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Roumanians Desperately Defend South-Western Approaches to Bucharest

Roumanians Aided by Russians Are Defending the S.W. Approaches to Bucharest—Berlin Claims Further Progress for Troops of Central Powers in Wallachia and South of Bucharest—Roumanians Lose 2800 Prisoners and 21 Cannon—Russians Continue Their Offensive Against Austro-German Lines From the Carpathians to Southern Transylvania—In Macedonia and in France and Austro-Italian Fronts There Has Been No Important Changes

LONDON, Dec. 2.—Desperately the Roumanians, probably aided by Russians, are defending the south-western approaches to Bucharest. While the Teutonic advance continues to press more closely on the Roumanian capital from the north-west, it is unofficially reported in London that Russian troops have arrived at Bucharest to aid the hard-pressed Roumanian forces. Progress for the advancing German-Austro-Hungarian armies in Wallachia and south of Bucharest is reported by Berlin, which says the Roumanians continue to offer resistance. The Roumanians apparently are on or near the line of the Argeshu, as Petrograd says the invaders have occupied two towns south of Bucharest, and near that river Field Marshal von Mackensen, Berlin records, has thrown his army across the Niaslov lowlands, which would be approaching the Argeshu in the direction of Bucharest. Advancing southward from the Pitesesti region, the Teutonic invaders have taken prisoners, cannon and much other equipment from the retiring Roumanians. In the fighting reported in the latest communications Berlin says the Roumanians have lost more than 2,800 prisoners and 21 cannon. The Roumanians continue aggressively their offensive against the Austro-German lines from the Carpathians to

southern Transylvania. Berlin states the Russian attacks, which are declared to have been along a front of 186 miles, from Jablonitz to Kedzi Vesarby, have resulted only in small advantages, which it declares it not to be commensurated with the cost of men and ammunition. Petrograd admits a repulse south-west of Vakarika, in the Carpathians, but records the capture of a ridge of heights south of Kiribaba.

Fighting in Dabrudja has become more intense, and Bucharest announces a violent attack along the whole front in that region. Berlin declares an attack against the Bulgarian left wing in the Dobrudja failed, and that British tanks are being used by the attackers.

In Galicia there has also been a re-awakening of activity. Petrograd records that an Austro-German attempt to take the offensive north of the Tarnopol-Zlochov railway has been repulsed. In Macedonia, in France and on the Austro-Italian fronts there has been no important change in the situation. Artillery activity on the Somme front in Northern France and in the Trentino and Carso regions of the Italian theatre are reported to be increasing. Both Berlin and Paris claim the repulse of attacks north-west of Monastir, in Serbia.

Admiral DuFournet, Commander of the Entente fleet in the Mediterranean, is reported to have landed troops at Piraeus, the port of Athens. French, British and Italian contingents are said to have been included in the landing party. Aside from the report that Greek troops are being sent forward towards Athens from the north of Greece, there are no indications as to what measures the Greek Government may take to comply with or oppose Admiral DuFournet's demands for the turning over of Greece's arms and ammunition.

Beresford Speaks Out

Urges Stronger Naval Policy—Wants More Effective Blockade and Anti-Submarine Measures Quickly Adopted.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—We are in a position of unparalleled gravity, said Admiral Baron Beresford, in an address to-day before a meeting to support a strong naval policy. The crisis of the war is now. Since enemy submarines have transferred their activities from headlands and shallow waters to the blue seas, the menace requires new strategy, and new tactics to deal with them, but so far no definite and systematic methods have been taken up for suppressing the menace. The Germans now are going to send submarines to the Pacific and wherever British trade routes are. Beresford advocated a continuance of aerial attacks on the German base at Zeebrugge and arming merchant ships. It is a most unsatisfactory state of affairs, he said, that thousands of tons of food which were waiting to come to England has been diverted to Germany. The meeting adopted a resolution, calling for a more effective blockade and more effective measures to deal with the submarine question.

WILL NOT AFFECT MAIN ISSUES

Condition of Roumania Which Causes Grave Regret Says Lord Robert Cecil Will Not Effect the Result of the War Which Must Be Fought out on the Main Front

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The war must be fought to a military conclusion on the east and west fronts, with the blockade playing a second part, said Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of War Trade, in a discussion with the Associated Press on the latest developments in the world conflict. The condition of Roumania, he continued, causes us grave regret, but there is no reason to suppose operations there will affect the result of the war which must be fought out on the main front. Conditions under which we will accept peace overtures remain the same as outlined some months ago. Asked concerning the origin of the allegations of the Morning Post editorial that Germany offered the Entente generous peace terms in return for a free hand in Central and South America, Lord Robert Cecil said, of course, it is well known that Germany had very definite ambitions in Central and South America even before the war, but I am unaware of any peace being offered us on the terms mentioned in the Morning Post. We have no knowledge that such overtures ever had been made here.

The London Morning Post in an issue of last Tuesday argued that the Germans were willing for immediate peace, and would give the Entente Powers everything they desired, but only on condition that Germany be allowed a free hand in Central and South America. We understand by the editorial that this condition has been put forward, of course, discreetly, and unofficially by the German Government, and that it was rejected by the Allies. The editorial added that at any time in the last 10 years we could have had an agreement with Germany by allowing her a free hand across the Atlantic.

Dutch Steamer Sunk

LONDON, Dec. 1.—A Reuter despatch from Las Palmas, Canary Islands, says the Dutch steamer Kediri, 3,773 tons gross, has been sunk and her crew landed. The Kediri was sunk by shell fire from a large submarine, which was accompanied by a smaller submarine. The smaller craft did picket duty, the despatch says, while the Kediri was being shelled. Lloyd's announce the sinking of the Danish steamer Egholm, 1,348 gross, and the French sailing vessel Stansbert, 275.

An Associated Press despatch from London says that a strong impression is prevalent there that Great Britain will grant the request from Washington for the consideration or refusal of a safe conduct for Count Tarnowski. Von Tarnow was recently appointed as Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to the United States.

OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST FIRST NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT

December 1, 1916.
Dear Sir—His Excellency the Governor is in receipt of a telegram from Captain Timewell, under date 1st instant, reporting that the following have been awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal, namely:
267 Lance Corp. Peter Samson, Fox Harbor, P. B.
824 Corporal Cyril Gardner, British Harbor, T. B.
1071 Private William Bennett, Stephenville.

Yours truly,
ARTHUR MEWS,
Deputy Col. Secretary.

The following List of Casualties received 11 a.m. December 2nd.
1835 Private Reuben Castella, Pouch Cove, admitted Wandsworth, trench feet.
2630 Private Henry A. King, White Point, T. B.; admitted Netley, sick.
1029 Private Arthur J. White, Stephenville; admitted Netley, sick.
738 Private John Davis, Conche, admitted 2nd Scottish General Hospital, Edinburgh, tuberculosis.
2628 Private Richard J. Anderson, British Hr., T.B., seriously ill 12th General Hospital, Etaples, Nov. 30th, gunshot wound left thigh.
1602 Private A. W. Fitzgerald, 51 Cochrane St., still seriously ill, November 26. (Previously reported dangerously ill, gunshot wounds, neck, arm and left leg, Etaples, Nov. 5th.)

JOHN R. BENNETT,
Colonial Secretary.

OFFICIAL BRITISH.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—Yesterday evening the enemy attempted to raid our trenches south of Neuve Chapelle, but was driven off, says to-day's official report from the Franco-Belgian front. South of Armentieres the enemy lines were entered by us in several places during the night. Beyond the usual artillery activity, there is nothing to report.

RUSSIAN.
PETROGRAD, Dec. 1.—The Russian offensive has been successful along the whole German frontier, south of Kiribaba, says the official statement issued to-day by the Russian War Department. In spite of violent German counter attacks, the statement adds, the Russians occupied the whole range of heights.

GERMAN.
BERLIN, Dec. 1.—Progress of the Austrian and German forces in Wallachia continues, and in Dobrudja attacks by the Russians and Roumanians failed, says an official issued by the war office this evening. In the Somme district artillery fire was temporarily renewed on both sides of the river. In Wallachia we continue to progress. Repeated hostile attacks against our left wing of the Dobrudja army failed. The enemy again used tanks fruitlessly.

Roumanian Retreat Has Halted

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The mention in the Roumania Communique of violent fighting on the Glavatzlotzu River is regarded here as showing that the Roumanian retreat has halted and that a stand is being made on that stream to contest the advance on Bucharest from the west. There is nothing to indicate, however, that whether this action is intended as a final effort to save the capital or whether it is merely a cover to permit the main Roumanian forces to take up positions on the Argeshu.

In East Africa

LONDON, Dec. 1.—Conspicuous success has been gained by the British in their campaign against the Germans in German East Africa, the War Office announced to-day.

May Oppose New War Vote

Opposition Members Expected to Make Lively Debate on War Credit Vote—Radical Members Will Oppose It.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The Daily Chronicle's Parliamentary correspondent says every vote of credit moved by the Government since the beginning of the war has been carried without opposition in the Commons. There is some likelihood, however, that when the new vote of credit is submitted on Wednesday the Opposition will make its voice heard for the first time and some Radical members are even thinking of going into the lobby against it. Their contention is that it is possible to obtain an honourable peace by negotiation, under which the aims of this country in the war could all be realized. Members who specialize in naval affairs intend in the debate on the vote of credit to discuss the changes in the high naval commands, and Mr. Balfour's administration of the Admiralty.

PANIC REIGNS NOW IN ATHENS

Firing Breaks Out Between French and Greek Troops—Panic Has Begun in Athens—Crowds Rushing Through the Streets—Shops are Closed and Two French Cruisers Enter Phaleron Harbor

LONDON, Dec. 2.—A despatch to the Daily Mail from Athens, timed 1.45 a.m., Friday, says that firing had taken place between French sloop and reservists on the slopes of Acropolis. Passengers from Piraeus say when passing through the railroad station they witnessed fighting. This fighting, according to other information, was between French sailors and Greek troops. Panic has begun in Athens and crowds are rushing through the streets. Shops are being closed, and two French cruisers have entered Phaleron Harbor.

Turks Suffer Big Defeat

PETROGRAD, Dec. 1.—Turkish troops operating in Persia have suffered defeat at the hands of the Russians, who inflicted great losses on the Turks, according to an official concerning operations on the Caucasian front. The statement says on one Persian front our detachment on the left flank during November 25 to 27, conducted a series of brief attacks against the enemy, mostly at night. The enemy on the evening of the 27th was driven across the river in complete disorder and sustained great losses. We captured two mountain batteries, one machine gun and a great quantity of material.

Honour the Dead

BERLIN, Dec. 1.—The Royal Sepulchre at Curtea De Argis, in Western Roumania, in which the body of King Charles reposes, has been placed under the protection of German troops. Emperor William ordered that German forces which passed through the city shall deposit wreaths on the tombs of the King and Queen.

Russians Attacking On a Long Front

LONDON, Dec. 1.—A Berlin wireless despatch says the battle with the Russians in the Carpathians and Eastern Transylvania, continues with stubbornness on a front of four hundred kilometres (about 248 miles). The despatch adds that the Russian forces are being renewed constantly.

