makes the mare go. Of old we used to say. It was a speech a figure pat. For most of us and only that. But all who splitting air go. In motor cars today. Beyond the slightest question know. The money makes the auto go."

Resourceful.

Mrs. Newed—Hello, Central! I've just put some eggs on to boil and I find that my clock is stopped. Would you mind ringing me up in three minutes?—Judge.

All Saints and All Souls

God Souls, God Souls are calling to His Saints
Out of the smoke, out of the blood and roar
Where life dies out, and mortal spirit faints
Out from the light,
Emptied of might,
Terror on terror, hell's horrible door
Agaie in the fight.

God's Saints, God's Saints are answering in the night,
The hosts of Heaven call clear the note to charge,
The Cross shows blood red on Our Lady's Height,
Here rally the dead,
Christ at their head,
The blind eyes blaze, the captives at large,
The hungry are fed.

The armies of earth and the armies of Heaven,
On this day of days, uncounted but one,
Earth's little number God's hierarchies seven,
With plumes all a-loss
They bear up the Cross
In light of the moon, in light of the sun,
The battle is done.
—Frances Chesterton.

How Canadians Secured Leave For Nine Days

The Montreal Star Office, 17 Cockerspur street, London, Nov. 30.—A group belonging to the Canadian brigade returned from London to the front today, after a leave obtained under peculiar circumstances.

Their commanding officer declared that the men who entered the German trench in front of the Canadian position and captured twelve Germans should have nine days' leave. The trench was entered that night sure enough, and the Germans in it threw up their hands, calling for mercy as comrades.

They were triumphantly taken prisoners, but in the excitement of the moment the victorious Canadians did not count the prisoners until they returned to the Canadian quarters, when, to their dismay, they found eleven only—just one short of the number necessary to secure the coveted leave.

There was nothing for it but to return to the trench which the Germans had re-occupied.

"How many of you are there here?" said a Canadian officer, suddenly coming to the trench, revolver in hand. The Germans answered, "Nine."

"Oh, well," said the Canadian, "we only want one; throw him out."

He was thrown out, and he and his comrades returned to the Canadian lines with their extra man, so earning their nine days' leave, which ended to-day.

German Women Now Fighting In the Ranks

Letter From Nova Scotia Sergeant, is Said to Contain News That Some of Them Have Been Captured by the British.

Biddford, Me., Nov. 29.—German women are being called upon to fill up gaps in the actual fighting ranks of the German army, according to a letter from Sergeant Stephen Marshall, of Digby, N.S., writing to relatives here. Sergeant Marshall is serving in a company of heavy artillery.

He writes that 200 German soldiers were captured shortly before and brought into camp. It was then discovered that every one of the 200 prisoners was a woman dressed in the uniform of the German army. They were armed and from their appearance at a distance it was almost impossible to tell that they were not all able-bodied men.

"Why women are being put into the trenches is not known, but the inference is that the loss of so many troops by the Teutonic force and the death of men to take their places makes it necessary for the women to shoulder muskets and go to the front. This would appear to bear out the statement of Frederick Palmer, the Press Correspondent, printed recently, that if the steel curtain could be raised on Germany a complete list of affairs would be revealed that would astound the world."

KYLE'S PASSENGERS.

The Kyle arrived at Port aux Basques at 9.45 a.m. to-day bringing Paul L. Finchin, S. Cox, B. C. and Mrs. Oke, Mrs. C. Gifford, F. Breaker, J. Devoreaux and M. McIsaac.

RED CROSS LINE.

S. S. STEPHANO and S. S. FLORIZEL

INTENDED SAILINGS.

FROM ST. JOHN'S:	FROM NEW YORK:
Florizel, December 11th.	Stephano, December 14th.
Stephano, December 22nd.	Florizel, December 21st.

Passenger Tickets to New York, Halifax and Boston.
Fares including Meals and Berths on Red Cross Steamers:

	First Class	Return	Second Class
To New York	\$40.00	\$70 to \$80	\$15.00
To Halifax	20.00	35.00	9.00
To Boston (Plant Line)	29.00	51.00	18.00
To Boston (D.A.R.)	30.00	51.00	18.00

CONNECTIONS AT HALIFAX FOR BOSTON:
PLANT LINE - Midnight Saturday.
DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY: Through the beautiful land of Evangeline to Yarmouth and thence by the Boston and Yarmouth S.S. Co. Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Luxurious accommodation and excellent cuisine by either route.
Full particulars from:
HARVEY & COMPANY, Ltd.
Agents Red Cross Line.

Reliable Furniture for Outport Buyers.

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

Our stock includes the largest assortment of Bedsteads, Bedroom Suites, Bureaux, Dining Tables, Chairs, Lounges and Sideboards in the Island.

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

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80 doz. SWEATER COATS,
200 " White TURKISH TOWELS,
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FORGING IRON AND BRASS CASTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION & PATTERN MAKING.

