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THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

Official Organ of The Fishermen's Protective Union of Newfoundland.

Vol. III. No. 7.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, MONDAY, JANUARY 10, 1916.

Price: 1 Cent.

Allies Now Abandon Remaining Positions on Gallipoli Peninsula

News Causes a Pang of Regret in British Isles as Well as Colonies—Was Expected For Some Time by Keen Observers of the Near East Campaign—Greek Correspondents Continue to Announce That the Germans and Bulgars Are Hastening Their Plans for an Attack on Saloniki—Political Affairs Now Quiet in England

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The remaining positions held by the Allies on the Gallipoli Peninsula have now been abandoned. This news had been expected for several days by the keen observers of the Near Eastern campaign for removal of the troops from Anzac and Suvla Bay three weeks ago left no strategic advantage to the retention of the tip of the Peninsula. Nevertheless the news is received with a pang of regret by people of the British Isles as well as the Colonies. The renewed activity of various kinds, as noted by Turkish official communications the past few days, have, presumably, been in the nature of preparation for the final act of the Dardanelles tragedy. To-night's Turkish official statement, covering the period from Thursday to Saturday, records the increasing effectiveness of reinforced Turkish batteries, which have been drawing in and concentrating on the Allies' remaining positions.

Another pang of regret the British public will feel is caused by the announcement to-night of the loss of the battleship King Edward the Seventh, which was blown up by a mine. The British official statement on this subject does not reveal the scene of the disaster, but merely says it occurred in a heavy sea, despite which, the entire crew were saved before the ship went down. The King Edward VII, represented an investment of nearly \$7,600,000. She was one of the finest of the last class of pre-dreadnoughts. She was only slightly older than the Natal, which was sunk by an internal explosion about a week ago.

On the West and East fronts there have been no developments of large importance over the week-end. A German communication announces that the Germans had completed the recapture of the position on Hartmannswellerkopf, taken by the French a few days before Christmas. Greek correspondents continue to assert that the Bulgarians and Germans are hastening their plans for an attack on Saloniki, but the Austrians are fighting hard again in a resolute attempt to reach the Adriatic from which they are only 40 miles distant at Elbasan, Albania. Great Britain's internal affairs are quiet, pending the reassembling of Parliament. There will be a full de-

bate on the Compulsion Bill on Tuesday, with David Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions and Arthur Henderson, Labor Member, who has just resigned from the Cabinet, as the probable star speakers. Sir Henry Dalziel, who has been one of the most consistent critics of the Government will also give his reasons why he supports the Government in this matter. The Labor Party will meet early in the week to consider its position, unless, however, the Opposition develops strength of which there is no indication just now, and there seems small likelihood that the Government will feel the need of an appeal to the country.

BATTLESHIP EDWARD VII BEEN SUNK

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The sinking of the King Edward VII. is announced by the Admiralty in the following statement:—"The King Edward the Seventh struck a mine, and, owing to heavy seas, had to be abandoned. She sank shortly afterwards. The ship's company were taken off without loss of life. Only two men were injured."

America and Her Sister Republics

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The second Pan-American Scientific Congress closed to-day with a declaration by its President, Ambassador Sarez, of Chile, that the nations of America were united in the noble desire of seeking the political unity of the Continent, so that the nations which compose it may thus lend one another mutual support, and afford themselves better protection against foreign danger.

French Forced To Withdraw From Position

PARIS, Jan. 10.—The French troops have withdrawn from the summit of Hirzstein, south of Hartmannswellerkopf. This admission was made by a communication issued by the War Office to-night. The withdrawal was due to the capture by the Germans of the Hill north of Hirzstein.

Russian Blow Planned With Great Secrecy

PETROGRAD, Jan. 10.—The Times Petrograd correspondent, who is visiting Russian Headquarters, says he learns that the Russian blow in Galicia and Bessarabia, was planned with great secrecy as a strategic means for helping the Entente Allies in the Balkans, but that as in previous movements of the same kind the Germans got wind of it and began immediately to withdraw their troops from the Danube.

200 Perish When Transport Sunk

PARIS, Jan. 9.—The Italian steamer Brindisi with some hundreds of tons of supplies and 425 Montenegrin recruits from America, touched a mine yesterday near Sangiovanni di Medua. The ship sank immediately, and 200 passengers perished.

Another Neutral Steamer Sunk

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The Norwegian steamer Bonheim, 1,158 tons gross, has been sunk. Fifteen members of the crew have landed.

Russians Are Charging Line After Line of The Teutonic Trenches

Czar's Forces Now Well Supplied With Ammunition—Many a Feint and Parry is Likely to be Seen Before Generals Come to Decisive Blows—Russians Have Shown Remarkable Recuperative Powers—Have Now Established Magnificent Fronts Along Austro-German Front

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The recent conference in Sofia, at which Field Marshal MacKenzen urged the Bulgarians to continue their attacks on Salonika, says a correspondent, should be interpreted, in the light of this withdrawal, that the Germans were doubtful whether the Bulgars would pursue the adventure once MacKenzen's troops were gone, but they were obliged to withdraw them as the Russian offensive could not be gained.

The correspondent pays a tribute to the remarkable recuperative power the Russians have displayed in the formation of the magnificent fronts now assembled along the Austro-German front. They are, he says, well supplied with ammunition in contrast to the position a year ago, when we were reduced to one shell per day per gun. It would be premature, the correspondent adds, to draw hard and fast conclusions on the result of the present moment and many a feint and parry is likely to be witnessed before Generals Ivanoff and Von Mackenzen and Archduke Joseph Ferdinand come to decisive blows.

A light frost, the correspondent concludes, has improved the roads without stopping entrenching operations, and the Russians are charging line after line of the Teutonic trenches.

Desperate Struggle Still Raging

PARIS, Jan. 9.—An official communication received here on Saturday by the Montenegrin Consulate, says:—"The Austrians undertook an important offensive with considerable forces against our northern front on the 6th, extending from Tara to Rugova. The attacks were particularly furious around Mojkovac and in the direction of Souhido Pass, Berane and Prozel, where the enemy engaged twenty battalions, supported by strong artillery and numerous machine guns. Fighting continued well into the night and resulted in heavy losses for the enemy and considerable losses for us. We maintain our positions, except the villages of Godacha and Goduevo to the left of Touriam, which the enemy occupied."

"The struggle is still continuing desperately. On the other fronts, intense artillery duels are taking place."

LABORITE SAYS CRISIS NOW OVER

LONDON, Jan. 9.—John Hodge, chairman of the Labour Party in the Commons, expressed the opinion to-day that the political crisis was over, and that there would be no general election. The division in the Commons on Thursday night settled the question, he said. The Labour Party was evenly divided. If Arthur Henderson, William Bruce and Geo. H. Roberts, the Labour members who resigned from the Ministry, had voted, instead of abstaining, there would have been a majority of Labour in favour of the bill.

"I do not consider the vote of the Labour Congress as constituting, as being representative of Trade Unionist opinion." Hodge said that he and quite a number of the Labour members would continue to support the Government on the ground that it was absolutely essential to present a united front to the enemies of Britain.

So far as can be ascertained, the Government has no intention of delaying the Compulsory Service Bill. The second reading of the measure in the Commons has been announced for Tuesday.

Hartmannswellerkopf

BERLIN, Jan. 9.—The War Office announces to-day that near Hirzstein, south of Hartmannswellerkopf, the Germans yesterday completed the conquest of the trenches, which, on Dec. 21st, fell into the hands of the French. Twenty officers, 183 Chasseurs, and 15 machine guns were captured.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

Says Story that Crew of German Sub. were Shot by British is a Fake

Carson and Dempsey, Two of the Crew of the Mule Carrier Nicolsian, Are Both Positive no Members of German Submarine Crew Were Shot Either in the Water or on the Deck of the Baralong—They Further State That the Baralong Flew the British Flag When She Attacked the Submarine

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The Daily News to-day prints the stories of two American members of the crew of the steamer Nicolsian at the time when a German submarine was shelling the Baralong came up and sank the submarine. These men, who since the incident have joined the British Army, are S. T. Carson and Dempsey, and both deny absolutely that the Germans of the submarine were shot either in the water or on board the Nicolsian. They are uncertain as to what flag the Baralong flew on arriving on the scene, but are agreed that she flew the British flag when she attacked the submarine.