Italian Frontier Closed

GENEVA, Dec. 2.—The Italian frontier has been closed since Wednesday. Letters, newspapers and parcels have all been held up by the censor at Domodossola, Italy, and the courier service between Locarno, Switzerland and Domodossola has also been suspended.

The S.S. Ardair which recently arrived here with her machinery damaged has received repairs from the Reid Nfld. Coy. and will resume her voyage Monday.

ALLIED DEMANDS AN APPRECIATION ARE REFUSED

Greek Situation is Acute by Reason of the Fact King Constantine Has Refused to Hand Over Guns Demanded by Vice-Admiral Du Fournet—News is Anxiously Awaited from Athens

LONDON, Dec. 1.—In view of the definite refusal of the Greek Government to deliver the arms demanded by the Allies, and the threat of Vice-Admiral Du Fournet, the Commander of the Allied Squadron, to take action to-day unless his demand was acceded to, the news from Greece is awaited anxiously. A cabled despatch from Athens late yesterday afternoon showed that preparations were being made to resist the seizure of arms, and that a French transport has arrived at Piraeus to land troops, British blue-jackets were ordered to co-operate, and the Admiral gave a warning that prominent personages taking part in any resistance would be arrested. The Greek Government has given guarantees that order will be maintained, but it is feared the calling up of reservists will have the opposite effect. Admiral Du Fournet insisted that 64 mountain guns be delivered to-day. An Evening News despatch filed at Athens at 1.45 o'clock this morning, says that further reports have been received of forces marching south from Thessaly and other sections of Greece. North of Athens the garrison of Chalcis is marching with rifles toward Schmatari. The despatch adds that a minor disturbance occurred last night. A few revolver shots were fired, but no one was injured. Just before the time of filing the despatch, King Constantine notified the Entente Ministers of his definite refusal to hand over the guns.

Greek King Agrees To Give up Guns

ATHENS, Dec. 2.—The King of Greece has agreed to give up the artillery demanded by Admiral DuFournet. The Allied troops are withdrawing from Piraeus. On the intervention of the Spanish and Dutch Ministers the entire Cabinet and Entente diplomats met at the French Legation at 8 o'clock last evening to discuss the possibility of an agreement. An armistice was finally agreed. An armistice was finally agreed. Admiral DuFournet landed some 400 marines at an early hour and marched toward Athens, seizing Phephos Hill, overlooking the city bridge.

Number of Canadians Are Included

OTTAWA, Dec. 2.—A number of Canadians are included among the British prisoners of war in Germany who have been sentenced by the Huns to 12 years imprisonment. The offence is not stated. The affair came to light through the notification to the Red Cross Society that food and comforts for prisoners could not be forwarded to those who were under conviction. The Military Department has not been advised of names or any information regarding the case.

Central Powers To Assist Greece

LONDON, Dec. 2.—An Amsterdam despatch to the "Times" says that it is reported in certain circles that the Central Powers intend to offer assistance to the King of Greece. The despatch says that it is suggested that the Greek refusal to surrender arms and ammunition would be followed by a declaration of war against the Allies.

Urges Wilson To Seek Peace

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—Resolutions urging President Wilson to do all in this power to arrange an armistice between the warring powers of Europe before Christmas were passed last night by the Central Federal Labor Union, with 500,000 members in the metropolitan district. Another resolution called upon all union in the United States to take similar action.

To those who were personally acquainted with the late Mrs. John Anderson (nee Miss Amelia Murray) her passing away will come as a shock, as in the natural course of life, with ordinary good health, she might have lived years before reaching the allotted span of life. But the inscrutable wisdom of Providence decreed otherwise. An internal malady, against which she struggled bravely for several years assisted by the skill of the world's best surgeons and physicians, finally triumphed over an indomitable will and stout heart.

She died in Edinburgh surrounded by loving relations and friends, resigned and peaceful. Her body was buried in the beautiful cemetery of Warriston at Edinburgh, far from her island home, but in the land where dwelt her Scottish forefathers of long ago.

Mrs. Anderson's large circle of friends will mourn the loss of a trusty and true personality, and those most who knew her best.

Unobtrusive and retiring by disposition, she endeared many by her sincerity and truthfulness, and helped with all her heart, any deserving cause without ostentation, preferring rather to do good by stealth.

By temperament she was of the artistic type, and some beautiful poems from her pen show her mental bent. Some of these have been set to music.

She was educated in St. John's, Edinburgh and Germany, and by her scholastic achievements did full credit to her teachers.

Many of her contemporaries now getting on in life who see with sadness that "from Love's shining circle the gems drop away" all too swiftly, will be sorry to hear of dear "Amelia's" departure, and will hope to meet her in the "Sweet-by-and-bye."

As old Omar Khayyam says:
"So! some we loved, the loveliest and best,

That Time and Fate of all their Vintage prest,
Have drunk their cup a round or two before,
And one by one crept silently to rest."

On the French Front

PARIS, Dec. 1.—To-day's official report says there was no change during the night in the situation on the front in France.



Published by Authority

Under the provisions of "The War Measures Act, 1914," His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to order that the following Regulation shall come into effect as and from the sixth day of December, 1916.

ARTHUR MEWS,
Deputy Colonial Secretary.
Department of the Colonial Secretary,
December 1st, 1916.

No person in Newfoundland shall be permitted on and after the sixth day of December, 1916, to be in possession of any issue, either published, since the first day of November, 1916, or hereafter published, of the following newspapers, namely—*"New York American"* (Daily); *"New York Journal"* (Daily); *"Boston American"* (Daily); *"Boston Sunday American"* (Sunday); *"Chicago Examiner"* (Daily); *"Chicago Sunday Examiner"* (Sunday); *"Chicago American"* (Daily); *"San Francisco Examiner"* (Daily); *"San Francisco Sunday Examiner"* (Sunday); *"Los Angeles Examiner"* (Sunday); *"Los Angeles Sunday Examiner"* (Sunday); *"Los Angeles Herald"* (Daily); *"Atlanta Georgian"* (Daily); *"Atlanta American"* (Sunday).

Any person convicted of a violation of this Regulation before a Stipendiary Magistrate or a Justice of the Peace shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars, or in default of payment to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or to both fine and imprisonment, dec-2, 31



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Our made-to-order suits are guaranteed perfect, in style, and finish, and are made of first class material.
All the newest weaves and patterns in the finest fabrics, that will look stunning, when made to fit you.
The cut, and fit, will without doubt, be better than any you have had before.
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Phone 795. P. O. Box 186.

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OF
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ANDERSON'S

**THE HOUSE
OF
QUALITY**

**Child's White
Felt HATS**

With silk girdle around, fringed at ends—some with white silk ribbon band.

\$1.70 Hat Now
\$1.30

A few 75c. ones in smaller size. Going
65c.

Child's Bonnets

In Fur and Imitation Ermine—touched up with Silk and Ribbon—ribbon shirred around edge.

\$1.20

**Child's Stocking
Caps**

Double all over, extra long, with tassel, colour, Cream.

40c.

**Pure Wool Rink-
ing Caps for
Children**

Colours: Brown, Saxe, Grey, Navy—Buttons on side.

20c.

**Ladies' Pure
Wool Mittens**

With long gauntlet, Cream colour. Special

45c.

Ideal for the Winter

**White Table
Cloths**

With coloured border and wide fringe around; size 1 3/8 x 1 3/4 yards. Special.

59c.

Tucked Lawn

For Aprons—very fine—hem 1 3/4 inches wide—36 inches wide.

22c.

Yard.

Will make a cheap Apron.

Silk Hat Cord

Colours Helio, Pink, Grey, Navy, Pale Blue, Cream, Brown, Prune, Green, Saxe.

10c.

Yard.

Also Plaid Silk hat banding 1 1/2 inches wide.

**Coloured Gingham
APRONS**

In best English make—pocket on side.

A **45c. Apron** going to clear **30c.**

Flannelette

By the pound, 25 inches wide—Cream and White—come out at

8c.

Yard.

All large pieces.

**LADIE'S
Astrachan
MUFFS**

In winter time you need to be comfortable—you need to be prepared for the cold weather.

Be always prepared by having one of these muffs always near.

THEY ARE LINED WITH SATIN.

Colours—BLACK, NAVY, SAXE, BROWN.

With a large silk cord to hold it when not actually using it.

Special \$1.25



**Ladies'
Scarves**

Silk Scarves

In extra large size—2 1/2 yards long by 1/2 yard wide. Colours Prune, Olive, Green. Regular 60c.

SELLING

35c.

A

Silk Wool Scarf

Colours Prune, Pink, Brown, Sky, Navy, Grey, Saxe, Canary.

These are very fine and rich looking.

70c.

EACH.

**Heavy Scotch
Wool Scarf**

In Greys, with coloured border and fringe, very comfortable for cold weather.

\$1.80, \$2.00

**White & Cream
Muffler**

With fasteners to hold it close to neck—will wash and won't shrink.

Special

19c.

**Irish Linen
Pieces Stamped,**

READY FOR WORKING

Designs in floral and block. Pieces include—Bureau Scarfs, Centre Pieces, Pillow Shams. **SELLING OUT**

37c.

**Tapestry
Cushion Tops**

In designs that are full of scenery and flowers. Size 19 x 19 inches. Special.

19c.

Pillow Cases

Of fine Shirting, 20 x 33 inches.

20c.

Each.

Draperies

For Curtains and Couch coverings.

In light and dark grounds—and flowers of different kinds, including Roses, Forget-me-nots, etc.

27 inches wide.

17c.

YARD.

NOTICE!

We have just put on sale—to clear—OUR WHOLE STOCK OF

WINGS

For Ladies Hats—Regular Price up to 30c.

We are clearing them all out at

5 cents each

These can be taken in pieces and will make Hat Trimmings of any kind.

**Shipwrecks and Loss of
Life on the Coast of
Newfoundland.**

(BY JAMES MURPHY)

In 1848 a ship named Avalon, owned by the father of my learned and genial friend, Richard Walsh, of the Beach, was lost in the Narrows. Five of the vessel's crew, including a son of the owner, were lost. The following are the names of the unfortunate seamen: Patrick Walsh, Michael Halley, Patrick Condon, James Kelly and John McDonald. The ill-fated ship arrived from Greenock, Scotland, in February and cast anchor in the Narrows, near the South Battery, where she remained the following day, the ice having kept her from coming into port, on Tuesday night at eleven a strong gale sprang up, and the Avalon dragged her anchors and was forced in upon the rocks, broadside on, when she broke in two halves. Five of her crew ascended the rigging, but the masts went by the board and the poor fellows were cast into the sea and were drowned. The remaining five succeeded in getting a foothold on the rocks and were thus providentially saved. Every exertion was put forth by the soldiers, who in those times were stationed at the batteries near the Narrows on the heights of Fort Amherst and Signal Hill. The soldiers did all that they could to render assistance, but the storm and the darkness of the night caused their efforts to be fruitless. We will close the sad event in the words of the poet:

"Sleep on sleep on the glittering depths
Of Ocean's Coral cares,
Are thy bright urns, they requiem
The music of its wares.