Saw Mill Work and Repairs to Motor Engines and all kinds of Machinery, etc.

With our equipment we are enabled to guarantee every satisfaction and ensure prompt delivery.

Large Stock of Material always on hand.
Braze broken parts of machinery done by special process.

Note carefully the address:
GEORGE SNOW
SPRINGDALE STREET (WEST SIDE).

FERRO ENGINES

We have made special arrangements to import New FERRO Kerosene Engines or any other Model FERRO Engine direct and will now offer special prices, cost, insurance and freight with all fittings necessary.

3 H.P.	\$ 95.00
4 " "	125.00
5 1-2 " "	145.00
7 1-2 " "	180.00

We can offer large sizes of any model. We have these engines in stock and also have a full stock of repair parts. We deal direct and can therefore give lower prices. Also GRAY, FULTON and MEITZ & WEISS Engines.

A. H. MURRAY,
St. John's.

BIG REDUCTION IN PRICES FOR Xmas Season

White Table Linen (extra quality), Table Tapkins, Toilet Covers, Sideboard Cloth, White Linen Table Covers, Tea Coseys, Carving Cloths, Tray Cloths, Cushion Covers, Centre Cloths.

SHOWROOM

Hats, Wool Caps, Plush Caps, Ribbons (Patriotic), Frillings, Neckwear of various kinds, Ladies' Underwear (Stanfield's and Fleece Lined).

LADIES' FUR COLLARS, MUFFS and FUR SETS. All Reduced.

Nicholle, Inkpen & Chafe
Limited.

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

Write For Our Low Prices

- Ham Butt Pork
- Fat Back Pork
- Boneless Beef
- Special Family Beef
- Granulated Sugar
- Raisins & Currants

All Lines of General Provisions.

HEARN & COMPANY

St. John's, Newfoundland.

WOMEN WORKERS IN MUNITION FACTORIES

ONE British armament firm in the North has 6,000 women employed. They are engaged mainly on shell work, for this particular firm at present is turning out 77 different varieties of shells. Women have been employed for years in certain British armament works; but the war has caused the number to be increased, and the field of industry where women work has been widened. The women are said to be enthusiastic workers. In one factory where women are employed almost exclusively, no military munitions had ever been made before. The Daily News (London) special correspondent describes it as follows:

"They have a factory to themselves, not a new building, but a converted one, and by no means conspicuous for convenience; but the amount of work they do is astonishing. Here are 320 girls, with only eight skilled men to look after them, and they were in two shifts. They are making high explosive shells and turn out many thousands a week. This is no flash-in-the-pan outburst of energy. On the contrary, they have gradually worked up to it since March, when they started. Of course, they vary in expertness, but the acceleration of particular operations up to three and four times the rate at first attained is common. The manager, who is justly proud of his khaki feminine troop, and knows exactly what every girl is doing, showed me one who had increased from 30 to 130, another from 40 to 150, and so on.

There is apparently no pretence that the work of the women shell makers is confined exclusively to simple, automatic operations. They are doing skilled work in the newly-organized resources, and greatly increasing the shell output thereby. The London correspondent says:

"I saw a girl doing a particular operation on a lathe which had been previously worked by a skilled man; she was turning 150 per shift, against his 30. The champion of the factory is a girl who is machining the copper bands on shells; her 'record' is 1,014 in a 10-hour shift, or, say 101 per hour. And each shell has to be lifted into position and lifted out again. The weight raised in an hour can be easily calculated. These are Scottish girls. They earn good money. The minimum is 15s 9d a week, but one who cannot earn more is of no use. Most of them earn a great deal more; the average earnings in one shop are 35s., in another 45s. Some earn up to £4; the champion mentioned above has earned £5. But it is not the money only. Their hearts are in it.

Women in the industrial districts are acting as tramway conductors and railway porters, and commissionaires and elevator operators. They are driving delivery vans and delivering mail. They are carrying on practically all the work of commercial and business establishments where young men were formerly employed. But the work women seem to be doing in the national munitions industry is revolutionary.

The development of national arsenals, and the conversion of private factories—nearly two thousand of them—into state-controlled munitions works apparently could have been accomplished in no other way than by introducing women workers. Among the national munitions districts, the West of Scotland area is a remarkable example of national service. The plan of organization in the Clyde district is described as follows:

"It has been entrusted to the head of one of the leading engineering firms in the district, and this gentleman represents the Minister of Munitions as organizing engineer. With the support and co-operation of other large firms, he has developed a vast scheme for the production of shell for guns of large calibre. The scheme includes three 'national projectile factories,' two factories working on ordinary contracts, and nine on 'assisted' contracts, which means that the plant is supplied by Government, and that half of any saving on the contract price goes to the Treasury. Some of these 14 establishments undertake forging, some machinery, and some both. They have been given names that have become famous in the war, such as Albert, Liege, Marne, Anzac, Mons, etc. All this is new work undertaken by commercial firms which have never made munitions before, and is independent of the large armament firm of the district, which is building two 'national projectile factories' in addition to its other work.