Carson is quoted as being absolutely sure that the Baralong's captain, when he ordered a search of the Nicolsian, said nothing about not taking prisoners or about shooting Germans found aboard. He supposes the report of such shooting arose from the fact that shots were merely heard which were fired by the muleteers on board the Nicolsian to put wounded mules out of their misery. Dempsey is quoted as saying that two of the Americans on board the Nicolsian who testified that they witnessed the killing of eleven helpless

OFFICIAL BRITISH

To Governor, Newfoundland: LONDON, Jan. 8.—British Headquarters report that enemy bombing attacks, supported by artillery, near Armentieres, were repulsed. British artillery considerably damaged the enemy lines at various points.

The Russians report the capture of Chartorysk. An Austrian asphyxiating gas attack north-east of Creznowitz was repulsed.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The complete evacuation of the Gallipoli Peninsula has been successfully accomplished. All the guns were got away, except seventeen, worn out, which were destroyed. Our casualties were one wounded. General Monro states that the successful accomplishment was due to Generals Birdwood and Davies, and the assistance of the Navy, under Admiral De Robeck.

The battleship King Edward the Seventh struck a mine and was abandoned. On account of heavy sea, she sank. Two men were injured.

BONAR LAW.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The British official last night reads:—"We exploded a mine near La Basse this morning. A German aeroplane dropped two bombs behind our lines north of the Somme to-day, but failed to do any damage. Unimportant artillery engagements occurred at various points on the front, during which our guns secured the range of a party of German infantry. Several direct hits were obtained on an enemy battery south-east of Armentieres. In the region south of the Somme a German rocket store was destroyed."

FRENCH

PARIS, Jan. 9.—The following statement was given out this afternoon by the War Office:—"The night was relatively calm. To the north of the Aisne our artillery destroyed mills at Chailion, and to the east at Fonteny, which had been equipped by the enemy for defensive purposes."

MONTENEGRIN.

CETTINJE, Jan. 6, via Paris, Jan. 7.—The following statement was given out at the War Office to-day:—"Austrian aeroplanes were exceptionally active to-day. They dropped a quantity of bombs on our positions at amt Lovcek, and three on Cetinje, but without result."

Enemy Consuls Have Been Released

PARIS, Jan. 8.—A despatch to the Havas Agency from Athens, under date of January 6th, states that Jean Guillemin, the French Minister to Greece, has announced that the Consuls of the Teutonic Allies, arrested at Salonika, have been released. Greek newspapers, the despatch adds, remark that this action has satisfied the Greek Government.

Will Reopen Steel Mills

YOUNGSTOWNE, Ohio, Jan. 10.—Believing the situation is well under control, following two days of tranquility after rioting on Friday night, preparations are being made to reopen the plants of the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Co. at East Youngstown and Struthers.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

Germans by British mines, Charles D. Hightower and R. H. Crosby, both of Crystal City, Texas, had a grudge against the British members of the Nicolsian's crew.

Foreign Journalists Given Opportunity to Visit the Naval Base

Under an Escort Assigned by the Admiralty They Visit One of Britain's Naval Bases and See Impressive Sight—See Late Type of Big Destroyers Some of Which Make 42 Knots—Submarines Capable of Making Long Distant Undersea Voyages Met Officer Who Had Command of Torpedo Tube Which Sank the Bleucher a Year Ago

LONDON, Jan. 9.—Under an escort of officers assigned by the Admiralty, a correspondent of the Associated Press and a party of foreign journalists were given the first opportunity to visit one of the great naval bases on the coast, where cruisers, destroyers and submarines are assembled for their watch over the North Sea; and from which point big ocean-going submarines are sent on forages to the Baltic and Dardanelles. It was an impressive sight of consolidated power and alert readiness, with its long line of battle-scarred cruisers stretching seaward, headed by the famous Arethusa, and back of them a vast flotilla of destroyers, then a countless number of submarines, which have recently performed such brilliant work from the Dardanelles to the Bosphorus and throughout the Baltic.

The day was typical of the rigors that the British fleet is now experiencing in the North Sea, with rain pelting, sailors, oilskins, the north wind cutting the sea into foam, and sea-gulls everywhere. The little fishing village of the coast had been transformed by the war into a vast naval rendezvous, with store houses stretching half a mile, prepared to re-equip an armada and send it to sea. Here, also, were the mother ships ranged in long lines along the quay, ready to receive their fighting children each time they come from raid or battle. The huge establishment was vibrant with energy, and in the harbour, mine-sweepers were coming back from their work, hydro-aeroplanes were manoeuvring from the deck, their craft black with smoke from the funnels of the cruisers and destroyers, told of their readiness to dash out to sea after an enemy craft.

The Arethusa and light cruiser squadron had just returned from scouting off the German coast in search of the German fleet, which was said to have ventured out from the Kiel Canal. "Nothing had been seen of the German ships, and the British officers—the same who had now received their stars for the famous fights under Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty—were derisive in regard to the idea that the Germans would venture forth. One of the officers was in command of the torpedo tubes when they fired the deadly missiles which struck the German cruiser Bleucher and sent her to the bottom in the great fight last January. He pointed out these same tubes and told how they worked. "First we let go that one," he said, "and then this one."

There were many famous sea-fights among the destroyers, including the Lance, which helped to sink the Koenigin Luise Harwich, and was also in the Heligoland battle. In fact all these ships had seen battle service, unless they had just come from the yards, and the Arethusa was a broad fact which showed she had gone from the shipyard into battle. "Yes," said one of her officers, "we got out of the yard on Saturday, we were in the fight by Wednesday, had sunk a battleship, and were back again the next Saturday. How is that for a record?"

GALLIPOLI Successfully EVACUATED

LONDON, Jan. 9.—It is officially announced that the complete evacuation of Gallipoli Peninsula has been successfully carried out. General Sir Charles Monro, according to an official announcement, reports that only one British soldier was wounded in the evacuation; that there were no casualties among the French, and that all the guns were saved, except seventeen worn out ones, which were blown up.

General Monro states the accomplishment of this difficult task was due to Generals Birdwood and Davies. Invaluable assistance was rendered in this operation, one of the highest difficulty, by Admiral de Robeck and the Royal Navy.

"King Edward VII." was a battleship built in 1905. Tonnage, 16,350; cost \$7,367,225; speed, 19.04, and carried a crew of 825. Her armament consisted of 4 12-inch, 4 9.2-inch, 16 6-inch and 24 smaller guns.

It was this one that hit the Bleucher amidships. She was lying there about 1500 yards away. The thing that impressed me after we hit her, was the deadly stillness. It was terribly still until the great big ship threw up her bow and turned clean over and sank. Yes, this is the one that did it. He patted this terrible death-dealing engine affectionately as though it were his child, as, in truth, it has been since it laid the Bleucher low. Scars of the battle were all over the ship, which the officers pointed out with the pride that a Heidelberg student displays when he exhibits his wounds: The deck alley amidships had been shot away by melinite shells having exploded in it. This had been rebuilt. One dent in the side armour was pointed out, which was as big as a washing-bowl. The upper works were literally peppered with shrapnel, but scars were now neatly bandaged with two-inch riveted steel plates, so that the saucy Arethusa was again as good as ever. The party now went aboard the latest type of big destroyers, which are here ranged in great battalions with steam up. They are very fast, some of them making 37 or 38 knots, even touching 42 knots on a measured mile, while all of them regularly do 35 miles on active duty.

Lying outside of them were submarines of the D and E type, the latter being the sea-going craft of great radius, which are now making distant undersea voyages to the Baltic and the Dardanelles. Smaller vessels have the outlines of an eight-oared racing shell, but the big new ocean rangers are as ugly as some submarine monster, with a steel fin running fore and aft, and a camel's hump amidships for the deck. One of the commanders pointed out their fine qualities. They can stay under water for seventy-two hours, he said. Yes, three days, without any inconvenience to the crew from lack of air. D boats are good for runs of twenty-four hours under water, but E boats make seventy-two hours just as easily during these long deep-water runs. They tread their way through the Skagerak or skirt around Tenerife and past Gibraltar with as much ease under water as though afloat. The direction and proximity, or distance from land are all determined with mathematical accuracy by science and navigation, and steering goes on as easily under water as above.

There were many famous sea-fights among the destroyers, including the Lance, which helped to sink the Koenigin Luise Harwich, and was also in the Heligoland battle. In fact all these ships had seen battle service, unless they had just come from the yards, and the Arethusa was a broad fact which showed she had gone from the shipyard into battle. "Yes," said one of her officers, "we got out of the yard on Saturday, we were in the fight by Wednesday, had sunk a battleship, and were back again the next Saturday. How is that for a record?"