Before committing to paper any more of the many wrecks let me tell the readers of the Mail and Advocate, that in those days the means for saving life was very scant. We had no tug-boats, as we have now, the pilots rendered assistance in the best way they could, and the soldiers, as I mentioned before, did whatever lay in their power for the saving of life and property when a ship had come to grief near the Headlands of St. John's. The Press of 1849 commenting on the need of a steamer to tow vessels into port, said as follows:—

"On more than one occasion, we have recommended the purchase of a steam tug for this harbor, and the last two or three weeks have more than ever confirmed us in the belief of the desirability of such a craft." Look around you now, gentle reader, and see the many chances afforded the seamen and fishermen, when they get into difficulty as regards their vessels coming to grief around the coast. We have some few tug boats to go to the assistance, but I must say that a large steamer should be provided for sending on an errand of Mercy. I mean now when an awful calamity like that of the Southern Cross should occur. On that occasion the Kyle started for the wreck, or otherwise the doomed vessel or crew. Speaking of this sad event, it reminds me of the part taken by my esteemed friend the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, A. W. Piccott. It was my lot to have first seen him and to have made his acquaintance in 1908, when I reported for the "Chronicle," then edited by

the Hon. P. T. McGrath. Since then, to my mind, Mr. Piccott is the same in every particular, light-hearted and ever ready and willing to do a turn for his fellow man. It matters not to what altar that man may kneel, Piccott, as he is called by the people, is there, and if your cause is just he will assist you. When the "Southern Cross" was reported missing, he went in search of her, as I said just now, in the Kyle, and for twenty days he scoured the ocean.

In 1909 he went down to Outer Cove, hired the tug "Ingraham" and a diver to search for the poor fishermen lost there, which were recovered by his exertions. And when the schooner "Stratheona" got into trouble a few years ago, he hired the tug "Ingraham" and went to her assistance, when she was close against the rocks, and her crew expecting every moment to be engulfed. The Minister of Marine and Fisheries, to my mind, is the right man in the right place.

In the forties the steamers coming to St. John's were: The North America, Kestral, Ospray, Unicorn and Falcon. The Kestral was lost while in command of Capt. Richard Meagher. The latter was a well-known master mariner, and was in charge of the North America, the first mail and passenger steamer to come to our shores. This ship arrived here in 1844, in two and a half days from Halifax to St. John's. Her owner, Mr. Whitney, was on board. The Kestral, on her way from Halifax to St. John's, came to grief in 1849, near the western head of St. John's. This event happened on Sunday, July 22nd. The captain and mate were the last two persons to leave the ship. She beat against the adamantine cliffs, where many a ship came to grief. In the words of T. D. McGee:

"It seems to be a fearsome coast,
No trees, no hospitable whiffs,
God help the crew whose ship is lost,
On yonder dismal cliffs."

The means used to escape was brought about by the engineer driving a handspike into the cliff, a rope was

fastened to it, and by this means the crew and passengers reached the land. Two females and two of the crew left the ship when she struck the cliff. They attempted to bring a hawser ashore, but it proved futile, they themselves, however, managed to reach the shore.

The brig, Experiment, of Carbonear, Capt. Bransfield, on her way fish-laden from Carbonear to Poole, England, was struck by a big sea and thrown on her beam end. Capt. Bransfield, his mate and four of the crew were below decks at the time, and were drowned before assistance could reach them. The remainder of the crew saved their lives by clinging to the rigging. The ship was discovered near the coast to which she was rigging bound and the shipwrecked crew were taken into Sicily where the captain and the dead seamen were buried.



OUR QUESTION IS,
What will you do if you have a fire and haven't any insurance? Can you stand this loss?

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when our premiums are so low
Don't take chances, but . . .

HAVE US INSURE YOU
in one of our companies. Why not do it to-day?

PERCIE JOHNSON
Insurance Agent.

A ship named the Three Brothers, belonging to St. John's was found abandoned in 1847 off the coast of Mayo, Ireland. It was St. Patrick's Day, some of the countrymen near the place went out to her and discovered that no human being was on board. They put up some sail and finally managed to bring her into Broad Haven Bay, a cat and some hens, books and some old newspapers were found on board.

A steamer named the Argo was lost in 1859 in Trepassey Bay. This ship was in command of Captain Megier. The passengers and crew were saved. On board the Argo were placed four insane women. The purser did not know a word about it until he saw the women acting strange throwing around bottles, and food and other articles. Two of the women were placed in the Lunatic Asylum, and the other two went astray in the woods near Trepassey. Miss Emma Hayward, and English vocalist, was on board of the Argo, and after she arrived at St. John's she held a concert at the Colonial Building, which was largely attended and enjoyed by all.

(To be continued.)

DUTCH COAL FAMINE, SAYS U. S. CONSULS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25—Scarcity of coal, due to the war, has driven the Dutch to the ash heaps for fuel. Consular reports describe a method of grinding the refuse from furnaces and passing it through a liquid which separates that having fuel value from clinders and ashes. It is said that two thousand tons of refuse produces twenty-eight tons of fuel.

The law prohibiting the killing of seals on the Pribilof Islands in Baering sea will be lifted next year, according to an official of the U.S. bureau of fisheries. Seal herds have become so numerous since the law protecting them has been in force that thousands can now be killed without noticeably affecting their numbers.

**"WE ALL PREFER DEATH TO
SLAVERY UNDER GERMAN RULE"**

**French Chamber of Deputies De-
cides Upon Taking of a Census
of the Conscript Class of 1918—
Socialists Opposing Measure
is Deprived of Right to Speak**

PARIS, Nov. 27.—The Chamber of Deputies last night adopted a bill providing for the taking of a census of the 1918 conscripts. The debate was marked by the obstructive tactics of the Socialists, the intervention of Premier Briand and finally by a demand for a secret session. The chamber sat in secret for a short time and then resumed the public sitting during which the debate became tumultuous at times. Deputy Pierre Brizon, a Socialist, was finally deprived of the use of the floor for intemperate language. The chamber's strong confidence in the Government was shown by a vote of 450 to 33.

Admiral Lacaz, minister of marine, speaking for General Roques, the minister of war, who is absent, asked for a vote without discussion on the proposal to take the census. This request drew protests from various groups as a breach of the parliamentary right. Admiral Lacaz explained that there was no question of calling up the class of 1918, but of merely enumerating it so as to see what its strength and efficiency was. He said that if the class was called up it would be by vote of the chamber and that the present proposal was simply an administrative measure of urgency and not a question of army effectiveness.

In the course of the discussion, some of the speakers suggested that France's allies should be called upon to make a further effort to supply men as France had already done

her share, and so had borne the heaviest burden of the war. Deputy Brunet's remark that "most assuredly we are ready to make every effort, for we would all prefer death to slavery under German domination," was loudly cheered. Premier Briand deprecated a public debate on so delicate a question, and said that injury to the country might result from further explanations. Amid an uproar, in which several speakers sought the floor, President Deschanel announced the receipt of a signal motion requesting a secret session. Socialist Deputy Favre denounced this proceeding as an effort to strangle the minority, when it developed that the motion had been signed by the Socialists. The secret session soon after was voted unanimously by a show of hands.

On the resumption of a public session, a number of speakers attacked the government, accusing it of having prevented a debate on the question of the 1918 class census. Deputy Brizon was particularly violent, and when called to order by President Deschanel, shouted: "Down with war," Brizon, who is one of the Socialists who recently conferred with German comrades in Switzerland, insisted on speaking in the midst of a general tumult and loud hooting. "The calling of the 1918 class will not serve France," he shouted among other things. On this, the Chamber voted almost unanimously to deprive him of the further right to speak, and the bill was then adopted.

**ADVERTISE IN
THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE**

FOR OUR MEN IN THE FIGHTING LINE.

Messrs. James Pascall Ltd., the manufacturers, have made special arrangements to send direct to Newfoundlanders, serving at the front SPECIAL PARCELS OF CONFECTIONERY which they will pay the postage without any extra charge. The following are suitable for posting and every article is handy for the pocket.

SPECIAL \$1.25 PARCEL CONTAINS:
Solid block of Vanilla Chocolate, Large tin each of Acid Drops, Mint Pulls' Eyes, British Toffee and Pine Lozenges.

SPECIAL \$2 PARCEL CONTAINS:
Solid blocks of Milk and Vanilla Chocolate, Large tin each of Acid Drops, Mixed Fruit Drops, British Toffee. Also Pine Lozenges and Freshettes.

Order a parcel for your friend at the front now or, better still, place a standing order for a parcel once a month or oftener.

All orders will be forwarded without profit or charge of any sort by

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KEROSENE OIL

For Sale at lowest market prices.

SMITH CO. Ltd.
Telephone 506.

In Stock
100 Cases
Valencia Onions,
200 brls. Apples,
and to arrive by S. S. Graciana
75 Kegs
Green Grapes

H. J. Brownrigg
Phone 469.

WANTED!
Schooners to freight Brick from Trinity Bay

Apply to R. Templeton.

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MR. LLOYD, LL.B., D.C.L.,
Barrister and Solicitor.
Board of Trade Building,
Rooms 28-34.
Telephone 312.
P. O. Box 1252.

Clear Case of German Slave Raiding in Belgium

Since the beginning of October the two provinces of Belgian Flanders have been the scene of tragic outrages upon the civil population. These provinces are in the army zone, and are thus subject to the military authority, whereas the rest of Belgium under German occupation is subject to the civil administration, of which Baron von Bissing is the head. On Oct. 3 a decree was placarded in the towns and villages of the region reproducing a decision of German headquarters which conferred upon the military authorities the power to compel, by force if necessary, all non-invalids dependent for their livelihood upon others to undertake work away from their homes. The decree was directed against the unemployed of all classes, and especially against the men thrown out of work by the closing of factories after the German seizures of all raw materials. These men, deprived of means of subsistence, became dependent for their food upon the local municipal authorities.

Rounded Up by Soldiers.
The publication of the decree was quickly followed by a notice warning all persons concerned to present themselves, on a given day and hour, at places named, and to come furnished with articles of kit that were minutely specified. Failure to comply with the notice rendered absentees liable to heavy fines and imprisonment. Simultaneously, the municipal administrations, which alone possessed lists of the men who had been thrown out of work, were summoned to hand over the lists to the military authorities. They refused, as they were entitled to do, and were at once dispossessed and replaced by German military representatives. In some cases the municipal officials who had charge of the lists were brutally arrested and thrown into prison. Not content with these arbitrary measures, the German authorities ordered the soldiery to round up workmen found in the streets and to drive them to a given point. Here the captives were penned up like cattle. The most able-bodied among them were told off, shut up in barracks, and sent on the morrow, under military escort, to a part of Belgium where a military position was being prepared.

Starved Into Submission.
Seeing that military work was required of them, these Fleming captives declined to do it. Thereupon they were imprisoned, and were kept without food of any kind until, in two or three days, hunger compelled them to submit. In one place, young men similarly collected were taken to camps near an aerodrome in course of construction, and compelled to perform military labor. In another place more than 2,000 men, rounded up haphazard, were segregated and ordered to sign a German form of agreement to work in Germany. The method was not identical in all places. In some towns the invalids, in others married men, were exempted, while the rest were told that they would only be employed on civil work, and that they would be paid 3d a day. But the trains—made up of trucks open to wind and weather—in which these poor creatures were herded together, started for Germany and the North of France. Each of these raids captured some 4,000 men. It was literally slave raiding.