The West of Scotland is launching out boldly with a factory bigger than any yet projected. It covers 200 acres, and the correspondent of the

London Daily News says: "A special railway track is being laid from the main line, and the factory will have a station of its own for conveying the employees, who will be principally girls, to and fro. Material will be brought by rail into the centre of the area and distributed by trolley lines, of which there will be 11 miles. The building will be warmed by 22 miles of heating pipes, and a mile and a half of drainage has already been laid down. The erection of this vast and entirely new establishment was only begun six weeks ago, but so rapid has been the progress that it will be ready for occupation next month. The secret of this lightning speed is perhaps the best thing of all. The contractor, who is at the head of his business in Scotland, is doing the work for nothing; and the men, inspired by his lead, are playing an equally patriotic part. They are putting their backs into the job, and, as he puts it, are working at a piece-rate pace on time wages."

Evidently, the Chairman of the Steel Company of Scotland expressed the general national sentiment when he said, "To my mind there is something absolutely revolting in the idea of anybody making profits out of the nation's agony." And when production is on a basis of usefulness rather than profitableness, the co-operation of women and men in industry can transform conditions ad results.

GRACE.

God does not give grace till the hours of trial come. But when it does come, the amount of grace, and the nature of the special grace required, is vouchsafed.

Do not perplex thyself with what is needed for future emergencies; tomorrow will bring its promised grace along with to-morrow's trials.—F. P. Macduff.

Mrs. Bilton—I think you're the dearest, sweetest man that ever was!

Bilton (suspiciously)—Were you at some millinery opening to-day?—Judge.

Philo—Did you say widow or widow?

Sopher—I said widow; but they are both very much alike.

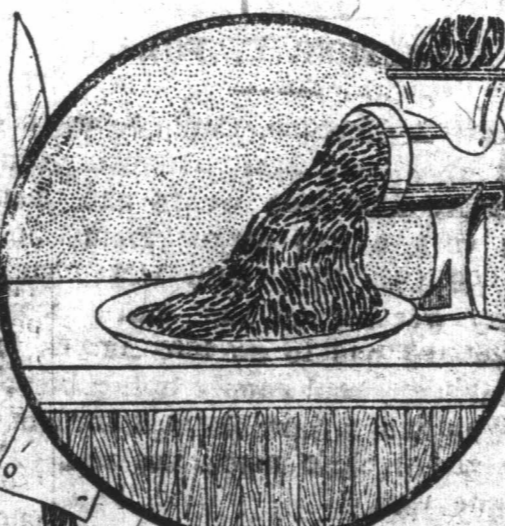
Philo—How so?

Sopher—When I get near either of them I always look out.—Judge.

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In Casks and 1 and 5 gallon Tins.

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CHOPPED MEAT
has saved many a man's life at small expense. However, a Hamburg Steak must yield to the Porterhouse, when a man has the price.

OUR PRICES HAVE BEEN TRIMMED
every time the act could be done consistently. We sell the best meat that ever came off a carcass. Once a customer, always a customer.

M. CONNOLLY,
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Girl Bravest in Shipwreck Party

Little Miss of Eight Cheers Despairing, Seamen During the Four-Day Battle With the Waves. Survivors of Submarine Attack Relate a Tragic Story of Their Sufferings.

A graphic description was given here last week of the suffering and heroism of the crew of the Italian steamer Ecsania, which was sunk recently by a German submarine 100 miles from Candia. The captain, the passengers and the crew embarked in five of the ship's boats. Four of these were picked up after having been adrift thirty-six hours.

The occupants of the fifth boat were adrift four days, buffeted by a furious wind and an angry sea. These comprised twelve of the crew, two officers, and seven passengers, including a woman and three children, the eldest a girl of 8, and her two brothers, one 3 and the other 2 years old. This boat was in charge of First Officer Carreni. He said the commander of the submarine promised to tow the boats to land. The five boats were made fast together in readiness for towing, whereupon the submarine disappeared. The Captain of the Bosnia ultimately gave orders to cast off, and the five boats parted company as night came on.

The fifth boat speedily fell into difficulties and was nearly swamped by a heavy sea which carried away three oars and the rudder. The heavily laden craft was hardly able to make any headway, and the provisions, consisting of bread and water, were damaged by salt water. The little girl cheered the flagging spirits of the sailors and clasped her little brothers in her arms to keep them warm.

"How could men feel disheartened," said the first officer, "when a girl of 8 years made light of her sufferings? Her example put us to shame."