RESIDENTS FLEE FROM NANCY


PARIS, Jan. 9.—It is announced that safe conducts have been issued to 30,000 persons to leave the city of Nancy. A special train with some of the Bez residents aboard arrived in Paris on Friday. Others from Nancy have gone to Dijon and elsewhere.

Statements regarding conditions in Nancy, as a result of the fact that German shells had begun to hit the town, are contained in a proclamation issued to discredit stories of destruction and panic in Nancy, which had been circulating in the Press.

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ried a crew of 825. Her armament consisted of 4 12-inch, 4 9.2-inch, 16 6-inch and 24 smaller guns.

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Japan's Strong Hand
Now Seen in China

The progress of the crisis in China precipitated by the determination of Yuan Shi-Kai to restore the monarchical form of government, is well worth watching as a phase of the vast process of change which is going on in the Far East. In this crisis is involved the death or survival of the principle of equal opportunity—the so-called "open door" which John Hay sought, with foresight and firmness, to establish in China—and with it the extinction or expansion of American trade in that distant market, so rich with potentialities.

The significance of China's fate to Americans is indicated in mathematical terms by the fact that out of a total value of \$450,000,000 of foreign goods purchased by that country in 1913, the share that fell to American exporters was only \$26,000,000, while Japan sold goods worth \$90,000,000. In the readjustment of the world's trade relations that will follow the war, the importance of the Chinese market will be greatly enhanced. And every step that Japan is taking in China in the present contingency is aimed at insuring for Japanese commerce a position of preferential or exclusive rights, necessarily at the expense of the rights of other exporting nations, including the United States.

"The open door in China is almost closed already," said a man who has lived for many years in the Far East to the writer: "only a crack remains open, and that is destined to be shut with a slam if Japan carries out her present plans."

The opposition which Japan is offering to the re-establishment of the monarchy in China is a phase of the campaign for political and commercial domination which Tokio is carrying on while Europe's hands are bound by the thongs of war. Despite an obvious conflict of interests, Great Britain, France, Russia and Italy are backing Japan's interference in Chinese affairs.

Japan's Double Chance.

The entente is anxious to avoid any internal convulsion in China which would furnish Japan with the eagerly awaited pretext to intervene with military force on the Asiatic mainland, while Japan is availing herself of the double opportunity to dictate terms for the new order of things, and to promote discord which may precipitate the very convulsion which her European allies are seeking to prevent.

And the immediate object of Japanese opposition in the late lamented republic is Yuan Shi-Kai himself. It is the personality of Yuan Shi-Kai and his well-known anti-Japanese attitude that have caused Tokio to reverse its policy toward the republic.

When the world, back in 1912, rubbed its eyes in astonishment at the strange spectacle of a China aspiring by force of arms to a republican form of government, Japan directly and by indirect methods offered every obstacle to the realization of what seemed to be a national ideal—if it is possible for a loosely connected group of provinces, lacking common interests and even a common language, to develop a national ideal.

The revolution succeeded, however, thanks to the superior organization, resources and intelligence of the southern provinces. Out of the turmoil and bloodshed loomed up the familiar figure of Yuan Shi-Kai—the same man of the north who for more than a generation had been the power behind the painted throne of the Manchus.

In name a president, but in fact a dictator, Yuan started out on a policy of internal development, of military preparedness and industrial organization which aroused keen distrust at Tokio, which under the old Manchu regime had found a stumbling block in the aggressive personality of the first "president" of the Chinese so-called republic.

Considering it inexpedient at that time to attempt any reversal of the verdict of events—events to which the United States was the first power to commit itself by its prompt recognition of the new republic—Japan bided its time. In the meanwhile it kept its hand in affairs on the mainland by affording asylum—and perhaps much more—to Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the southerner who had aspired to the presidency against Yuan Shi-Kai and had failed to win the coveted post of power. The activities of Sun Yat Sen in Chinese affairs from his offices in Tokio up to a short time ago served in a considerable measure to crystallize Chinese opposition to Yuan.

The Japanese Demands.

When Europe became involved in war, however, Japanese diplomacy saw its opportunity, and one of the first events after the ousting of the Germans from Tsing-Tau was the presentation by the Japanese minister at Peking, Eki Hiroki, of the twenty-one demands which confronted China

with the choice of running a risk of war with Japan or surrendering its sovereignty into the hands of the insular aggressors.

Sixteen of these demands were conceded by China after a diplomatic battle in which that country found itself deserted by the signatories to the principles of the integrity of China and the "open door"—including the United States, which through John Hay had formulated that principle.

Five of the twenty-one original demands, owing to Yuan's unalterable rejection of them, were left by agreement for future consideration. These provide, among other things, for the completion of Japanese political power in China by the appointment of Japanese officials and soldiers to supervisory positions in the political, military, police and commercial branches of the Chinese administration. It is probable that these deferred demands—the famous group V—will now be brought up by Japan for acceptance by Yuan Shi-Kai as Japan's conditions for her recognition of the restored monarchy.

Will Yuan yield, or will he risk the final test of war? He has no other choice, in view of the acquiescence of the world—including the United States—in the Japanese process of closing the door to equal opportunity in the great country of vast resources but embryonic political, commercial and military organization.

Tramp—Could you give me work?
 Farmer—Yes, but I won't.
 Tramp—Shake hands, Mr. You're all right.—Washington Star.



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THE
CAREER OF SKIP

BY
WALTER LENNOX

SKIP came from a long line of thoroughbreds; and his natal place Buxto, a little fishing hamlet on the West Coast.

There is no official record of his birthday; but Skip's canine babyhood was remarkable. When but five days old, he was furtively removed from the kennel by Dick Bradworth, an engineer who ran "old 125" during the construction of the S.S. & W. Railway, whilst Dick was making his customary visit on Sunday afternoon to Phoebe Dean, the buxom daughter of Skip's original owner.

Skip was duly conveyed to the camp in an old flour-sack and was made quite comfortable in a purloined cracker-box under Dick Bradworth's bunk; and Dick's account at the store for the ensuing month consisted of:

Two pairs overalls.
 One pound Home Rule tobacco.
 Ten tins condensed milk.
 Next month, the "tinned cow" was absent from Dick's monthly account.

Skip had again been surreptitiously removed! The abnormal number of swear-words set down to Dick's account for the ensuing week suggested that something unusual had happened to Dick. Skip had been stolen!

No amount of vigilance or detective service was effectual in discovering his whereabouts, though suspicion pointed in the direction of George Dawson, a cleaner, who had recently left the camp.

Father Martin (who came to the camp every alternate Sunday) had arrived late on Saturday evening, and was getting ready to retire, when he was disturbed by a nocturnal visitor: it was Dick Bradshaw.

The clergyman was glad to see Dick, as he was regarded as a backslider (he rarely attended the Sunday services). But Dick's visit had nothing to do with affairs of the soul. After shaking hands with Father Martin, without more ado, he shot out:

"I had a nice Newfoundland pup, Father!"
 "I had," the Father replied; "but Skip disappeared two weeks ago!"

"Gee Whittaker!" exclaimed the excited engineer; "gone again?"
 Father Martin seemed quite puzzled; but ere he had time to give expression to his surprise, Dick broke in:

"My pup, Father!"
 "Strange," replied, the good Father; "why, I paid George Dawson ten dollars for Skip, about a fortnight ago; and I shall spend another ten to try and locate him. You know, Dick, I cannot retain stolen property!"

The Father then went on to explain how Skip came into his possession.
 George Dawson had been married quite recently; and George's wife had become quite moody over the attentions George had been paying to the pup.

"Really, Dick, I believe that the Dawsons would have figured in court proceedings for separation, if \$10.00 had not taken that pup off George Dawson's hands!"
 "Well, Father," said Dick, "if you find Skip you may keep him; I stole him myself from Uncle John Kearley; but Phoebe made it alright with the old gent; and I gave him ten dollars compensation for the loss of the pup."

"Pretty expensive pup, Dick," remarked the cleric, as Dick bade him good night.
 Father Martin then postponed his preparations for bed; lit his pipe, and began to muse on the vicissitudes of puppydom.

About a month later, Father Martin got a call to an outlying settlement, some twenty miles distant. When he arrived at the domicile of the supposed invalid, he noticed that the members of the household seemed unusually demure.

"Nothing very serious wrong with George, I trust, Mrs. Dawley?" Father Martin queried sympathetically.
 Mrs. Dawley was evidently in deep distress; she kept twirling the ends of an immaculate white apron, painfully silent the while; and then said, quite penitently:

"Father! George stole your dog! That's what ails him now; he's not very sick; but he's afraid there's a spell on him!"

(To be continued)

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Hon. R. A. Squires, K.C., L.L.B.