Undaunted Prisoners.
Along the railway line scraps of paper thrown out by the prisoners have been picked up. They bear the words: "The young men of X, and the surrounding villages have been captured." "The unmarried comrades of Y, from the village of Z, from 18 to 30 years of age, are here together. We will never work for the Germans, and never sign their paper. Long live King Albert." "Van T. and De R. from X, were sent on October 19 to Germany, and arrived on October 20. If this note is found, please send it home to X." During the passage of these long slave trains their unfortunate but undaunted occupants were heard singing the "Brabanconne" and "The Lion of Flanders." The exact number of men thus raided is not known. The most trustworthy estimates put it at 15,000 at least a fortnight ago, says the London Times. The raiding has gone on throughout the whole military zone, and particularly at Bruges, Ghent, Courtrai, Alost (in Flanders), and at Tournai. The whole able-bodied male population, rich and poor, employed or not, has been affected.

Let Neutrals Speak.
The action of the Germans is a direct violation of engagements entered into and of the laws of war. There is reason to fear that it may be extended to the whole of Belgian territory under German occupation. The Vice-Chancellor, Herr von Helfferich, recently declared in the Reichstag that the inhabitants of occupied regions would be subject to compulsory labor, and the terms of the Ger-

man headquarters decree are intentionally vague. It is certain that Germany is short of men, and is determined to lay her hands upon all whom she can find. But will the neutral world watch impassively this revival of slavery and remain silent while citizens of occupied countries are treated like beasts of burden? The German Governor, General von Bissing, has constantly declared in public that no service contrary to The Hague Convention would be required of Belgians. What has now been done is in flagrant contradiction with the spirit and the letter of these conventions. Can it be that all the efforts of civilized peoples in Europe and in America to formulate international law should end by allowing the male population of an unhappy country to be compelled to work in German factories, or behind the German front, for the destruction of their own children?

MORE HONOURS FOR 'OURS'
Yesterday His Excellency the Governor was advised that Capt. Wesley March had been awarded the Military Cross and that Captain Bertram Butler had received an additional Bar to his decoration, both awards coming to the brave recipients for conspicuous gallantry in the field.

The distinguished Conduct Medal has also been awarded to 267 Lanre Corporal Peter Samson. Fox Hr., P.B.
824 Corporal Cyril Gardenr, British Harbour.
1071 Private William Bennett, Stephenville.

We must heartily congratulate the young heroes mentioned on the gallantry which earned for them such signal recognition from the military authorities and especially to Captain Wesley March, so well and favourably known in this city and who for such a lengthy period was one of the most popular officers of the Methodist Guards and who was highly esteemed by the members and officers of the sister brigades.

In a letter from Rev. Father Nagle, not long since published full particulars of the brave action of March on October 12th past, which earned for him this coveted recognition. The bravery and daring of these four young Newfoundlanders should make their countrymen thrill with pride and should be incentive to all eligible young men to put on the armour of the Empire and engage in the struggle for Justice and Liberty, in which their fellow-countrymen in the battle front are taking such a prominent and heroic part.

WOMAN'S NARROW ESCAPE.
The danger of boys handling firearms was made apparent a few days ago at Nagle's Hill when a lad named Baird entered the residence of Mrs Bell, an old lady of that place. The boy had been out shooting and imagined that all the cartridges held in the chamber of his rifle had been used. Shortly after entering the old lady's residence, he was handling the rifle and pulling the trigger, there was an explosion and the bullet ploughed the floor not a foot from the easy chair in which Mrs. Bell sat. The old woman swooned with fright and it was sometime before she recovered her senses. Just before the accident occurred another woman had stood in the spot which the bullet hit. The incident goes to show that boys should be prohibited from the use of firearms.

The funeral of the late Joseph Collins will take place at 2.30 p.m. tomorrow from his late residence, Fergus Place, The L. O. A., of which Mr. Collins was a member, will attend the funeral of their deceased brother member.

Just Arrived:
A LARGE SHIPMENT OF **PRINCE ALBERT** Smoking Tobacco
In ½ lb and 1 lb Glass Jars.
Always in stock a full line of **Smokers' Requisites.**
S. G. Faour
378 WATER STREET.

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Board of Trade Building,
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Telephone 312.
P. O. Box 1252.

A German Threat

LONDON, Dec. 1.—A despatch to the Wireless Press to-day from Stockholm, reports the issuance of an official statement at Berlin regarding the acquisition of supplies from Entente sources by the Scandinavian countries and Holland. The German Government, according to the statement, is firmly resolved not to allow Sweden, Norway, Denmark or Holland to contract through the medium of Great Britain or other Entente Powers for any purchase or provisions of raw material, the acquisition of which would tend to deprive Germany of these necessities.

German Home Army Bill Passed

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The German Home Army Bill, as adopted by the main committee, has passed its second reading in the Reichstag, according to a Berlin despatch. All Amendments were rejected. The Socialists and Labor members voted in the negative.

Serbian Success

PARIS, Dec. 1.—A violent counter attack was made by German and Bulgarian troops yesterday on the Masredonian front near Grunishite, east of the Cerna River Bend. The War Office announces that the Serbians succeeded in retaining all their positions except one trench.

Gets Safe Conduct

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The impression here is that Great Britain has acceded to the second request made by Washington for a safe conduct for Count Adam von Tarnow, recently appointed Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to the States.

Entente Troops Land at Piraeus

LONDON, Dec. 1.—A detachment of Entente troops disembarked at Piraeus, the port of Athens, at three o'clock this morning, according to a wireless received to-day from Athens.

DEATHS.

COLLINS.—Yesterday, after a lingering illness, Joseph Collins, aged 36 years, leaving a wife, three sisters and three brothers to mourn their sad loss. Funeral on Sunday, at 2.30 p.m. from his late residence, 9 Fergus Place. Friends and acquaintances please accept this the only intimation. (Montreal papers please copy.)

LOCAL ITEMS

The schr. Jennie E. Duff sailed from Grand Bank to Oporto with 3260 qtls. codfish.

In the Police Court to-day there was a clean docket. An affiliation case came before Mr. F. J. Morris, K.C., at noon.

The Prospero left St. Anthony at 1 p.m. yesterday, bound north; and the Portia owing to the storm lay up at Gaultois last night, left English Hr. at 9 a.m. to-day and is due here to-morrow night.

The American schr. Lewis R. Sylvester is at Woods Isld. to load herring for Gloucester. The boats in the Arms at Bay of Islds. had from 5 to 10 tubs of herring yesterday.

To-morrow afternoon the T.A. & B. Society will hold their nomination meeting and Sunday week next the annual meeting will be held and the election of officers take place.

The boy Kennedy who was run down by Mr. J. Clouston's motor was from Monday afternoon till Thursday unconscious. He has now regained his senses and it is only a question of time when he will be fully recovered and can leave the hospital.

An old and respected resident of Portugal Cove in the person of Mrs. Greely, wife of Mr. Robert Greely, died there yesterday. Mrs. Greely was in her 70th year and was a charitable and kindly woman, a good neighbor and a sincere friend and will be sincerely regretted by all the people of the place.

Day and night classes for instructing policemen will soon be provided in Harvard university. The course deals mainly with the matter of organization, the keeping of station records, identification systems and psychology as it relates to the questioning of prisoners arrested. It is believed that this is the first course of its kind ever offered by a university in the United States.

Must First Get Special Permission

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—No one henceforth will be allowed to go from the United Kingdom to Spain, Portugal or South America, without special permission, according to an announcement by the British Foreign Office made public to-day through the State Department.

Roumanians Retire In Dumbovitz Valley

BUCHAREST, Dec. 1.—After an infantry action was evacuated Campulung, and are retiring in Dumbovitz Valley where before we had been violently attacked.

An Unconfirmed Report

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The Cologne Gazette publishes an unconfirmed report that Russian troops have arrived at Bucharest.

A Splendid Tribute

The following letter received by Mr. James Norris, of Three Arms, is a tribute to his son which cannot improve on:

13/11/16.

Dear Mr. Norris,—I have just been given your address so I want to write and offer you my deepest sympathy in the death of your son on Oct. 11th. He was killed instantaneously by a big shell just as he was trying to rescue a man who had been buried in by another shell. His platoon had had a particularly bad time through very heavy shelling, and there were only three survivors, and your son stuck to his trench in the most gallant manner. He was a most promising officer and I deeply regret his loss, and the only consolation I can offer you is that by his fine example he helped to hold our trenches under a most severe shell fire, and this enabled us the next day to make our successful attack, in which the Regiment gained great credit, and your son by his death contributed in no small measure to the success of the Regiment. With my deepest sympathy to you, believe me,

Yours sincerely,
A. L. HADDOX, Lt.-Col.,
Cmndg. Newfoundland Regt.

FISH AND BREWIS FUND.

Previously acknowledged \$1976.95

J. F. Downey, M.H.A.	5.00
W. H. Greenland, Coley's Pt.	5.00
Choral Class, Foggo, per Miss Ethel Scott	29.00
Wm. and M. L. Jenkins, Trinity	3.00
Wm. J. Ellis	20.00
Patriotic Association, Bell Island	50.00
Jose Elliott	2.00
Thos. LeFevre, M.H.A., Burin	5.00
Jno. T. Cheeseman, Port au Bras	5.00
Total	\$2,100.95

SCHOONER BURNT, CREW SAVED.

Mr. H. W. LeMessurier, C.M.G., had the following message to-day: "The schr. Rupert, Capt. G. Vardy, caught fire on the 29th in Trinity Bay while on a voyage to St. John's. She sank near Random Head. Schooner and part cargo are insured. Crew saved."

ANOTHER VESSEL GETS DRUBBING.

The schr. "Ceybele," Capt. Thos. Dunné of Riverhead, Hr. Grace, arrived at Malaga on Wednesday with 3,500 qtls codfish shipped at Makovic, Labrador. The vessel got a drubbing in one of the recent storms on the Atlantic and is considerably damaged, but to what extent has not been ascertained.

LAST NIGHT'S STORM

As a result of the Southerly gale of last night little or no damage is reported. The wind blew with great velocity and there was torrential rain, the latter tending to clear the streets and make them clean and wholesome. A good deal of silt and sand was brought down the steep streets to the lower level and some of the thoroughfares were cut up, though not to any great extent.

A parcel containing woollen yarn picked up by Mr. Joseph Long, of the Mail and Advocate, on Church Hill yesterday can be had by the owner at this office.

The schr. Lowell F. Parks has sailed for Gibraltar with 2900 qtls. codfish shipped by Geo. M. Barr.

His Lordship Bishop Power of St. George's arrived here by the express last night on a visit to the city.

THE CRESCENT PICTURE PALACE
EVERY AFTERNOON 2.15. EVERY NIGHT AT 7.15.
Presenting Mary Malatesta, Ivan Christy and Jack Drumier in
"Count Twenty"
A 2 Reel Biograph Drama.
Isabel Rea and William J. Butler in
THE CHANGING TIDE
A Drama of the Sea.
Helen Gibson in
"A TEST OF COURAGE"
An episode of the "Hazards of Helen" Railroad Series.
"LOVE AND TROUBLE"
A Sweedie Comedy with Wallace Bury.
PROFESSOR McCARTHY playing the Newest and Best Music. Drums and Effects.
SEND THE CHILDREN TO THE CRESCENT'S
BIG SATURDAY MATINEE—EXTRA PICTURES.