On the third day the food and water were practically finished. When land was sighted the crew were too nearly exhausted to reach shore and a strong breeze drove the boat seaward. Despair seized every one except the girl, who exhorted the men to further efforts, and even took a hand at the oars herself. A young Italian suddenly went mad and attempted suicide by slashing an artery in his arm. Then he sought to attack his companions, during which the frail craft tossed like a cork in the mountainous sea, the madman was overpowered. The girl provided two handkerchiefs with which the officer in charge bound up the madman's wound. That night the wind dropped, and steering by the stars the boat made land, ultimately arriving in the little bay of Mikoros in the Island of Crete. The occupants of the boat had to be lifted ashore.

Sir Edward Carson Flayed

The New York World pays its compliments to Sir Edward Carson for the role he has played since the war started in the following words: "Sir Edward Carson displays one of the qualities needed by a marplot and a rebel when he lectures the United States before an American audience in London for permitting international law to be 'abolished' by its 'impotence'."

"We seem to have heard of Sir Edward before. Was he not the man who organized the rebellion in Ulster against lawful authority; who armed his legions with smuggled arms 'made in Germany,' and who inspired mutiny not only in the British army but in the British navy? Is he not the Sir Edward who more recently tried to break down the Coalition Cabinet by resigning the office of Attorney General in the face of the enemy?"

When the moral of war is apportioned Sir Edward Carson must bear a heavier share than any other man outside of German and Austrian official circles. His Ulster rebellion was one of the reasons which convinced Germany that Great Britain could not go to the support of Belgium and France. The German Ambassador in London is said to have so informed Berlin.

"The man who for a whole year dared the government to punish him for open rebellion against the laws of Great Britain and whose activities were a guide to the tortuous diplomacy of Germany is a strange creature to lecture the United States on the obligations of neutrals."

"That telephone girl was very polite, I must say."

"How so?"

"Couldn't give me the number I wanted, but offered me the choice of several other nice numbers."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

When your nose itches something happens to vex you.

Rubber Footwear.

The Serviceable Makes.

THE next pair of Shoe Rubbers that you require—try the brands that we stock.

Here you'll find the good wearing qualities, high and low heel, Storm and Plain Rubbers in the best makes of Canadian and American manufacture, that it is possible to get on the market to-day.

We stock them to fit Men, Women, Children and Infants and price them reasonably. Before you buy your next stock get our prices, wholesale and retail.

ANDERSON'S, Water Street, St. John's.

No Other Christmas Gift Will give as much real pleasure

AS A

BOY PROOF WATCH,

HANDSOME, SERVICEABLE, & CHEAP.

Only \$1.00.

Guaranteed to Keep Correct Time.

ROBERT TEMPLETON,
333 Water Street.

FOR SALE

SCHOONER "E. J. REDDY"

Built at Marystown in 1910. 52 Tons. Hull, canvas, and running gear in first class condition Will be sold with or without banking gear.

Apply to

Harvey & Co. Ltd., St. John's

OR

Reddy Brothers, Marystown

NOTICE!

The FIFTH Annual Meeting of Trinity District Council of the F.P.U. will be held at Winterton, Dec. 17th. All Councils in Trinity District are requested to be represented by Delegates.

J. G. STONE,
Chairman.

Catalina, Dec. 6, 1915.

"VICTORY" FLOUR-- THE HIGHEST GRADE MILLED

Church Services

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

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

St. Thomas—Holy Communion, 8 a.m.; Morning Prayer and Sermon, 11 a.m.; Preacher, The Rector; Subject: "The Four Voices of God." Children's Service, 3.45 p.m.; Evening and Sermon, 6.30 p.m.; Preacher, Rev. A. Clayton.

Christ Church, Quidi Vid.—1st. Sunday in month, Matins at 11 a.m.; 2nd Sunday in month, Holy Communion, 8 a.m.; 3rd Sunday in month, Evening at 6.30 p.m.; 4th Sunday in month, Matins at 11 a.m.; Evensong at 3.30 p.m. on the 1st, 2nd and 4th Sundays in the month.

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

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

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

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

Fridays—Evensong and Intercessions on behalf of the War at 7.30 p.m.

Holy Baptism—Every Sunday at 3.30 p.m.

Public Catechizing—The third Sunday in each month at 3 p.m.

Churching of Women—Before any Service.

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

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

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

Sunday School—Every Sunday at 4 p.m.

St. Matthew's Church, the Goules—Evensong—Every Sunday at 3 p.m.

Asylum for the Poor—Holy Communion—The first Sunday in each month at 9 a.m.

Matins—Every Sunday at 9 a.m.

METHODIST

Gower St.—11, Rev. J. W. McConnell, B.A.; 6.30, Platform Missionary Service.

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

Cochrane St.—11, Rev. N. M. Guy; 6.30, Rev. C. A. Whitmarsh.

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

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

Congregational—11 and 6.30, Rev. W. H. Thomas.