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

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

Hon. R. A. Squires, K.C., L.L.B. Mr. J. A. Winter

Squires & Winter,
 Barristers, Solicitors,
 and Notaries.

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Ham Butt Pork
Fat Back Pork
Boneless Beef
Special Family Beef
Granulated Sugar
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—and—
All Lines of General Provisions.

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 St. John's, Newfoundland.

Britain's War Budget And the Masses.

Nothing that appeared in the cable despatches last week was more notable than the manifesto to the people issued by a score of leading British bankers and financiers. In this was set forth unsparringly the character of the "stupendous task" of finance which confronts Britain, and which "will try the mettle of the nation as it has not been tried in a hundred years." What the nation must do to fulfil this task was stated in language as effective as it was simple and direct. It demands "the strenuous co-operation of every man, woman, youth and maiden"; the production "of all non-essentials" must be stopped; the nation must "avoid the consumption of all non-essentials, and even restrict the consumption of essentials to the limit of efficiency"; for "by all classes adding to and carefully husbanding their income, by selling foreign securities, by creating foreign credits, will it be possible to provide the vast sum needed by the nation and its allies."

To suppose that this exhortation will be literally, or even approximately, followed, would be to imagine a vain thing. But it will have considerable effect; and it gives expression to a state of mind which is widely current in Britain, which has already found concrete embodiment in legislation, and which is sure to find more time goes on. Nothing has been more remarkable in the story of the war than the way in which the heavy increase of taxation in the successive British war budgets has been received, in Parliament and out. Of that grumbling over high taxes, and resistance to their imposition, which one is accustomed to regard as inevitable under all circumstances, there has been apparently a total absence. But even this does not do justice to the facts. Turning to the files of the three most important London weeklies, what do we find them saying in the issue of September 25, immediately after Mr. McKenna's announcement of the budget for the coming year? Do they complain that the burden of taxation is needlessly high? Do they ask that more of the load be shifted off to some indefinite future? Quite the contrary. "Perhaps the best verdict on the Budget as a whole," says the 'Spectator', "is that its main excellence consists in the indication of more to come." "The criticism of the Budget that will hold as Mr. McKenna's faithful prophecies of the future come true," says the 'Nation', "will be that it does not go far enough." And the 'Economist' de-

clares that the Budget, while deserving of praise for going as far as it does, "is not only belated, but inadequate." Thus all these weighty organs of opinion agree that the taxation determined on, though imposing, as Mr. McKenna himself declared, "an unprecedented burden on the country," ought to have been made not lighter, but heavier. This is all the more remarkable because—as is plainly acknowledged on all hands—it is quite out of the question to make the taxation heavy enough to yield an amount even distantly approaching the sum needed for the prosecution of the war. The Government's expenditures during the calendar year now closing will have amounted to six and a half billion of dollars; in the coming year they are expected to be nine billions. The effect of the new taxes will be, roughly, to make the current revenue two billions instead of one and a half; and if the utmost were done that any one could dream of undertaking, the deficiency could not be reduced by more than another half billion. It is not on account of any fantastic hope of doing the impossible that British statesmen and journalists are in favor of taxes of unparalleled magnitude. What they are after is two things, both essential to financial soundness in such a crisis as this. First, they wish to place the system of taxation on a basis plainly adequate, by its mere continuance, for the service of the colossal public debt after the close of the war; and secondly, they wish to compel, so far as the tax system can, that economizing on the part of individuals the voluntary practice of which is so solemnly urged by the British bankers.

The attitude shown by the wealthy classes in cheerfully accepting, and even urging, the adoption of measures placing upon them these extraordinary burdens of taxation should furnish matter for a little wholesome reflection to those who are in the habit of thinking of the poor and the rich, "the masses and the classes," very much as of sheep and goats, or perhaps rather of sheep and wolves. Before the great war, it was a mere commonplace of the literature of social agitation that war is an affair which "the classes" contemplate with cold-blooded nonchalance because they get all the benefit while "the masses" make all the sacrifice. In every one of the warring countries, this notion has been abundantly disposed of by the awful toll of death that has been paid by prince as well as peasant, by those accustomed to

Splendid Work of Asquith and His Ministry

British Government Praised by New York Papers.—Says, Asquith Has Accomplished Wonders During the War.—Says, attacks of Northcliffe Press are Not Likely to Succeed.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—The New York Herald comments editorially as follows:

"Of course it may be accepted as a fact that the impending political crisis in Great Britain will not in any sense diminish the determination of the English people to pursue the war to a successful conclusion. "Despite the attacks which have been made upon it, the Asquith ministry has done well. It has borne burdens the weight of which, if they could have been seen at the outbreak of the war, would have caused men's cheeks to blanch and everyone to say, 'It is impossible.' It has held the seas, it has raised nearly four million men for fighting, it has financed the war not only for the empire, but for other nations, it has armed Russia and given her other assistance, it has cleared Africa of the Germans, with the assistance of France, it has stopped Germany and Austria at every point except in the Balkans, and held Paris, the Channel and the United Kingdom safe.

"More than a year ago the Northcliffe newspapers were showing how inevitable the capture of Calais and a German invasion of England were. They are of short memory. If England could produce cabinets which would never make any mistakes either in peace or war, in diplomacy or finance, she would rule both hemispheres for all time.

every privilege and luxury as well as by the humblest of workingmen. In Britain, with its voluntary system, it is in the highest strata of society that the sacrifice in the shape of sufferings, wounds, and death has been heaviest and most general. But the test of taxes is, in a way, even more searching; for, if it is infinitely less grave, it is also unaccompanied by those inspiring sentiments and that tradition of 'noblesse oblige' which make the offering of life and limb a matter of course. It would be absurd to assert that the way in which the double test has been borne is a proof of the soundness or justice of the existing economic order; but it is truly a complete refutation of that travesty of the existing order which so many glib-tongued world-reformers are in the habit of passing off as a faithful picture of it.—The Nation.

A Great ALL-FEATURE PROGRAMME at the NICKEL To-Day.

THE VITAGRAPH COMPANY PRESENT ANITA STEWART IN

"THE GODDESS"

SIXTH EPISODE OF THE "SERIAL BEAUTIFUL"

"THE FLOATING DEATH."—End Markey and Richard C. Stanton in a powerful two-part social drama.

"MABEL'S WILFUL WAY."—Mabel Normand in a side-splitting Keystone comedy.

THE PATHE COY. PRESENT RUTH ROLAND AND HENRY KING IN

"WHEN JUSTICE SLEEPS."

THIRD INSTALMENT OF THE GREAT "WHO PLAYS" SERIES.

The NICKEL, Showing only the Absolute Best of the Entire Motion Picture Industry. WEDNESDAY—PEARL WHITE AND ARNOLD DALY IN "THE EXPLOITS OF ELAINE."

"But in spite of the work performed by the Asquith ministry and Lord Kitchener, it is proposed to turn them out and enter upon untried paths with new pathfinders. It is much to be doubted whether this unexampled attack will succeed.

The chief harm that can come as a result of this washing of dirty linen is its effect, first, upon the other members of the entente; second, upon the enemy at Berlin, and third, upon the friends in this and other neutral countries. It is to be expected that the effect upon France, Russia and Italy has already been discounted. It will perhaps make no difference with them, but should by any chance the conspiracy succeed, it will be necessary to have the most positive guarantees that activity will be increased rather than diminished. A weight of responsibility would go upon the shoulders of the new ministry that would certainly be doubted and which those primarily responsible would shirk, because they are trained only in fault-finding.

"But the effect on Germany would be a different matter. A change in ministry in Great Britain would be hailed, as in fact the signs have already been hailed, as a weakening, as a desire on the part of the greatest and most hated enemy of Germany to sue for peace. This would be giving encouragement to the foe with a vengeance. It is much to be deplored, because the German public has been fed constantly with the idea that peace is at hand—always at hand—whereas it is further away than ever. "Here, too, the news that Mr. Asquith and his cabinet were out would be employed to mislead and depress. Whatever may be the official attitude of the government, the sympathies of the great mass of the American public is passionately with the entente allies and against their enemies. "So that the friends of the cause of humanity and civilization should bear in mind that whatever happens it does not mean a cessation of the war.

"Any Englishman who suggested that would not be simply turned out; he would be hanged to a lamp-post."

The Politician—The statesman of the past was born in a log cabin. The Philosopher—Well, the statesman of the future will be born in a bungalow mortgaged for a motor car.—New York Sun.