Rossley's British Theatre!
Havalaff—Big Fun Competition To-Night.
One Long Show, Havalaff. Besides the Contest there's a Sketch with Songs, Dances, Jokes and Stories.
AND FEATURE PICTURES.
Doors open 6.45 p.m. Admission, 10 cents. Reserved Seats, 20 cents.
HAVALAFF TO-NIGHT.
COMING—The Four British Belles, also Poloski's Russian Dancers.

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S.S. "FLORIZEL"
FROM ST. JOHN'S FROM NEW YORK
S.S. SHEBA direct to New York, S.S. FLORIZEL, Dec. 9, Dec. 2.

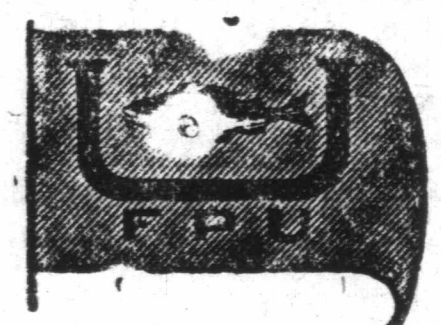
Harvey & Co., Limited Agents.

To My Outport Friends:
As the Fall is now approaching, you will, no doubt, be thinking of coming to St. John's to purchase a supply of clothing for yourself and the boys. Our purpose in writing this is two-fold; we want to make a fair profit on the Goods we sell you, and also to give you the best possible value for your money. We offer you **GOOD VALUE FOR GOOD MONEY**. We have no **TWO PRICES**, and guarantee all a square deal. Anyhow, drop in and see our clothing when in the city, and if not satisfied with the Prices and the Goods, you need not buy.
With best regards, I am,
Yours truly,
T. J. BARRON
BOYS' AND MEN'S OUTFITTER,
358 Water Street, St. John's, Nfld
One door west of Post Office

Advertise in The Mail and Advocate

--JUST IN--
No. 1 King
APPLES
Florida Sweet
ORANGES
J. J. ROSSITER.

Our Motto: "Suam Cuique."



("To Every Man His Own.")

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 issued every day from the office of publication, 167 Water Street, St. John's, Newfoundland, Union Publishing Company Limited, Proprietors.
 Editor and Business Manager: JOHN J. ST. JOHN.

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., DEC. 2nd., 1916.

The Fishery

THE fishery for 1916 will be at least 100,000 qtls. less than the previous year. The value will be about the same as last year. At present about 250,000 qtls. remain to be exported from St. John's as against 350,000 qtls. this time last year. The winter export amount to about 60,000 qtls. per month, consequently very small stocks will be held by the 1st of May if tonnage is available. The demand from Brazil is now extremely good, but as tonnage is scarce, very few sales have been made. The price offered is fair, but we expect prices will go higher ere the Brazilian demands will be satisfied. The stocks held here are superior in quality to the stocks held last winter. Very little damp fish was taken here this season. Large fish is very scarce and prices will advance considerably. The stocks held do not exceed 10,000 qtls.

The stock of common cod oil is very short, something like 10,000 casks. The price offered by American buyers at present do not cover the value paid for oil this fall. Prices must advance considerably before those holding cod oil will sell. The large price paid for cod oil this season was the result of the F.P.U. booming prices for not more than \$130 would have been paid but for the part played by the F.P.U. in purchasing here. The foreign markets must pay the increased price as the supply is short and those who want the oil must pay the price or go without it.

The great boom in the price of fish here is another instance of what can be done by an organization with means when the supply is limited. Buyers would have refused to pay more than \$7 for fish this season if they were not forced to do so, as the prices offered abroad especially by Brazil were very weak during the fall and but for being compelled to buy at the highest figures, merchants would have sold largely ere this. They held for higher prices, sufficiently high to give them the same profit on \$8 fish as they usually get on \$6 fish, hence the activities of Mr. Coaker added one dollar at least to the value of fish, and this extra value is now being collected from the foreign markets. Brazilian buyers offered as low as 48 shillings per drum in September when fish was being purchased in outports by the Trading Co. at a figure that meant a loss of \$1.00 per drum if those prices were accepted. The buyers here trembled as they paid their cash for fish at prices that plainly told them they must hold out and secure at least 10 shillings advance ere they could sell. They will now get back their money, but their profits now are no greater than when they sold at 45 shillings per drum.

The activities of Mr. Coaker this year has exceeded all former efforts, for fish advanced from \$6.50—the price fixed in August—to \$8.20, gradually the price advanced as the F.P.U. fish arrived, each cargo bringing 10c. per qtl.

more than the previous one until present values were realized. The firm of Jas. Baird Ltd. purchased over half of the Trading Co.'s fish this season. The cure is somewhat better than last year. The Trading Co. received splendid fish from Winterton, Port Rexton, Champney's, Bonavista, Joe Batt's Arm and Tilting, while the fish received from Cat Hr. and Doting Cove and Bay de Verde was superior to last year's cure. Winterton is renowned for well cured fish. The most improvement noticed was in the fish received from Champney's which far surpassed what we have seen from there in former years.

The fishermen may safely consider that during this season \$1,000,000 have been added to the value of their earnings through the activities of the F. P. U. On one article alone the members of the F. P. U. saved \$14,000, for 7,000 barrels of flour were sold at \$2.00 per barrel less than the big importers here demanded. The information contained in our remarks yesterday, conclusively proved what progress is being made not only at Catalina but throughout the whole North, and those who gave Coaker six months to be down and out when he started the Trading Co. will now admit their error and many of them freely admit that Coaker is indeed a remarkable man, and a great power, and what he is he has no one to thank for but the fishermen and his industry, energy and common sense.

Mr. Coaker will meet the delegates at the eighth Union Convention a stronger man than he ever was, with confidence in him more general, with actions more pronounced, with results more apparent. He has overcome a thousand obstacles, placed all sorts of difficulties under his feet, made himself superior to all opposition, compelled his most bitter enemies to recognize his sterling qualities and respect his opinions. Some who assailed him in 1913, to-day support him with their influence and their money. Those who considered him a fake in 1913 now regard him as the Colony's strongest man and the hope of the future. No man ever surmounted stronger opposition or overcome so many obstacles, or fought successfully so many enemies. That he is the right man for the peculiar work he has so successfully accomplished, no one will now deny; that he will become a great factor in the public life of the Colony is now undisputed; that he will be a tower of strength to the next administration which rule the Colony, all now admit. Each month finds him a greater power and proves his worth; each year enables him to consolidate his work and mature his plans, and no man that ever served the fishermen's interests has achieved half as much or added the tenth part to the earnings of the Colony as this unknown chap from the back woods of Green Bay.

To-morrow's Collection

HAVING in mind the splendid efforts of our Catholic fellow citizens in the cause of education, in the early years of the arrival of the Christian Brothers in Newfoundland, and the generosity which made possible such educational centres as St. Patrick's Hall and Holy Cross Schools, as well as such institutions as Mount St. Francis and Mount Cashel, we deem it almost superfluous to again remind the public of the collection for the good Brothers to be taken up at the Cathedral and other Churches to-morrow. Yet we cannot refrain from a word or two even at this late hour in relation to an event in which such a large portion of the people are so deeply interested.

Someone has remarked in writing of the Brothers, that if gentlemen of such erudition were to use their talents in the world of commerce or in the professions, the returns to them would be great and few of us can doubt this. But these gentlemen look for no worldly preferment, no personal gain; they are content to work patiently and zealously from day to day, week to week and year to year imparting to all who come to them—rich or poor—the inestimable blessing of a good sound education. We have pleasurable remembrance of many a happy and profitable day spent in the classes of such renowned educators as Reverends Brothers Fleming, Slattery and Penderville, and we have had ample opportunity for realizing that with the passing of such great men their labours did not cease. No, rather can it be said that in their successors the work has been continued, nay, more, it has expanded and each recurring year sees increased edu-

cational activity on the part of the Brothers. The fruits of these activities are quite evident to all. The former pupils of the Christian Brothers occupy no secondary place in the professional or commercial ranks of the community, and yearly their numbers are recruited from the schools so ably presided over by these educators. Their boys are largely represented in important positions in the industrial life of the Colony, they are numbered in the ranks of our legislators, they preside on the bench, their voices are heard in the forum; they have attained positions of prominence and emolument abroad, in a word, they can be classed amongst the leaders in Church and State. Witness our revered Archbishop and men like Justice Kent as an earnest of this. And all this has been wrought largely by the efforts of the gentlemen who are subjects of this hurried and imperfect notice. To them in great measure do most of those to whom we allude ascribe their success, and they feel honoured in doing so. We remember in the past in writing on an occasion similar to this in making the observation that the arrival of the Christian Brothers here meant the beginning of an educational renaissance in Newfoundland and we have had no reason since then to modify our views. The high standing of education set up by them had its effect on peoples other than Catholic emulation was stimulated and education received an impetus, the effects of which are yet felt and are more than ever apparent to-day.

WAS SEVERELY HURT.

The Steward of the "Ponhook," which was lost in mid-ocean, Mr. W. Harris, received severe injury to one of his feet before he left the sinking ship. His foot was caught between the rescuing boat and the vessel, and he had to be treated by doctors at the Azores, where the crew were landed. Only a couple of days ago was he able to put a boot on the foot.

EXPRESS DUE TO-MORROW

Owing to the severe storm of yesterday the Kyle's express was held up at Port aux Basques for several hours and is not due here until 8 a.m. to-morrow. A S.W. gale, with heavy rain penetrated all over the country.

HAS BEEN PROMOTED.

Letters received not long since by Mr. John Jackson of this city from his heroic son Alic, are to the effect that he has been promoted to the important rank of captain. After the outbreak of war he went from Chatham Military College to Ireland, went immediately to France as 2nd Lieutenant with the Twelfth Co. Royal Engineers, attached to the Sixth Division, British Expeditionary Force, and only recently was created adjutant with the 36th Division. He is now back with his old company and has seen lots of active service and was twice wounded, though not seriously. For a while he was laid off with influenza but is now o.k. We congratulate the young Captain as well as his father and friends on his deserved promotion.

WEEKLY HEALTH REPORT.

During the week four cases of diphtheria and two of typhoid fever were reported to the Health Authorities. Eight residences were disinfected and released from quarantine. At present in hospital are fifteen patients ill of diphtheria and nine with typhoid, while one with the latter disease and two with scarlet fever are being treated at home.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

GLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS

DECEMBER 2

Two men frozen to death this day, one on the King's Road, the other on Southside, 1785. St. Paul's Cathedral, London, opened, 1697.

Bishop Feild administered confirmation to 256 male and female children here, 1868.

Very high tide here; Long Bridge nine inches under water, 1876.

Four houses blown down on Darling Street by heavy gale, 1892.

Mrs. Harvey, mother of Hon. A. W. Harvey, died, aged 84, 1895.

DECEMBER 3

St. Andrew's Presbyterian Kirk, Harvey Road, opened, 1843.

Robert J. Parsons, sr., elected Speaker of House of Assembly, 1860.

Corsair went on Floating Dock—first vessel, 1861.

Brig. Bertha lost at Ingonish; Capt. Pippy drowned, 1872.