C. OF E. CATHEDRAL—The Lord Bishop of the Diocese will preach at the Cathedral at Matins.

C.M.B.C.—The C.M.B.C. will meet to-morrow in the Synod Building at 3 p.m. Subject: "The Principles observed in the making of the Prayer Book." A meeting of the General Committee will be held after the closing of the Class. Outport men visiting the city are heartily welcome. Hymn Books provided.

GOVER STREET—Sunday will be observed in this Church as Missionary Anniversary. The Rev. J. W. McConnell of Amherst, Nova Scotia will be the preacher in the morning. Miss Chaplin will render a solo. In the evening a Public Meeting will be held at which the Hon. R. K. Bishop will preside, and addresses will be given by the Rev. McConnell and Mr. Wm. White. A solo will be rendered by Miss Herder. All visitors will be welcome and provided with seats by the ushers.

WESLEY—The members and seat-holders of Wesley Church will welcome the public to Wesley Church on Sunday. Subject for the evening service: "Blind Man's Sight."

ADVENTIST—Sunday evening at the Cookstown Road Church, Elder Wm. C. Young will speak on the subject of "After the Eastern question, then what?" All seats are free.

One of the freight cars on a train running East of Howley left the rails last evening and as a result the express due this afternoon was delayed.

Weekly Meeting Civic Board

Tarvia Co. Want Another Contract—Will Send an Engineer—Small Amount of Routine Business Transacted

Mr. Gosling, the Chairman, presided at the meeting held last night. In answer to a letter sent the Tarvia Co. re the defective condition of the section of Duckworth St. done by them, the Company offered to send an engineer here to survey and undertake any work that might be necessary if they received a contract. The Commission will give the matter further consideration.

In re another wrote from Mr. Blackwood as to the McLoughlan property, day night when an attempt will be made to finally settle the matter.

Mrs. Murphy's requests for information as to connecting with the main sewer for her property.

Parker & Monroe's to erect fire extinguisher in the factory.

The Health Officer's letter re the condition of Forest Road, and Mr. Mully's request for permission to shingle house on Brennan Street were all referred to the Engineer.

The Reid Nfld. Co. asked permission to erect piers for the storage of a coal cargo due from Sydney. They can do so.

S. Noseworthy's proposal to instal sewerage in house 64 Coowstown Rd. next Spring was accepted.

Full consideration will be given the Imperial Oil Coy's plans for their storage plant, submitted to the Board.

With the transaction of routine business the meeting adjourned.

Big Wreck Reported

H. A. Saunders, Supt. Anglo-American Tel. Co.

It is reported that seven thousand ton steamer is ashore at West Point, Langley, laden with coal. The crew have just reached here in boats. Will let you know if we hear any further particulars.

The steamer previously reported ashore is the British steamer St. Kilda, bound for Lewisport, coal laden. The crew of 30 men are all saved, except the cabin boy. Several have been landed at Savoyard in a lifeboat. The ship was lost in one of the coves of Cap Bleu on the west coast of Langley.

F. H. WHITE, St. Pierre.

Nfld. Fox Exchange at 276 Water Street, pays highest prices for all kinds of Raw Furs.—Nov 23

LOCAL ITEMS

The Municipal collections this week were \$342.06 as against \$278.25 for the corresponding week of last year.

There are signs that diphtheria which was prevalent for several weeks past is decreasing, no new cases having been reported the past three days.

A case of serious assault on a man named Hayward which occurred on the West Coast recently, is being investigated by the police who made one arrest.

Inspector O'Brien of the Public Health department has been a busy man of late having within the past week visited upwards of 60 slaughter houses where meat is dressed on the South Shore. He is also examining abattoirs and bakeries in the city.

One of Lloyd's agents, Mr. A. S. Jordan, will arrive here by the express this evening to look after the repairs to the Queen Margaret. Upon his report the matter of effecting permanent or temporary repairs will be determined.

Capt. Goobie of the S.S. Home reports a very stormy trip on his last run through the Straits and that it was very difficult to land freight in some places.

Mrs. C. Setzfound and H. Uhandorf of Bowring & Co's offices, New York, agents of the Red Cross Line, arrived by the Florizel on a visit to St. John's. They return by the ship.

GLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS

DECEMBER 11th.

Charles H. Simms admitted to Bar, 1857.

Edward M. Delaney, C.E., died, 1866. Schr. Queen of Swansea reached neighborhood of Gull Island at 4 p.m., 1867.

Mrs. Garland, who killed her husband by stabbing him with an awl, sentenced to twelve months imprisonment, and then to leave the colony, 1869.

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

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

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

Walter Richardson Grieve left Newfoundland, 1879.

March's house, Circular road, burnt, 1873.

Nicholas Collier married, 1890.

The Crown vs. Jessie Morgan (arson); jury disagreed—second time, 1891.