WHERE TO GET THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

- The Mail and Advocate can now be had at the following stores:—
- Mayo's—Duckworth Street.
 - Mrs. Gallivan—Duckworth St. East.
 - Mrs. Peckford—Foot Signal Hill Rd.
 - Mr. Gosse—Plymouth Road.
 - Mrs. Kelly—King's Bridge Road.
 - Mrs. Hayse—King's Bridge Road.
 - Mrs. Brien—Colonial Street.
 - James Whelan—Colonial Street.
 - F. Fitzpatrick—Gower Street (top of Nunery Hill).
 - Mrs. Organ—Military Road.
 - Mr. Parsons—Catherine Street.
 - Mr. E. Parsons—Corner Hayward Avenue and McDougall Street.
 - Mrs. Wadden—South Side.
 - Mrs. Ebsary—South Side.
 - Mrs. Downton—Fleming Street.
 - Mr. Fitzpatrick—Field Street.
 - Miss E. Lawlor—Head of Long's Hill.
 - Mrs. Bulger—Head of Carter's Hill.
 - M. A. Duffy—Cahot Street.
 - M. J. James—Cookstown Road.
 - Mr. Horwood—Barter's Hill.
 - Popular Store—Casey Street.
 - Mrs. Tobin—Casey Street.
 - Mrs. Cummings—Head of Casey St.
 - Mrs. Healey—Corner Water St and Hutchings Street.
 - Mrs. Fortune—Corner Water Street and Alexander Street.
 - A. McConbrey—(tinsmith) New Gower Street.
 - Mrs. Joy—New Gower Street.
 - Mr. Ryan—Casey Street.
 - Mrs. Collins—Foot Patrick Street, Water Street West.
 - Mrs. Keefe—Hamilton Street.
 - P. J. Morgan—Pennywell Road.
 - Axford's—South Side.
 - Chas. Truscott—New Gower Street.
 - Miss Murphy—Water St. West.
 - Capt. Platt—Cor. Gower and Prescott streets.

PARCELS FOR "OURS"

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Sir,—His Excellency the Governor is in receipt of a telegram from Captain Timewell, London, intimating that he had asked the Officer commanding the Newfoundland Battalion at the front if the goods for the men had been received and if anything else was required. To this message, Captain Timewell on the 4th January replied from the Officer commanding the Battalion to the effect that the consignment shipped in October had been received but the remainder had not yet come to hand, while there were no further requirements at present.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your obedient servant, J. R. BENNETT, Colonial Secretary.

Dept. Colonial Secretary, January 7, 1916.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE C. M. B. C.

Yesterday afternoon the annual meeting of the Cathedral Men's Bible Class was held with a large attendance of members. Rev. J. Brinton who takes such a deep practical interest in the Society's work, attended and the reports submitted showed that the activities of the Society last year were most successful particularly those relating to the Harbor and Wharf Mission. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Chairman—Rev. J. Brinton, re-elected.

- Lay Chairman—Fred Reid, re-elected.
- Secretary—A. Bugden, re-elected.
- Asst. Sec'y.—J. Mercer, elected.
- Treasurer—H. Ford, re-elected.
- Readers—Ray, Cornick, Geo. House, George Voke, elected.
- Capt. Harbour Mission—J. Billard, re-elected.
- Capt. Wharf Mission—K. Saunders, re-elected.
- Literature Committee—Geo. Reid, A. Whitten, C. Andrews, re-elected; R. Ryan, A. Roberts, elected.
- Ushers—Geo. Laite, W. Harnett, G. Crossman, elected.
- Collector—G. Reid, re-elected.
- Band Leader—W. Hitchcock, elected.
- Book Endowment Fund—J. Lawrence, J. White, re-elected; William England, elected.

ASKED FOR SHARE OF LABOR

When the laborers went to work on the Stephano to-day about 120 men asked for a half share of the work but were refused and they sought President McGrath's advice. He sustained the contention of the men who refused to share because a division would give very little to either party. The labor was divided the last time in order to rush the discharging of cargo to give the ship a quick despatch for Christmas.

Two cases of diphtheria were reported yesterday from one house in St. John Place, a boy and girl. Both were removed to Hospital.

The Kyle's express with the Klark-Urban people on board arrived here to-day at 2.15 p.m.

The Prospero left Westport at 3.30 this a.m. going North.

The Portia left Belleoram at 2.20 a.m. yesterday, bound west.

The Olinda, Capt. Courtney, left Macio on Saturday for Barbados.

The E. S. Hocking arrived at Pernambuco Saturday, after a passage of 38 days.

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

ROSSLEY'S THEATRE!

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

GRAND NEW PANTOMIME, "JACK AND JILL,"

Bright, Sparkling and up to the Minute. Beautiful Costumes, all new. Dainty Dances, Catchy Songs. MANY NEW NOVELTIES—THE BEST YET.

A GRAND DANCING REVUE

WITH—

MR. BALLARD BROWN THE TERRA NOVA GIRLS
MISS MADGE LOCKE THE SUNSHINE GIRLS
BONNIE ROSSLEY THE BABY GIRLS
JACK AND MARIE ROSSLEY.

General Admission, 10c. Reserved Seats, 20c.

THE CRESCENT PICTURE PALACE.

PRESENTS "A ROMANCE OF THE NAVY"

A great Lubin offering produced in 10 Reels, featuring Ormi Hawley and Earl Metcalf.

"HIS WIFE'S SECRET"

A fine Essanay production presenting G. M. Anderson.

"A CLEAN SWEEP"

An Edison Waddy and Arty Comedy—One Continuous Laugh.

BARITONE DAVE PARKS Singing Classy Ballads and Popular Songs.

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

On Wednesday a Great Historical Feature "THE LIFE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN."

Spats! Spats!! Greatly Reduced.

Childs' Spats, size 6 to 10. 37c.
Misses' Spats, size 11 to 2. 43c.
Ladies' Spats, size 3 to 7. 48c.

GAITERS

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

RUBBERS

Ladies' Long Rubbers. \$2.85

—Also—

Childs', Misses', Boys', Youths', Men's and Women's BEAR BRAND RUBBERS

Lowest Possible Prices.

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315 WATER STREET 315

Agents for Ungars Laundry & Dye Works,

HELD UP TRAFFIC IN COVENTRY STREET.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—A big, in fact, an enormous, sergeant of Princess Pat's regiment, managed to dislocate traffic in Coventry street the other night just about theatre time. With a woman and another soldier he stood on sped on

NOTICE

THE First Annual Convention of the Conception Bay District Council of the F.P.U. will be held at BAY ROBERTS on MONDAY, the 18th instant. The Convention will open at 4 p.m. at the F.P.U. Hall. All Officers of District Councils and Local Councils of the F.P.U. in the Districts of Harbor Main, Port-de-Grave, Harbor Grace, Carbonear and Bay-de-Verde are members of the Conception Bay District Council and should be present at the Convention. Any such Council through its Delegates, may by resolution bring any matter before the Convention. A Permanent Official, to attend to Union matters in Conception Bay will be selected.

W. F. COAKER,
Chairman C.B.D.C.

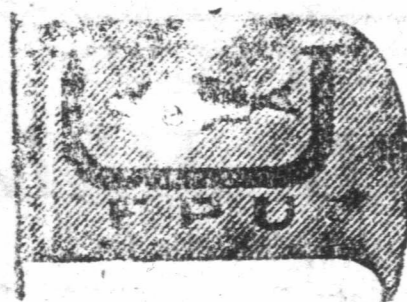
St. John's, January 3rd, 1916.

JUST ARRIVED:

1 CAR TABLE SALT. 100 Boxes Fell's NAPTHA SOAP. Low Prices.

J. J. ROSSITER Real Estate Agent

Our Motto: "SUUM CUIQUE."



"To Every Man His Own."

The Mail and Advocate

Issued every day from the office of publication, 187 Water Street, St. John's, Newfoundland, Union Publishing Co. Ltd., Proprietors. Editor and Business Manager JOHN J. ST. JOHN

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., JAN. 10th., 1916.

THE COAL SITUATION

The Executive Council and Opposition leaders held a conference on Saturday evening to consider the reply of the Coal Barons to the Colony's proposition of Wednesday. As the Coal Barons refused to accept the proposals of the Colony, the conference on Saturday resolved to stand no further fooling or delay and decided that the Colony charter steamers and import coal during the season. The chartering of the steamers being left to a Committee, consisting of the Premier, Mr. Coaker and the Minister of Finance.