ST. JOHN'S LODGE ANNUAL

At the Masonic Temple last night the annual meeting of St. John's Lodge, No. 579, was held. The election of officers resulted in the election of Bros. Gover Rabbits, S.W., and W. M. R. R. Wright as Tyler. At the meeting Brother John Jeans, who for years has been Secretary, resigned his office, to the great regret of the Brethren. On the 27th. Mr. Jeans would have been 40 years in the office and rendered faithful and efficient service in that lengthy period. Only seven of the members who were present when he first took the office now survive. Several of the Past Grand Masters paid eloquent tribute to his services.

WAS SEVERELY HURT.

The Steward of the "Ponhook," which was lost in mid-ocean, Mr. W. Harris, received severe injury to one of his feet before he left the sinking ship. His foot was caught between the rescuing boat and the vessel, and he had to be treated by doctors at the Azores, where the crew were landed. Only a couple of days ago was he able to put a boot on the foot.

EXPRESS DUE TO-MORROW

Owing to the severe storm of yesterday the Kyle's express was held up at Port aux Basques for several hours and is not due here until 8 a.m. to-morrow. A S.W. gale, with heavy rain penetrated all over the country.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

REVEILLE BY CALCAR

DECEMBER 2

It is pleasing to note that party organs are, in this time of stress seen eye to eye, in the matter of urging the necessity of some definite concerted action to meet the contingencies which a long duration of the war may bring to Newfoundland.

A few days ago The Herald came out in an editorial with a strong endorsement of The Mail and Advocate which urges the necessity of some action to meet the submarine menace which may confront this country next summer.

We most heartily approve this awakening desire to get together for a consideration of a measure calculated to ward off as far as possible any danger that might accrue to us through a prolongation of the war.

There is nothing like a common danger to make people forget their differences and agree to pull together. This merging together of forces is however neither sensible nor in any way advisable in the matter of handling the every day and ordinary political questions of the country.

A coalition of forces brought together from opposing political parties cannot be to the best interests of the country however calculated to promote the pleasure or convenience of the politicians. But this question of a possible submarine interference with our commerce should be outside the

realm of party politics, and we are glad to see The Herald takes the same view.

We see no particular reason to be alarmed over the prospect, however it would be wise to prepare in time. If that which is dreaded does not come to pass the preparation we may make cannot do us any harm and may be fruitful of much good. It will put our resourcefulness and ability to a test, and may help to develop within us a confidence in our own ability that is not being experienced to-day.

There is an opportunity in this for the man of brains and courage that is not presented very often, and he who can come forward with a project whereby the resources of the country may be organized in such a way as to ensure the safety of the people come what may will be the political lion of the future.

The initial move in the matter must rest with the governing body. They are best equipped for the task because they have the machinery of the Government already at their command.

Unfortunately the Government does not possess the confidence of the people, and whatever might be recommended from that quarter would be almost sure to meet but poor reception if not open opposition. This would be especially noticeable if the suggested action involved any considerable outlay.

The present Government has become notorious for unbridled and unnecessary expenditure, and to such an extent is this a hateful and haunting memory that it cannot be ignored by the Government when they would deal with any

measure entailing new expenses. Beside this their motive would be suspected of having more an eye to party gain or personal aggrandizement than any lofty purpose aiming at the general good. This is a truly deplorable state of affairs and emphasizes the criminality of a Government's playing fast and loose with public office.

How grievous the sin is may be partially lost sight of in ordinary times, but the full force of the heinousness of the crime strikes home with terrible force at a time like this when more than ever the people want a Government in power they can look to with confidence and respect.

The present Government has forfeited all respect and confidence due them from the people and no matter what they may do now would be viewed with suspicion.

That something ought to be done at once to put the country in a position to face whatever comes in the progress of the submarine warfare, all are agreed, but unfortunately a division comes when we ask who is ready to do anything.

In a few days we will have the F.P.U. Convention at Catalina. And unless people are deceived they look to that Convention for some solution of the difficulties that menace us.

OLD LADY HURT.

An old lady named Connelly, Nagle's Hill, while going towards a stable near her house a few days ago fell and received very severe injuries. She was terribly cut and bruised and it is feared owing to her advanced age that the woman may not recover.

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Wilson Blames Middleman for High Cost of Living.

President Tells Farmers to Increase Crops by Science—Must Supply World—National Grange Hears Speech on Farm Problems at Opening Session

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—President Wilson blamed middle men for the high cost of foodstuffs here last night in a speech welcoming to Washington the convention of the National Grange, the first formal speech he has delivered since the election. Urging that farmers increase their output, the president said:

"We ought to raise such big crops that circumstances like the present can never recur where men can make it appear as if the supply was so short that the middleman could charge for it what he pleased. It will not do to be niggardly with the rest of the world in respect to its food supply."

Petitions For Ban Not Mentioned

The president did not mention recent petitions to him to declare an embargo on exportation of foodstuffs from the United States to the rest of the world, and he did not refer even indirectly to the outcome of the presidential election. His address was interrupted frequently by applause from the farmers attending the fiftieth anniversary celebration of the founding of the grange.

"It seems to me," said the president, "that some of the most interesting problems of our life and of the life of the world lie before us, problems in connection with which the farmers of the United States will play a part such as they have never played before."

"It goes without saying that the physical life of the nation has always depended upon the farm. It goes without saying, also, that to a large extent the physical life of the world has drawn its sustenance from the great areas of farm land in the United States. We have sent food to all parts of the world, and the American farmer has contributed to the life of all the countries of the world."

Problems Ahead for the Farmer

"But you know that as our own population has increased, the proportion in which we could help foreign countries as contrasted with our own has decreased and there are problems that are comparable with the problems of statesmanship lying ahead of the farmers of the United States."

"In the future we have got to bring more of the area of the United States under cultivation than is under cultivation now. We have got to increase the product at every point where it is susceptible of being increased."

"One of the things that has most interested me about what has been done recently by legislation for the benefit of the farmer is the question why it was not done long before. It is astonishing that the assets, the valuable, available assets, the visible assets of the farm should not have been available as a basis of credit in the banks on the same terms as the assets of commercial undertaking and manufacturing industry. Cattle are just as visible and tangible as goods in warehouses and goods on trains."

Science Mobilized For the Farmer

"We have liberated the credits of the banks, and we have mobilized

through the department of agriculture the scientific intelligence of the world. With that combination every nation in the world ought to come to us to learn how to raise big crops. We ought to raise such big crops that circumstances like the present can never recur, when men can make it appear as if the supply was so short that the middleman could charge for it what they pleased. It will not do to be niggardly with the world in respect of its food supply."

"I wish that all problems of government were displayed in as clear lines of duty as this problem of government with regard to how the farmer ought to be treated is displayed. I wish, for example, that foreign affairs were as simple as agriculture. The great satisfaction about what you have to discuss is that when once your duty is determined we have got a great force of intelligence to go forward in the line of duty."

"The thing that makes a free country vital is the large number of people who get together to do important things without asking the leave of the government to do them. The striking thing about a great country like the United States is that if the government neglected everything the people would do it; that you do not beckon to the people of the United States, they command you to go on, and things that are neglected they have got plenty of brains to get together and do for themselves."

THE HARBOR OF LOVE

(By Louis E. Holcomb)

On the great sea of life where the billows roll high
 And the winds of adversity blow:
 Where the swerving clouds oft obscure the blue sky
 There's a harbor to which we may go.
 'Tis the harbor of love in the bay of content,
 With its peace and its sheltering calm
 Where the billows of hate never roll and the air
 Is laden with heavenly balm.

Let us then steer away from the wild angry waves
 Where the songs of true life ever dwell,
 And find anchorage there in the harbor of love
 Where the songs of delife ever swell,
 With its cross winds of sorrow and care,
 When the heart never reaching the harbor of love
 Is o'erwhelmed by the winds of despair.

CZAR WILL CONFER WITH KING OF ROUMANIA

Copenhagen, via London, Nov. 29.—A Sofia despatch to the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin says Emperor Nicholas of Russia has arrived at Kieve on his way to the Rumanian frontier, where he will confer with King Ferdinand of Rumania.

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HOSPITAL COTS' FUND CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOLS

(To the Editor)
 Dear Sir,—I shall be much obliged if you will kindly publish at your convenience the enclosed list of additional contributions from Church of England Schools towards Hospital Cots for our soldiers and sailors.

Yours faithfully,
 W. W. BLACKALL,
 Supt. Education (C. of E.)
 Colonial Building,
 St. John's, Nov. 30, 1916.

Statement of Contributions Towards Hospital Cots' Fund From:—(a) The Children of Church of England Schools; (b) The Teachers of Church of England Schools; (c) Sundry.

- (a) Norris Arm \$ 1.00
- Ship Cove 1.50
- Point Enragee 76
- Caplin Cove 35
- Harbour Deep, S.W. 1.00
- Seal Cove, White Bay 1.00
- Goulds 2.00
- Brookfield 7.00
- Pond Head 1.00
- Southern Cove 1.00
- Man Point 1.00
- Blaketown 10.50
- Hodges Bay 2.80
- Salvage Bay 1.50
- Pools Island 29
- Burnt Head 1.10
- Middle Brook 1.05
- Joe Batt's Arm, Prim. 3.45
- Cow Head 60
- Cape Ray 1.07
- Millertown 40
- Torbay 60
- Taylor's Bay 50
- Long Beach Pond 70
- Spout Cove 12.00
- Hibbs Hole 3.50
- Petley 1.20
- Island Cove 60
- Fox Island 2.00
- Bolsters Rock 2.00
- Raymond's Point 1.00
- Thorburn Road 2.00
- Jersey Harbour 1.00
- Charleston 1.00
- St. Jacques 1.00

- Middleton, Harriet 1.00
- Payne, Florence 1.50
- Trennills, Lucy 1.00
- Payne, Elsie M. 3.00
- Pike, Harold 2.00
- Samson, Elsie 1.00
- Bradbury, W. E. 4.00
- Butler, Effie 1.00
- Gardner, E. T. 2.00
- Noseworthy, Selby 2.00

Summary:
 Total for (a) 69.53
 Total for (b) 59.35
 Total \$129.88
 Already acknowledged 2,161.83

Grand total subscribed by Church of Eng. Schools and Teachers to date. \$2,291.71

New York, Nov. 29.—President Wilson is not in favor of an embargo on food stuffs. Washington denies that the United States President proposes to prevent the export of food stuffs to the Allies. German American beg Wilson to end the war. The National Council of Teutonic sons of America ask the President to intercede in the great war to bring peace.

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- Dawe, Walter 2.00
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- Parsons, Emmie 2.00
- Miles, Ada 1.50
- Roll, Rosina 57
- Skeans, Roginald 1.50
- Parrott, Abram G. 1.00
- Mitchell, Lizzie 1.00
- Butler, Harold 3.00
- Cluett, Conrad 1.00
- Matthews, Maud 1.00
- Morris, Charles 1.00
- Butler, James 2.00
- Cook, Bessie 2.00
- Flander, Marion 1.25
- Greenland, Minnie 1.00
- Hussey, Henry C. 1.75
- Haines, George 1.00
- Masters, George 1.00
- Morgan, Susie 1.00
- Matthews, Thomas 5.00
- Penny, Allan 1.25
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- Russell, Stephen 1.00
- Rowell, Maud 1.00
- Bocne, Annie 2.00

War and the Influence of Mind Over Body

By James P. Walsh, M. D., Ph. D.