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

DECEMBER 12th.

Schooner Queen of Swansea lost at Gull Island at 6 a.m. this day, 1857.

Trial of a man named John Ryan, for the larceny of two watches and a writing desk from G. Hutton, and four geese from Mr. Tessier, sentenced by Judge P. F. Little to banishment from Colony for seven years, 1859.

Bazaine's sentence commuted to 20 years, 1873.

Fall of Plevna, 1877.

Very heavy rainstorm, 1878.

Mrs. John Kelly (butcher) died, 1879.

Mrs. W. B. Dryer died, 1881.

Hurricane in Newfoundland; 22 vessels wrecked in Notre Dame Bay, 1882.

First locomotive ran on Newfoundland railway, 1881.

Robert Browning, poet, died, 1889.

George Kelly's house, Quidi Vid. Road, burnt, 1895.

Sir William Jenner died, 1898.

Morine-Goodridge Government forced to resign, 1894.

James Bryne, merchant, died suddenly on board his schooner at Sel-don-Come-Bay, 1894.

Nicholas J. Cantwell killed by a fall of 200 feet in Little Bay mine, 1890.

High Praise For "Ours"

His Excellency the Governor is in receipt of a letter from Mr. H. F. Bettebebe, of the Colonial Office, Downing Street, in which, amongst other things, he makes reference to the men of our Regiment in the following terms:—

"We hear magnificent accounts from all sides of the manner in which the men are conducting themselves at the front in Gallipoli. I hear privately that even the Australians speak well of them, and that that there can be no higher praise!"

PACKED 5579 CASES LOBSTERS.

We learn from the Marine and Fisheries Department that the total pack of lobsters for the year 1915 is 5,579 cases. There were 972 licenses issued as compared with 2,468 last year, and when in 1914 there were 235,000 pots catching the crustacean this year there were only 73,000, and the fishery occupied five weeks.

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

REMOVAL NOTICE!

F. A. MEWS

Barrister, Solicitor, & Notary

ADDRESS: City Chambers Water Street (Over Royal Bank of Canada 1st Floor) dec4,2w,s,11,th Phone 601.

The Coal Famine and "Nifty Ned"

Observant Has a Few Words to Say on the Matter and Says E. P.'s Bluff is Called This Time

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

DEAR SIR.—Allow me to congratulate you on your exposure of Morris hypocrisy and bluffing as to the possibility of a coal famine. If "Nifty Ned" has been doing so much to increase the importation of coal why is there not more of it in the city? The people are now realizing how Morris has coddled them and is trying in this instance to make sport of their misery, being in congenial company—Honorable (?) Patsy McGrath, the reviler of public men, lay and cleric, in this connection.

But they are a nice pair. Why if Patsy—the honorable creation of this same Morris—threw as much mud at me as he did at Morris I would scorn to breathe the same atmosphere as he did, much less to throw honors (so called) his way.

How amused His Excellency the Governor must be to see individuals of such character—I was going to say men—leaders in the Government of a responsible Colony. But Morris will do anything to retain his position in politics, and McGrath will act as his literary sanitary man while there is a dollar to be had.

Now Ned's bluff has been called by you on this coal cod and he is as mad as a hatter. Patsy would indulge in, to him pleasant task of pelting mud but he has a wholesome dread of a repetition of Coaker's past constipations with some little interest added.

Now, I think, E. P. is about the most "nifty" as well as Patsy, his man Friday, is the most slimy in Newfoundland.

Does it at all strike you that "Nifty Ned" is playing a double game in this Prohibition business. Ned doesn't want to estrange either side, if he can help it. He knows that both sides have a strong following in the West End, and he looks with an anxious eye on his chances for re-election in 1917. Consequently his law partner, Mr. Bryan Duffield, represents the Prohibition interest in the matters now pending in the Supreme Court, while Mr. Furlong, K.C., a particular friend of the so-called "Peoples Party" or better known as the "grab-alls", represents the liquor interest.

In other words Ned would like to stand in as well with Satan as with the Saints. But methinks he is coming to the end of his history. His game of bluff is pretty well up, and the people will "call" it in 1917.

If it would interest your readers, I may write again on this subject.

Yours truly,

OBSERVANT.

SCHOONERS WERE DAMAGED

The schrs. Golden Harp and Mary E. were out in the greater part of Thursday night's storm on their way from Trepassay. The Mary E. had her foremast carried away and other gear lost, while the dory was smashed in pieces on the deck by the sea and other damage done. The Golden Harp had her canvas torn and main boom broken and the crews of both were glad when they made port.

NEPTUNE IN PORT.

The S.S. Neptune, Capt. Joyce, arrived here from Mediterranean ports yesterday afternoon where she had gone with a fish cargo from Job Bros. & Co. The ship had very stormy weather on the run from Naples and had to go into Azores to replenish the coal supply in her bunkers. She had favourable weather from that to port and made the run out in 10 days.