It was also decided to inform the Coal Barons holding coal which was imported at the cheap freight rates, that the coal held by them was to be sold at once to the people at the \$8.00 price; and unless this was done by noon today, the Government would commandeer all the coal in the possession of A. Harvey, H. J. Stab and M. Morey, and sell it to those requiring it worse at the \$8.00 price. This disposes of the coal question for the present.

The coal dealers acted very unwisely by defying the Government and refusing to meet the fair proposals submitted to them, and the action of the conference in deciding to put up with no more fooling from the coal dealers will be received by the public with appreciation.

A few men in this city has long enough lored it over the people through their combines in trade and their utilization of the trick of the trade. This action of the Colony will cause some of them to open their eyes and realize that we are now living under war conditions, such as no generation before us had to contend with.

The Opposition Party will back the Government in its handling of the coal situation which this city now faces owing to the inability of the coal trade to make proper provision for the city's requirements.

The people will rejoice to find that the Government is at last resolved to be up and doing and that every power the Colony possess will be utilized to provide a coal supply during the continuance of the war.

It is possible that the Government will also have to move in the matter of the supply of foreign tonnage to get our fish to market. Something should be done to get fishery produce to Europe, and it would do no harm if the Premier ascertained from the exporters the exact condition of affairs, and what provision the trade had made to cope with the situation.

All will regret that the Colony has been compelled to move in commandeering the coal supply in the city, but under the circumstances created by the Coal Barons there was no other course open to the Colony, if the People's rights were to be safeguarded.

The following letter was sent to the coal dealers Saturday evening, St. John's, January 8, 1916.

Dear Sir,—
At a meeting of the Committee of the Executive Council, held this Saturday afternoon, at which the Leaders of the Opposition in the Legislature were also present, it was resolved:

(a) That, in view of the serious position of the trade in relation to the importation of coal, the Government should immediately consider the importation of coal on the best charters available, and afterwards arrange as to the disposition of the same through the city coal dealers or otherwise;

(b) That the Prime Minister, Hon. M. P. Cashin and W. F. Coaker, Esq., M.H.A., be a Committee to enquire into and close on the best charter offered and available for the carriage of coal to this country;

(c) That, as to the present stocks of coal in St. John's, imported prior to the 1st instant, and not already disposed of for delivery under contract, coal dealers to be notified that they are to sell the same at \$8 per ton, to be delivered, on the certificate of a committee of citizens, to such persons and in such quantities as may be considered in the interests of the public;

(d) That if coal dealers do not agree to sell the coal now in stock at the rate named, then the stocks to be taken over by the Government and sold to the public;

(e) That the coal dealers be notified of this decision. In accordance with the terms of the above resolution, I beg to give you notification of the same.

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

St. John's, Jan. 7, 1916.
The despatch of this letter to those concerned immediately after the conference on Saturday evening is sufficient proof of the determination of the Government to utilize the powers of Responsible Government during a life and death struggle to maintain the Empire, and to show all and sundry that under such conditions as now prevail in the coal situation, the Colony and People's interest must be first irrespective of who is displeased.

The public will no doubt appreciate the action of the Government in this matter, for although something material should have been done last October, that was left undone, yet in view of that action, it is refreshing to find the Executive so awakened as to deal so promptly and effectively with the situation, as has been done the past week.

OUR SCHOOLS

WE have no end of pronouncements by such ilk as Patsy the "educator" as to what his political boss "has done" and "is going to do" in the matter of providing suitable education for the children of the toiler; and our aural pleadings have literally become alloused from the incessant drumming of the worn out platitudes of party orators; yet we have not any microscopic evidence that anything has been accomplished, nor is there any visible indication that the Morris Government has the slightest intention of providing technical training for the hundreds in our outports who are destined to become factors in our economic development.

A sum of \$10,000 is annually appropriated to perpetuate the existence of the Council of Higher Education, and we understand that certain enthusiastic dabblers in educational matters are like Oliver Twist, "crying for more," though we are credibly informed that the Council had a surplus last year.

Has this institution advanced our educational status in the outports one whit? We have proven repeatedly that it has not; and we would now ask the admirers of the C.H.E. to seek other proofs than we have advanced, from parents who have made such sacrifices to keep their sons at school for a much longer period than they otherwise would have done, did not the glamor of the C.H.E. exams bedazzle them. How many of these young people made good? How many have remained on the old homestead to continue the father's avocation, or to increase the value of his business? As far as we can gather (and we have made many inquiries) the number is so infinitesimally small as to be a negligible quantity. It is quite true that many young fellows from the outports have come to the city and secured positions in

MONIED GENTRY

LOYD GEORGE'S appeal to the skilled artisans of Glasgow, on Christmas morning, is a revelation to us who have for the past few months been hugging delusions as to the preparedness of the Allies to carry on a decisive movement on the western front. "All's well" seems after all to have no meaning. This is indeed discouraging. The Minister of Munitions is by no means an alarmist, and at Glasgow, he spoke with full knowledge and authority of both the civil and military powers behind him. Hence the unpleasantness of the surprise; and this, with the unfortunate contretemps in the House of Commons, is not calculated to inspire us with confidence.

If we are to believe despatches, France fired away 800,000 shells in one day in the various theatres of war in which her armies are engaged. We do not know what the requirements of the British forces from Flanders to the Nile may be, but the early months of the war have taught us what a ghastly price an army must pay where the stream of supplies is insufficient to meet its requirements.

Where does the responsibility for present exigencies lie? A Glasgow workman's remark at the meeting addressed by Lloyd George is suggestive: "We do not trust you or your class!" This

city offices or behind a dry goods counter; but this is rather a menace to industrial development than a benefit. We read just recently a very interesting article on this matter; and we quote the following paragraph:—

"We all realize that the cityward trend of our country youth swells the ranks of the consumers, puts down the files of producers, and sends the prices of foodstuffs soaring. The insidious, omnipresent dangers to health, religion and morals with which the city teems are too well known to need mention. So it would seem that if we are to reach a satisfactory solution of present-day social and economic problems we must strive to get the young man back to the old home."

This C.H.E. aggregation seems to us to have missed its aim, viz.—true education which is, as the Anglican Church Catechism puts it "to do one's duty in that state of life it has pleased God to call us." The true ideal of education then is to fit our youth for the work appointed. This, and not cramming the brain with knowledge, is the true end of education.

We are quite aware that Professor Davies has been receiving a salary from some source for his services in the so-called Technical School at St. John's. This is a misnomer, as it appears to us that it is simply an annex to Reid's Machine Shops, where some boys (apprentices) do elementary drawing—a subject which should be part of the common school curriculum. We beg to ask, where does the Professor's salary come from? Is there a legal provision for any such payment? We have seen nothing in the Education Act to enlighten us.

We have an allocation, provided at the instance of certain faddists for a Domestic Science class where young outport girls (prospective teachers) and some city maidens are trained? In such practical work as the use of the chafing-dish, how to cook giblets-on-toast, the concoction of an orange frappe, the quantitative analysis of yeast, and sundry other interesting subjects, including the preparation of *pate de foie gras*. We do not know if any particular attention is given to the cooking of such plebeian things as potatoes, cabbage, or such vulgar things as cod-fish or salt herring!

coming at such a critical time is ominous.

That there has been discontent amongst the operatives of the British Isles, we cannot blink; there have been numerous strikes among munition workers. Yet we do not for a moment doubt that the British worker is by any means disloyal. Quite recently a general strike among munition workers in Canada was averted only by the diplomacy of the Canadian Premier, Sir Robert Borden, who assured the delegates of the munition operatives, that the Government of Canada would protect them from the rapacity of a "fair wage clause" in all contracts for war supplies.

Mouthy and rapacious individuals, in nearly every part of the Empire, who have been battenning off war contracts, denounce British and other workmen for their slackness in keeping up an adequate supply of the sinews of war; they even declare that workmen who refuse to tolerate a condition of serfdom are unpatriotic! But are they really so? Not at all; the unpatriotic are those who are coming the sweat and blood of the operative and the humbler classes into dividends and bank deposits. There is a vast exhibition of cheque-book patriotism; and the carpet patriots save their conscience with an occasional cheque to some patriotic fund; this being ordinarily but a mere fraction of their accumulations from war contracts.

Even in this country, we have gentry of this ilk; and the expenditure of large sums on account of our military operations and the needs of the Empire and the Allies has put money into the pockets of many who have never had so much to spend in times of peace. Consequently quite a number of people are able to spend easily, and live like game-cocks, whilst others are suffering from chill misery.

Take, for example, the gentry who are stock-holders in some of our steamship corporations. They have reaped large harvests from increased freights and other items, whilst the men who own the steamers and handle the freights are receiving just what they did before the war. Then take the bonanza which has come to them in the selling of the vessels to the Russian Government—all of course on account of Patriotism!