There are many phases of the psychology of a great war like this which illustrate very well how much more influence man's mind has over his body than is usually presumed. Ordinarily it is supposed when suffering is lessened or disabilities removed or capacities to do things greatly enlarged by merely mental factors that those affected thus favorably were rather imaginative being, usually women or rather effeminate men suffering from imaginary ills or fears or inhibitions consequent upon over-occupation with self and the morbid tendency of introspection which modern self-consciousness fosters.

It scarcely would be expected that soldiers hardened now in body by the course of a long war, rendered practical in their outlook on life by the and with their physical powers roused to the utmost by the calls made on them, would exhibit not only traces but very definite demonstrations of how much the influence of mind over body means for human accomplishment and the power to stand even the severest of hardships.

No Time To Be Ill.

Perhaps one of the most interesting testimonies to the influence of mind over body in the war was given not long since by Wilfrid Grenfell, whom we know best in this country as the medical missionary to the Newfoundland fishermen. He described some of his experiences at General Medical Headquarters during a visit to France. On a chart was shown the total ill and wounded for every day of the war. The wounded were represented by a red line, the ailing by a blue line. Elevations in these lines told their own story. A big red rise meant the battle of Loos, another meant the attack at Ypres, a third the advance at Hooge. In fine weather the blue line, indicating the number of purely medical cases, became level, and there was not much sickness among the soldiers.

The strange thing to Dr. Grenfell, whose own experiences as a medical missionary among the fisher folk along the northern shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence make his point of view of special significance, was that illness "showed always nearly twice as much wastage of soldier material as wounds (except in cases of big attacks), and this in spite of all the advances of hygiene."

The curiously interesting thing, however, was that when fighting was most severe illness grew less. Every case treated by the army physician was reported to G.M.H., the soldier's familiar abbreviation for General Medical Headquarters, and physicians in charge of men actively engaged apparently did not have nearly so many cases of illness to report as among the same men at other times, even just before and after engagements. The General Medical Headquarters' explanation of this fact was laconic enough and distinctly to the point. "No time to take notice of it." Pains and aches, disturbances of various kinds, conditions for which a physician would surely be consulted, fade into insignificance and are allowed to take care of themselves when men are getting ready for an advance or are being actively engaged by the enemy, or when they are occupied with caring for the wounded, burying the dead or intrenching themselves anew after an advance or a retirement.

In a word occupation of mind keeps men from disturbing themselves over ailments which prove to be self limited when their attention is diverted from them and concentrated on other and much more serious consideration. It is practically the same thing as is noted with regard to men in the woods during the summer at a considerable distance from where medical advice can be readily obtained. They refuse to give in to their disturbing physical conditions unless some very serious infection has taken place, and in nine cases out of ten the prescription to "forget it" proves to be as valuable as would much more elaborate prescriptions that might be obtained from their regular medical attendant.

Building Up Men.

The war, however, has had its effect not only on the powers of men to resist disease and ill health, but above all in developing their capacities to stand fatigue, irregular eating and sleeping, with the added serious disturbances of the nervous system and the worries of an active campaign which would ordinarily be expected to bring about serious deterioration of their health and ability to keep up with the accomplishment of any great purpose. We hear very little of "nervous breakdowns," considering the immense numbers of men who are engaged. They are so common in what we call the strenuous civil life as to be a commonplace. There are probably 25,000,000 of men, surely more than 20,000,000, in actual ser-

vice, and probably more than 10,000,000 in the trenches. Nervous exhaustion occurs in a certain number, but practically without exception in those who have a history of distinct nervous or mental symptoms before enlistment.

Most persons would have said that it would be quite impossible for the young fellows of twenty to twenty-five, picked up in the streets of large cities, either thin and flat chested and scrawny from lack of proper air, exercise and nutrition, or soft and mollycoddish from inactivity and the eating of the carbohydrates, sweets and soft cereal foods in too great profusion, to stand month after month of trench life, with all its severities and all its call for the strongest qualities of human nature. Chosen men might live up to such pioneer existence but not the general run of mankind, above all from our modern cities.

Not only have just the average young city dwellers proved able to stand it, however, but they have actually developed under it into men quite different from what they were. A day of hard work with fasting would have sent most of them to bed with a stinging headache, but now, after thirty-six hours in which perhaps they are ready to take up the problem of helping comrades who are in a difficult position, or to take their turn in moving the wounded until hours pass over them without heeding their plight.

They have learned the lesson of how much more of power to do and stand things they have than they ever dreamed of before. Besides, they found that much less of sleep and rest is necessary for the recuperation of their energies than they were persuaded was indispensable before the war. In a word, they have discovered in themselves sources of energy of whose possession they had no idea until they were actually compelled to develop powers which were latent yet present, though they might never have been revealed only for the emergencies of war that have called them forth. The revelation has been accomplished by that supreme satisfaction which the consciousness of finding new powers in one's self always brings with it.

Developing Human Energies.

Professor William James, of Harvard, in his well-known essay on "The Energies of Men," written not long before his death, insisted that men can do ever so much more than they think when placed under the necessity of doing it, and that very few live up to the maximum of energy, and that, indeed, a great many people exist merely on the surface of such powers as they possess.

He illustrated what he meant by the figure of the athlete and his second wind. A runner, for instance, after proceeding for a certain distance at his top speed finds himself gradually more and more hampered to continue his movements. His breath comes fast and quick, his feet get heavier so that it is hard to carry them forward, his legs get stiffer, so that he is under greater and greater stress to lift them, and while the physiologist would explain that his internal respiration is proving insufficient to oxidize his muscular tissues and enable him to go on the runner knows that he is just tired and probably will soon have to stop from sheer inability to keep up his movements.

If he pushes on, however, being in reasonably good health to begin with, a very curious phenomenon takes place. His breath begins to come easier, his feet get lighter, his legs move more readily, above all the tightness around his chest relaxes and he feels ever so much better than before. This is the experience known as getting his second wind. It occurs just when the runner as a rule has about come to the conclusion, unless he has had considerable experience with himself, that he shall have to give up.

There are some who get not only second wind and even third winds and even as athletic trainers know fourth reliefs of this kind. These latter are very rare, but Professor James has taken the illustration from athletics to suggest that in every mode of physical endurance and also of human work of all kinds incidents similar to this phenomena in running have been noticed. People can do ever so much more, people can stand ever so much more than they think they can. Training enables the athlete to tap successive layers of energy and thus to do ever so much more than he thought possible. Persistence against other forms of tiredness will accomplish like results.

The curious thing is that such persistence and training instead of leading to exhaustion and breakdown is absolutely necessary to enable the

athlete and the worker of any kind to develop his own powers up to their proper limit. Instead of proving exhausting such forced continuance, if properly regulated, gives satisfaction and actually new power and the tiredness readily relieved by what actually seems no more rest than was required after the more superficial activities of life before.

With this in mind it is easier to understand the expression of a British officer in a well-known magazine not long ago: "For every Englishman killed in the war," he said, "two will be created." What he meant was that two lackadaisical men living so mere-

U-53 Sank Several Merchant Ships

On Return Journey, According to Message Found by Italian Seaman

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—(Montreal Gazette)—Captain Angelo Sturlese of the Italian liner Dante Alighiere,

and they were without the stimulus of victory to act as an incentive to other men, especially as defeat came at the end,

which arrived yesterday from Genoa, told of an interesting wireless message he had picked up on the eastward voyage, which was sent by Commander Hans Rose, of the Submarine U-53 to the German ambassador. The captain said that he left New York on Sunday, October 8, about four hours after the steamer Westpoint had been sunk off Nantucket lightship, and took a zigzag course southward.

"At two o'clock on Monday morning," Captain Sturlese continued, "the chief operator picked up a message from the U-53, calling Siasconnet station. No answer was received, and after repeating it three times, the Ger-

man submarine asked this message broadcast in the hope that it would be picked up by some friendly ship and forwarded to Washington.

"Count Von Bernstorff, German ambassador, Washington—Have sunk several merchant steamships to-day. Am looking for nine more vessels—Commandant U-53."

Captain Sturlese said that he zigzagged for five days after leaving New York, but did not see or hear anything more of the German submarine.

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THE MENACE OF DEPOPULATION

IS A HIGH BIRTH-RATE A REMEDY

By Walter M. Gallickan.

It is commonly credited that a great increase of births in a nation is a sign of a stable or augmenting population, and a proof of national vigour and prosperity. This belief requires very careful examination at the present time, when many measures are being discussed for repairing the losses through war. We are gravely counselled to encourage marriage by every possible means, and to foster the production of large families. Polygamy as even been suggested as a practical remedy, and the taxation of celibates has been proposed. The fall of the birth-rate for the period between 1870 and 1909 has aroused profound apprehension among a large number of our countrymen, and the fear has deepened and spread during the great European conflict.

Among 1,000 married women in 1870-72, in England and Wales, there were 292.5 births. In 1909, the proportion of birth had dropped to 209.4 per thousand. This fact has been often cited as a proof of rapid decline in population and racial decay.

Is the Dread Warrantable? If the United Kingdom was the country with the lowest European birth-rate and the highest death-rate, we might have real cause for anxiety. The rate of births in Germany is lessening almost as quickly as our own; but the juvenile death-rate is very much higher in Germany than in our nation. Infant mortality among the Germans considerably exceeds that of the United Kingdom. A high rate of infantile deaths is a symptom of racial deterioration. Not only is there great mortality among new-born infants in Germany, but the death-rate of the young up to the age of five, in German cities, is very much higher than in English towns. The mortality of children in Germany, according to German medical statistics, was 50 per cent. higher than in England.

It is recognized by German investigators that the average family in the urban populations of their country is smaller than in English towns. In Berlin, child mortality has increased enormously since 1902, and among the children of mothers employed in the factories, the rate of death is 38 per cent. The total birth-rate of Berlin is below that of London.

A diminishing birth-rate is only apparently a cause of diminishing. A very high birth-rate is almost invariably accompanied by an excessive death-rate.

The Case of Holland and New Zealand

Since 1876, the birth-rate in Holland has fallen from about 37 per 1,000 to above 29. Yet, owing to the raising of the standard of health, the adult death-rate and the mortality of children in Holland are decreasing more steadily than in any other country. The stamina of the Dutch is undoubtedly improving, and it has been proved that the height of the people is wonderfully increasing. The average stature of soldiers in the army of Holland is much higher than it was fifty years ago. The decline in the Dutch birth-rate has checked the death-rate improved national health, and added height to the race.

We have been impressed by the splendid physique and fine health of our New Zealand volunteers. The birth in New Zealand has steadily declined, but the death-rate is the lowest of all countries. There are no signs whatever of grave social decadence, no industrial distress, and no lack of prosperity in this colony. The example of New Zealand demonstrates that it is entirely erroneous to assert racial decay through a fall in the birth-rate alone. The rate of birth must always be compared with the rate of death in a country. A declining birth-rate is not a convincing proof of the physical deterioration of a community, when the death-rate is within normal bounds. A low birth-rate actually favours an increase of population when the death-rate is also low. A high birth-rate produces inevitably a high infant mortality rate; and a high percentage of infantile deaths means that even the surviving children are below the standard of health and fitness.