SCHR. "LARK" ARRIVES

The schr. Lark, Capt. M. Lane, which so narrowly escaped going ashore in the recent storm at Petty Hr. arrived here yesterday. When their boat capsized Skipper Lane and James Griffin had to cling to Anchor Rock while the sea swept over it. Had they been left five minutes longer both would have been drowned. Messrs. James Stack and Wm. Angell rescued them. But for new cables made fast to the point the vessel which had dragged her anchors would have gone ashore.

NOTICE

ON and after Monday, December 13th, and until further Notice, the Dry Goods, Hardware, and Grocery Stores, of Bowring Brothers, Limited, will close between the Hours of 1 and 2 p.m. and 6 and 7 p.m.

dec9,1th,sat,21

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

OUR THEATRES.

THE NICKEL.

The Nickel theatre was crowded as usual last evening and the pictures all found favor with the audiences. The Hazards of Helen were particularly thrilling, while the Chaplin comedy kept the audience in roars of laughter. This afternoon there will be the regular bumper matinee for the little ones when extra pictures including The Goddess, The Exploits of Elaine, and the Chaplin comedies will be put on. Send the children early so that they may have a whole afternoon's good amusement.

THE CASINO.

The final presentations of the popular war pictures will be given to-day at the Casino Theatre, the last one of which will commence to-night at 9.50 and we sincerely advise all who have not already done so to make special efforts in order to see the greatest and most popular "films" of their kind ever shown in this country. Their run has been phenomenal and they have delighted thousands of highly enthusiastic patrons. We understand that special performances will be given for the little ones this Saturday afternoon.

ROSSLEY'S.

There is a special matinee for the children to-day, lots of good selected pictures, fit for children to see, and a funny little sketch by Mr. Ballard Brown and Miss Madge Locke, the one and only Madge. Last night the contest was a great success, and as it was impossible to decide about the first prize, Mr. Rossley with usual generosity, made two first prizes. The audience certainly enjoyed the splendid entertainment presented by the finest of all British artists—Brown and Locke. On Monday they will have one of the finest vaudeville sketches ever presented here, a Japanese act. The tickets for the dance are selling rapidly. They are on sale at Rossley's East End theatre. Mrs. Rossley is willing to give any advice possible on costumes, ancient or modern, as she has an English volume, containing over five hundred costumes to select from.

We advise trappers to send their Furs to Nfld. Fox Exchange, 276 Water Street.—Nov 23

Timewell Sends Evasive Reply

His Excellency the Governor has received the following message from the London Record Office:—

"According to reports of Officers and men returned from Mediterranean and other sources, it is doubtful whether parcels and letters sometimes reach destinations. Strongly recommend perishable goods to be excluded; other parcels should be very carefully packed and very small on the distinct understanding to be forwarded \$ opportunity offers, owners to take all risks."

"TIMEWELL."

WILL CONFER PALLIUM.

To-morrow, the third Sunday in Advent, His Grace Archbishop Roche will receive the Pallium at the hands of Rt. Rev. John March, Bishop of Harbor Grace, at the Cathedral. High Mass will be sung by Rt. Rev. Monsignor Sears, of St. George's, and the sermon will be preached by Rev. Fr. McDermott, administrator of the Cathedral.

Some act as they were proud of their faults.

NOTICE

I have, etc.,

(Sgd.) C. W. WHITAKER, Major.

Commanding Depot, Nfld. Regt. Newton-on-Ayr, N.B.

A woman's idea of a becoming hat is one that will fool a lot of people into the impression that she's good looking.

Major Whitaker Writes Governor

Depot Newfoundland Regiment, Newton-on-Ayr, Scotland, November 19th, 1915.

Your Excellency,

I have taken the opportunity of reading articles in St. John's newspapers and of consulting certain officers of the Regiment in connection with promotions from the Warrent and Non-Commissioned Officers and from the ranks to Commissions in the Regiment.

If Your Excellency so desires it can be pointed out that I know nothing, as an officer of the British Army of politics or creeds, and my recommendations are made solely on the grounds of character, efficiency and ability to lead men in the field, but there may exist grounds of complaint against my recommendations in the apparent preference to men under my command over those of longer service who are with the First Battalion in the trenches. Such a complaint is quite fair but I am unable to remove the grounds upon which it is based, for the compelling causes in my position are

(1) I must have more officers;

(2) I can only recommend promotion of those under my command.

There appears, however, to be no reason why the Officer Commanding the First Battalion should not be requested to adjust matters by providing Officers from the 1st Battalion on the spot. Such officers would prove to be a very valuable addition owing to their practical experience. I am glad to be able to assure Your Excellency that the appointments made upon my recommendations have proved themselves to have been abundantly justified, and I have an excellent range of zealous, intelligent and well-behaved officers, who are given every opportunity of learning such phases of their work as appear to be most needed. Capt. E. S. Ayre and Local Captain W. J. Pippy have attended courses of instruction at the School of Musketry at Strenall (near York).