All these vessels paid handsome dividends even before the outbreak of the war; since the war they have been literally "coining money"; and they have been sold at enormous premiums. What about the three hundred men,—captains, officers, engineers, firemen and sailors,—who will be out of employment and, possibly, needy, after their return from Russia? There are no avenues of employment open to these men; but the carpet patriots will rub their hands gleefully and shout loudly of their good fortune.

Now we contend that it is imperative that these men who have been deprived of their livelihood should be provided for in some way or other. We insist further that the Shylocks who have had their pound of flesh should be made to disgorge some of their ducats and compelled to aid the cause of the Empire by digging down in their jeans and passing into the Exchequer some of their easily gotten coin.

The toiler is taxed in every possible direction; even the cashing of a cheque or the sending of an express order is impossible without a war stamp. On this basis, we believe that the sale of the steel fleet to Russia should have brought thousands into the Treasury. Has it brought anything excepting the ordinary tax on a bill of sale?

There is no disguising the fact that this Colony is now on its

beam ends. We cannot, nor should we, borrow any more money. The loans which we have got within the life of the Morris Government have been mostly squandered in chasing political rainbows, or frittered away in sops to placemen.

We say, tax the monied interests; and do not lay greater burdens on the shoulders of the fishermen and the daily wage earner. Let us do as they are doing in Great Britain, tax the wealthy according to their incomes. An income tax, properly graduated, should yield sufficient to keep us afloat for a while. We insist that there is an imperative demand for immediate action in this way.

Will Morris and his gang of hoodlums have the courage to do this? We throw not; he is too closely allied with the monied interests in this country to make the move. Edward's first thought is "safety first" in the matter of the loaves and fishes. The gang associated with him care nought for the future of the country; their motto seems to be "after us the deluge."

Nearly all the "big wigs" in the Colony are supporters of the Morris Government, and self-protection is the summum of their political ambition. Squeeze the fishermen; tax them as far as you can; paperize the artisan—this is the game. Wages, declare the Moguis, are too high. Just the other day we heard a Rennie's Mill Road magnate bemoan the fact that his beloved spouse had to pay seventy-five cents to a woman who had worked all day helping her to house clean, and that "a fellow had the gall to charge him fifty cents for putting in five tons of coal!" Think of it! This magnate is one of the carpet knights; and his share of the Russian spoils is worth more than the palatial mansion which he built, not many years ago.

"Alas! that bread should be so dear, and flesh, and blood so cheap!"

Is this financial colossus a slacker? Of course, he does not admit that he is. Yes, this is a slacker; and the woman who did the house-cleaning has a son at the front fighting to protect him of the palatial home; the man who shovelled his coal has a son with the fleet in the North Sea!

PROHIBITION

DEAR SIR,—Carbonear L.O.L., No. 73, wishes to take this opportunity of expressing to you their sincere appreciation for the splendid services you rendered to the masses of the country during the recent Prohibition campaign, and also for the magnificent editorials in *The Mail and Advocate* criticizing those in high classes for supporting the drink traffic which has now and always had a baneful influence on humanity.

With all good wishes for future success.

I am, on behalf of Carbonear L.O.L., No. 13,
Yours truly,
H. R. HOWELL.

W. F. Coaker, Esq., M.H.A.,
St. John's.

WAS WITH SUPPORTS.

Mr. Joseph Roper had a letter Saturday from his son Private Hal Roper, in which he says that he was one of the party under Lieut. Ross, which was sent out to the aid of Lieut. Jas. Donnelly, when he and his gallant band of Newfoundlanders held Caribou Hill against the determined attacks of the Turks. Private Roper is in excellent health and spirits, and asks to be remembered to all his friends here.

Riverside Blankets. The more you wear them the better you'll like them.—dec29,6i

FISH For Sale!

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

Fishermen's Union Trading Co.,
Provision Department.

Notice!

THE Third Annual Meeting of Harbor Grace District Council will be held at BAY ROBERTS on the 18th instant at 11 a.m. Prior to the Meetings of the Convention all Local Councils will please send Delegates.

A. MORGAN,
Chairman.

Notice!

THE Fourth Annual Meeting of Port-de-Grave District Council will be held on the AFTERNOON of MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 2.30 p.m., at Brigus. All Local Councils will please send Delegates and prepare any resolutions to be submitted to the Meeting or the Convention which meets at Bay Roberts the following day.

GEO. GRIMES,
Dis. Chairman.

Notice!

THE Fourth Annual Meeting of Bay-de-Verde District Council of the F.P.U. will be held at JOB'S COVE on the 18th instant, after the arrival of the train from Carbonear. All Councils will please send Delegates and prepare any resolutions to be submitted to the meeting.

A. G. HUDSON,
Chairman.

Reid-Newfoundland Co.

Columbia Ignitor Cells.

We have just received a shipment of the world-celebrated No. 6 DRY CELLS.

Water Street Stores Dept.

Advertise in the Mail and Advocate.

FISHERMEN, ATTENTION!

FIRST CLASS INVESTMENT.

38 per cent. Dividends in Four Years.

THE new issue of Shares in the Fishermen's Union Trading Company, Limited, are now offered to the members of the F.P.U. Those Shares represent the additional Capital of \$150,000 recently authorized. The Shares are \$10 each. The new capital is to be used to extend the Company's business. A dividend of 10 per cent. has been declared for 1915. Thirty-eight per cent. dividends has been paid during the four years the Company has been in operation. The Company also possess a Reserve Fund equal to 40 per cent. of its capital and if it was possible to place the Trading Company's shares on the stock market, one share would easily fetch \$15. No better or safer investment exist in the Colony. Why bank your earnings at 3 per cent. when such a first-class investment is obtainable? Apply to Agents of the Trading Company where stores are operated or to the

Fishermen's Union Trading Co. Ltd.
Water Street, St. John's.

Avondale Will Stand by the Union and Support Coaker in His Great Fight

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir:—When "the old year lies a-dying" there are few persons who do not glance back in mental range and review the outstanding local occurrences that had their birth (and some of them their death as well) in his bosom. The year now giving place to "his son and heir" can lay claim to the existence throughout its entire duration of the greatest disruption between the nations of the world in modern history, and the consequent display of the accomplishments of scientific ingenuity as to astonish the world.

The mere history alone of the submarine would perhaps be given little credence by most people in the world, and still less would that of the aeroplanes and zeppelins gain the inside of their credulity, but the effectiveness of their reality which the greatest of all wars has demonstrated throughout the expiring year, has awakened all humanity to a truthful realization of the rapid and wonderful developments of science.

This is reference to a world-wide event which it is impossible to avoid owing to its magnitude and train of far-reaching consequences. But it was merely our purpose to be domestic in our references to the legacies of 1915. In many respects we have reasons to be thankful for his favours, and in few, we think, have we much reason to complain.

The call of King George to our young men to enter "the valley of death" and face the German foe in defence of the British Empire is, with Avondale, as with all other parts of Newfoundland, the most conspicuous verse in our historical ballad of 1915. Seven young men from this settlement responded and are doing their "bits" to achieve the object of the request from our Gracious King. They are ever borne in mind by their relatives and friends in prayer, and the heartfelt wish is entertained by us all that fatal danger may not strew their path till the conflict is subsided. Of the number from here and the nearby settlements, with whom we are personally acquainted and on whom 1915 imposed its "chiefest" obligation it was hard to make reference individually, but we think Mr. Thos. Mahoney of Conception Hr., son of Mrs. Margaret Mahoney, widow, is

deserving of congratulations on his rapid promotions in the ranks of his regiment. He was appointed corporal before leaving St. John's, and during his concentration period in Scotland was further elevated to that of Lance-Corporal.

Well may a widowed mother in Conception Hr. feel proud of such a son in a crisis so immeasurably profitable in victory, so ruinous in defeat. The soldiers of the Mahoney type will produce the former, and Conception Hr. as well as the widowed mother should be proud of its Lance-Corporal. Mrs. Mahoney has a second son, Leonard, engaged also in contributing his "bit" for the defence of the Empire.

Few there are who can fail to be concerned for the weakening independence of our country—Britain's oldest Colony—and though 'tis some few years back since events took shape that could not but ultimately make for such a catastrophe, it remained for 1915 to show it definitely, and hereon we enter perhaps our most unfavourable legacy of the departed year. But an explanation is necessary here. 1915 was propitious enough towards us but the legacy we complain of was inscribed in his testament by other factors over which he could exercise no control—recklessness, imprudence, grabalism, inability, and extravagance, the dady of them all. And 1915 has departed leaving those gold-thirsty devils still sucking straightway to our country's core.