Increased Survival Rather than an Increase of Births.

Publicists, who emphasize the urgency of a rapid augmentation of the population in the near future, should realize that the mere production of quantity is not a panacea for the decimation of war. A high and rapid reproduction of numbers involves risks of still-births, premature births, infant mortality, severe taxing of the vigour of mothers, and specific diseases of maternity. We must produce children that stand a good

chance of survival, diminish the rate of child mortality, and nurture the young into citizens who will be sound in body and mind, capable of resisting disease, and fitted for parentage.

The recommendation of youthful marriage is questionable. Offspring born to adolescents are not especially liable to premature death and disease, as is sometimes supposed. But there is a wide concurrence of opinion among the majority of physicians, that twenty is the earliest age for healthy maternity.

The Bad Example of Germany The statistics of births and deaths in Germany, as furnished by A. Flux, in 1910, point to the extreme probability of a much lower rate of increase among the population in the future. This authority states that, during the past years, an increasing number of the German population have become town dwellers. Rapid urbanisation tends to the lessening of vitality in a people, and is a serious import at the present time. Further congestion in the towns of the United Kingdom would tend to a steady diminution of population. We should endeavour to repopulate the depleted districts of our countryside. Town life heightens the death-rate, lowers stamina, and engenders diseases. The perils of poverty are greater in the cities than in the country; and poverty, which leads to the enfeeblement of mothers and the under-nourishment of babies, is one of the sources of infantile mortality.

Without improvement in the material condition of masses of the population, it is foolish to advocate a rapid multiplication of numbers. This increase would intensify the struggle for food and shelter among the millions earning less than twenty-five shillings a week, and increase disease, lunacy, crime and death.

Professor Karl Pearson has repeatedly warned us that 50 per cent. of our population is being kept up by 25 per cent. of our total number—a class composed of the poorest and the weakest members of the community, and those least fitted for parentage.



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UNDER the Provisions of the War Measures Act, 1914, His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to order that the Regulations, published in the ROYAL GAZETTE under date 17th October last, in connection with Precautionary Measures taken against the incursions of hostile ships of war, be suspended as from the 15th November instant.

These Regulations comprised, amongst other things, the closing of the port and harbor of St. John's at night, and the extinguishing of the lights at certain light houses, and in the city of St. John's.

ARTHUR MEWS, Deputy Colonial Secretary Dept. of the Colonial Secretary, November 14, 1916.

Potatoes Going to Waste in Montreal

MONTREAL, Que., Nov. 28.—Enough potatoes have been allowed to go to waste in Montreal within the past few days to supply the needs of the city for this necessary vegetable for almost a week. While the price has been rising almost daily and the wholesale dealers have been expatiating vividly about the great shortage in the New Brunswick crop, fifty cars on the sidings of the various railway systems that enter the city have been allowed to freeze to such an extent that practically all their contents will be useless for ordinary purposes.

A railway man stated that while the railway companies are after the men to whom the car load are consigned, every day, to take delivery of their goods the consignee refuse until it suits their own purpose to do so. Many of the cars to reach Montreal within the past few weeks have not been equipped with stoves or other means of generating warmth as it was not expected by the shipper that they would be allowed to lie here for any length of time pending acceptance by the consignee. The result has been that the present cold snap has caught these cars standing on the railway sidings without protection of any kind and that hundreds of bags of potatoes have been ruined.

A car load of potatoes caught fire recently. The car was standing on the C. P. R. tracks near Henri Julien avenue, and a stove was in the car to keep the potatoes from freezing. The stove became too hot and set fire to the car. An alarm was turned in from box 9136, and responded to by the men of the northern division under Chief Hooper, who soon had the outbreak extinguished, but considerable quantities of the potatoes were roasted.

MARKET FOR CANADIAN FISH

OTTAWA, Nov. 27.—A remarkable development in the fishing industry in Canada is predicted by Major Hugh Green, Director of Fish Supplies for the Canadian Army, who arrived in Ottawa Tuesday from London. He is the young man who induced the Government to supply fish to the fighters and the idea has now been taken up by the British authorities.

"It is only a matter of producing the fish and getting it over," said Major Green. "Once this is done, the market is good for a million dollars a week. I hope to make plans for shipments up to 5,000,000 pounds a week from Canada. The fish is here if they will go after it." Major Green is now representing the British Board of Trade in buying for the War Office. Since the fish supply to the Canadians in England was inaugurated last spring, 2,500,000 pounds have been sent over. The cost laid down in London averages between 8 and 10 cents a pound. Canadian halibut landed for the forces costs 13 cents, while, according to Major Green, the prevailing price in London is 56 cents.

Trade not Ephemeral. "A change of diet in the trenches is always welcome," said Major Green, "and if Canada could produce it, the Allied armies would take ten million cans a week. The Canadian fish business in England is not ephemeral. It has become so popular that the demand for frozen fish is bound to keep up permanently after the war is concluded. We are now figuring on supplying the Australian and New Zealand forces in England to the extent of 80,000 pounds a week."

Major Green is a young Scotman who previously to going overseas was in the fish business in Saskatchewan. He is here to negotiate with the Fisheries Department and the War Purchasing Commission, and to organize a business whose prospects he regarded as illimitable. The Major will visit the principal centres of the fishing industry.

BRITAIN'S GENEROSITY Britain has sent \$50,000,000 to the relief of Belgians, though hard pressed by war expenses—more than the United States has sent. The overflowing pocket is rarely the most open one, strange as it may seem.—Mail and Empire.

THE REASON "All want peace, why not have it now?" demands a distinguished publicist in the columns of the New York Times. The reason is that the sort of peace the Allies want cannot be had now.—Mail and Empire.

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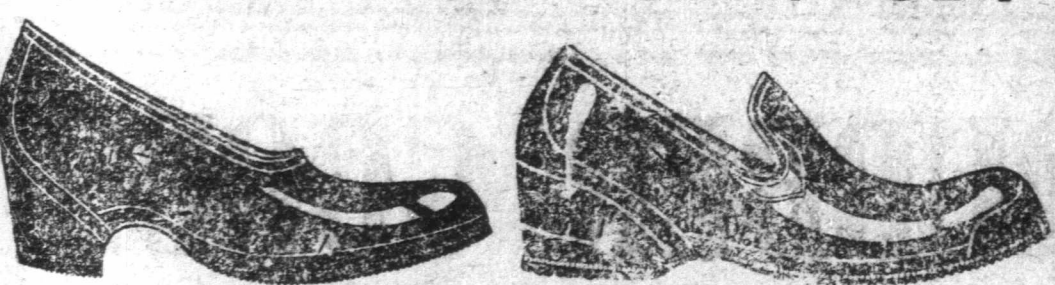
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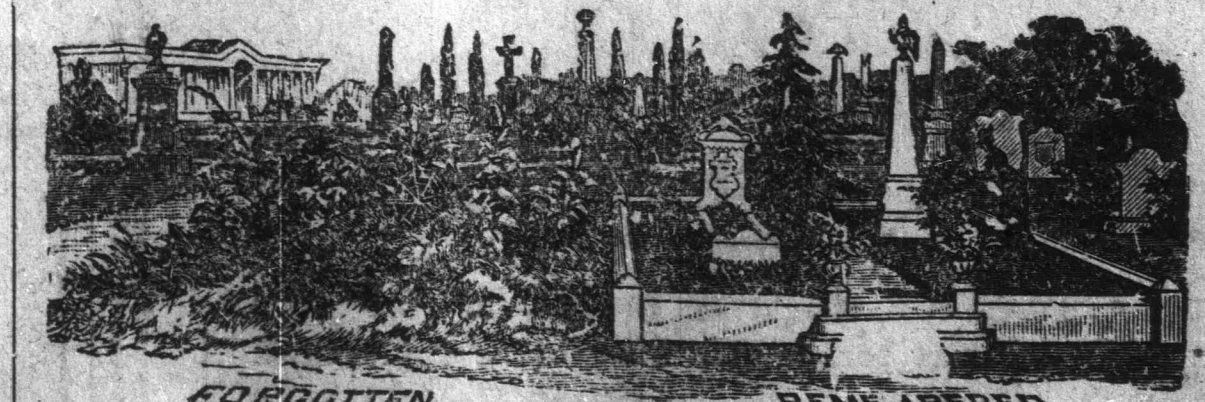
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Last Night at the Kirk

Despite the frightfully bad weather, the Presbyterians loyally turned out to the induction of their new clergyman, the Rev. Gordon Dickie, which took place last night.

Pte. Phil. Jensen on Self-Sacrifice

The Great War which is casting a shadow of sorrow over our grand old Empire and throughout Europe, is, after all, bringing out some grand traits in the character of our citizens.

CHURCH SERVICES

C. of E. CATHEDRAL—Sunday will be observed as a Day of Intercession for Missions. The services will be as follows:—Holy Communion at 7, 8 and 11 (with intercessions for those engaged in war, and for missions); Morning Prayer at 10; Evening Prayer, 6.30. (Preacher, the Bishop.) Women's Home Mission boxes and collections will be brought in and presented at the evening service.

Closing of the Poultry Show

The most successful poultry exhibition yet held here concluded last night, when a large number, despite the storm, were present.

PRIZE LIST LIGHT BRAHMA.

Hen—1st, W. R. Butler. 2nd, Dr. Campbell. 3rd, J. Raines. Cockerel—1st, G. R. Williams; 2nd, G. R. Williams; 3rd, Mrs. Dr. Wilson.

Will Avenge His Brothers Death

You know by now that I have at last been commissioned as Second Lieutenant. I'm glad, for one reason only, and that is that it will give me a chance of getting out again earlier than if I remained a N.C.O.

I also sent out the things to Ernest. I sent out all the stuff to him together with 100 Gem cigarettes, part of a lot of 250 which were sent me by Atlantic Lodge No. 1 I.O.O.F. Love to all. Don't worry too much about Neil, Auntie dear. Wherever he is he is all right.

GOOD VALUE SMOKING TOBACCO 15c. per Cut M. A. DUFFY, Sole Agent.

MR. SINNOTT COMING BACK. Mr. W. Sinnott recently had a message saying that his son, Mr. Wm. Sinnott, is now on the way here from Archangel, Russia.

ST. THOMAS'S—With to-morrow, the Church's year begins, and the services are naturally directed to the coming of Christ.

INDIAN GAME. Cock—1st, and 2nd, E. A. Payne; 3rd, W. R. Butler. Hen—1st, 2nd and 3rd, E. A. Payne.

WHITE PEKIN DUCKS. Drake—1st, Denis Galway; 2nd, and 3rd, G. R. Williams. Old Duck—1st, G. R. Williams; 2nd, Dr. Campbell; 3rd, R. B. Job.

A Request From the Trenches. NUMBERS of letters from those of our boys fighting in France contain the request that a small quantity of GOOD Tea be sent them for their private supply.

V. C. and British Colonel Dark, Mixed IS GREAT. TRY IT At the Royal Cigar Store, Bank Square, Water Street.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES. Hen—1st, Miss Calver. SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES. Hen—2nd, E. J. Coe; 3rd, Dr. Campbell.

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