Lieut. Paterson and Lieut. Strong, a course of trench warfare and bomb-throwing at Edinburgh. Lieut. Melior, a signalling course. 2nd Lieut. Rendell, Bemister and Cashin, are due for courses in trench warfare, machine gun and general instruction at Chelsea Barracks with a Regiment from the Brigade of the Guards. Every indication of a possibility of obtaining a nomination for an officer at a course is eagerly seized, and N.C.O.'s and men also sent whenever there is an opportunity.

I am happy to say, also, that the Regiment is very much liked by the General Officer Commanding in Chief in Scotland (Lieut.-General Sir J. S. Ewart, a very distinguished soldier and a keen judge of a regiment's value. In consequence of this we are refused nothing that can be fairly claimed, and we are very far ahead of Regiments around us in facilities and in equipment. We have constructed trenches of the latest pattern, and we possess a "Leach-Gamagay Catapult" and a "West Spring un," very expensive engines of trench warfare. We also possess in abundance picks, shovels, barbed wire, etc., while two companies of Royal Engineers (the professional users of such things) are still waiting for a first supply.

If, therefore, any anxiety appears to exist as to the treatment received by the Regiment, I hope these details will enable Your Excellency to dispel the misgiving. Nor should they be allowed to arise again for the Newfoundlanders' reputation has been made and will last in the minds of every soldier who has met them.

In conclusion, I must ask to be permitted to add that I am very proud of being in command of a portion of the Contingent, and I have made many friends among them. These friendships are likely to last and are highly cherished.

I have, etc.,

(Sgd.) C. W. WHITAKER, Major.

Commanding Depot, Nfld. Regt. Newton-on-Ayr, N.B.

A woman's idea of a becoming hat is one that will fool a lot of people into the impression that she's good looking.

SHIPPING

The S.S. Lavengro taking 5,760 atls codfish and 45 terces salmon, sailed from Rogo for Naples yesterday.

The S.S. Bonaventure, Capt. Randall which left here for Alicante 2 weeks ago has not yet been reported at Gibraltar, and has been no doubt detained by storms.

The schr. Belle of the Bay which was short of grub for three days, and to which we made reference yesterday, was commanded by Skipper Jno. Reid of Trinity. Besides having her canvas torn away the vessel had her fore and main booms broken and there was general havoc about the decks. Hull and cargo were valued for about \$8000, we hear, and the S.S. Mary's owners will claim salvage.

Our Volunteers

Yesterday the volunteers had drill in the armory and practically all the men received their kit. The examination for non-coms is now almost completed and the result will be made known next week.

SEVERELY CUT ABOUT FACE

Last night Const. Ebbard found an old resident of the Heavy Tree Roads lying in a dark alleyway off George's Street in a stupor from liquor. The man was severely cut about the face from a fall received, and on arrival at the Police Station was given attention by the guard.

Neptune Has It Rough

Submarines at Work Near Where She Passed and Sunk French, Italian and British Vessels

The Neptune on her recent run from the other side had some very rough weather especially on the Atlantic. Thursday past she had an awful night of weather, the bulwarks on both sides aft were beaten in, and in another storm part of the engines were shifted and had to be buttered with planking to keep them steady. Captain Joyce during one of the storms had his hand severely hurt by a ventilator falling on it. Off Malaga, Spain, the ship passed a few hours after two French and Italian ships had been torpedoed by a Hun submarine. The same occurred off Cape St. Vincent in Portugal where a British vessel, fish laden, was torpedoed also. The crew wondered if she was a Newfoundland vessel and were thankful that the Neptune was lucky enough to escape the submarines.

NEW YEAR'S NIGHT—Keep it free for John Bull's Patriotic Pierrettes, who will give an Entertainment consisting of Concert, Play and Operetta, under the direction of Mrs. Chater and Mr. Hutton, in the Methodist College Hall, in aid of our Sick and Wounded. Particulars later. —Stits

RANG IN FALSE ALARM.

Last night some scamp rang up the box at Belvidere Street, calling out Central and Eastern firemen with their apparatus. The alarm was a false one and the men were indignant when they arrived at the box to find no person about and no fire. This dirty trick is not often practiced here and if the police secure the author of the alarm he should receive the severest penalty.

WANTED—Immediately, a General Servant for a family of two. Apply this office. —dec11,tf

WANTED—Immediately a bright energetic young man for my General Store; one having a thorough knowledge of outport business. Must be a good Salesman and hustler, and strictly temperate—none others need apply. Telegraph reference, age and lowest salary: H. ELLIOTT, Hr. Breton.—dec9,tf