In fact the wound is wide open from which the life of our independence is flowing. Who will apply the ligature and staunch the flow before our independent colonial life is extinct?

On March 31st., 1915, a local council of the great F. P. U. was formed at Avondale, as well as at many other places at different times during the year, and we venture this is the one upheaval in the year's plattitudes with that has commandeered most attention and most bedside-the-bogy chats on the other side. Well, for the benefit of all, let us say that no member, after almost a year, has found any fault in the principles of the local or parent organization, and that in it—the F. P. U.—is to be found the "electric restorer" of the strength of our country which the "ivies" complained of above has despoiled her.

One member of the F. P. U. at Avondale forsook single blessedness in November of 1915. His name is Mr. Michael Hennessey, brother of our esteemed chairman, Mr. Laurence Hennessey. The lady who became the F.P.U. man's wife was Miss Lizzie Cole of Colliers, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Cole. The ceremony was performed at Conception Hr. by Right Rev. Monsignor Veitch and with feasting and dancing the following afternoon and night were spent to the great enjoyment of all relatives and friends.

No less than two changes occurred in the teaching staff at the High School during the year. At the beginning of the year Mr. John Moore who had spent more than forty years in the profession bade adieu to the work with his resignation, and was succeeded by Miss Frances Hennessey. After six months Miss Hennessey resigned to enter the religious life in North Dakota where so many young ladies from Newfoundland are following the way of the Master. She is the daughter of Mr. M. Hennessey and sister of Messrs Laurence and Michael, alluded to above. Her place was filled at the High School by Miss May Keating from Hr. Main, sister of Mr. Patrick Keating, A.A. of Placentia High School.

At Lowest Prices

Gasolene
"Veedal"
Motor Oil

In Casks and 1 and 5 gallon Tins.

SMITH CO. Ltd.

REFORM.
Avondale, Jan'y 1st., 1916.

Idle people spend a good deal of time in calling up busy men who have telephones.

Its the the Poor Man's Friend

(To Editor of the Mail and Advocate.)
Dear Sir,—Please find enclosed Fifty Cents for renewal for the Mail and Advocate. We would be lost without it, as it is the Poor Man's Friend.

Wishing your paper and all your loyal staff every success and Mr. Coaker a Happy New Year.—I am, etc.
ARTHUR HISCOCK.

Southport, T.B.,
Jan. 4, 1916.

Newman's Cove Re-elected Council

(To Editor of the Mail and Advocate.)
Dear Sir,—The election of officers took place here to-night. Their names are as follows:

Albert Cool, re-elected, chairman;
Thomas Edmonds, re-elected deputy chairman;
Nicholas Edmonds, re-elected secretary;

John Ryan (of Jas.) re-elected treasurer;
George Elliott, re-elected, Door Guard.

Wishing the F.P.U. every success.—I am, etc.,
NICHOLAS EDMONDS,
Newman's Cove,
Jan. 5, 1916.

Appreciates Work Done by the Press

(To Editor of the Mail and Advocate.)
Dear Sir,—At a recent meeting of Carbonear L. O. L. No. 13, it was resolved that we show our appreciation of the Gene. al Committee, who conducted the Prohibition Campaign by adopting a Resolution, which we enclose for publication.

Thanking you for space.—I am, etc.,
H. R. HOUSELL,
Rec. Secy.
Carbonear, Jan. 6, 1916.

RESOLUTION.

WHEREAS the cause of Prohibition in the recent Campaign for Prohibition in this country has received magnificent support and invaluable assistance from a portion of the Press.

AND WHEREAS certain gentlemen in the city and outports gave liberally of time, money and ability to the same cause.

THEREFORE be it Resolved that the most hearty thanks of this Lodge and an expression of our sincere appreciation of their successful efforts be extended to one and all who helped secure the splendid results that have been achieved.

AND FURTHER RESOLVED that a copy of this Resolution be sent to the several papers referred to in the foregoing Resolution and their names recorded in the Minutes of this Lodge.

OBITUARY

(To Editor of the Mail and Advocate.)

Dear Sir,—With sorrowing hearts we now record the death of Veronica Pittman, daughter of Mrs. Joseph Pittman, sr., Merasheen, which occurred on December 29th, 1915. She was only in the bloom of her youth when death snatched her away and no words are sufficient to express the sorrow felt by her relatives and friends. It would not have been so sad, but the death of her Father happening in September last, makes this almost impossible for the household to bear. Miss Pittman's parents had kept her to school until the last. She sat for the C. H. E. Examinations twice and was successful. She also taught school for a time, but gave it up in June and decided to return back to study again. But she had only gone back to school for one month when she was suddenly stricken down with some disease, which kept her ailing for nearly three months, when she was taken away from her dearly beloved relatives, but bravely and patiently she bore all her ailments, and fortified with the rites of the Holy Catholic Church she went to her last reward. Her death has been deeply felt and with regret by those who loved her. The deceased was but 19 years of age. She leaves her mother, sister and four brothers to mourn their sad loss.

To the sorrowing family we offer our sincere sympathy.—I am, etc.,
M. E. R.

Red Island, E.B.

NOTICE

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

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

Have the European Nations Reached Financial Limit?

Can Britain With A Population of 45,000,000 Permanently Carry A Budget Two And A Half Times The Budget of the United States With A Population of Over 100,000,000.

The bankers' association of Britain has urged the British public to thrift and economy. In the last analysis the present struggle is to be decided by silver bullets. The vast resources of the allies are finally being brought into motion and must, according to this reasoning, win the day if the financial strength is available to keep them in being.

Already the war has altered all conceptions of what is possible in finance. The volume of money needed has been so enormous that the biggest previous operations in private banking dwindle into insignificance by comparison. The collective power of a nation stirred by patriotism has produced billions instead of ten of millions of dollars, and demonstrated how much stronger the nation is as a whole than any restricted corporation or group.

War consumes shells, guns, iron, steel, clothing and foodstuffs. It wears down railroad facilities, roads and motor trucks, and it kills and maims men. To produce shells, guns and cannon requires the most effective factory capacity, and a high degree of industrial organization. New conditions arise in warfare for which there must be quick adaptation; the sciences must produce new devices. The nation that has the best factory system, and is quickest and most skillful in applying scientific discoveries, proves its strength.

Habits of thrift, willingness to work long hours for the national cause, and to dispense with everything but the bare necessities; the vitality and breeding of children to make up for human wastage, these taken together, are far more important than accumulated capital for these are the living dynamic factors, while capital is the static advantage which, if once expended in non-productive purchases, ceases to exist. European securities sent to this country in payment of ammunition and other war supplies deplete permanently the capital resources of the nation which has sent them.

An estimate of \$9,000,000,000 as the cost of the war for the coming year for Britain foreshadows a minimum national debt of over \$17,000,000,000. This means \$95,000,000 annually in interest charges. Before Britain could wage another war she must amortize this debt which will require at least \$250,000,000 annually. Soldiers

and sailors' pensions will aggregate another \$225,000,000; in all \$1,410,000,000 of fixed charges.

Her normal budget for the last three years has been approximately \$900,000,000. In order to maintain her position in the future as a dominating empire Britain must keep a larger army, which will mean additional expense. She must broaden her system of social insurance and old age pensions, which will add to her financial burdens. The above items create an after-war budget of over \$2,310,000,000 yearly.

Can Britain, with 45,000,000 of a population, permanently carry a budget of approximately two and a half times the budget of the United States government, with a population of 100,000,000 people—a per capita charge six and a half times greater than that borne by the citizen of this country? If so, how much further can the burden be increased?

Britain's success in paying off the heavy debt after the Napoleonic wars has been pointed to as a precedent for the present situation, but the comparison does not hold. The end of the Napoleonic wars left Britain in practical control of the world's shipping, and international commerce at that time carried a margin of profit of from 50 to 100 per cent. instead of the mere handling charge that exists to-day. Britain led the world in introducing and utilizing the steam engine and the factory system of production.

Mechanical energy on a wholesale scale was, in Britain, brought to the aid of the human hand, and

for almost two generations Britain alone was the workshop of the world. These peculiar circumstances created profits and opportunities which probably will never again come to any nation. The advantages that will arise from this war will come through the "super-organization" on a national scale of a nation's industrial energies, for it is becoming increasingly evident that modern industrial machinery is most productive when organized on a national scale. Recognition of this fact is the secret of the power of the German state and of German industry. After the war, with manpower impaired and industrial machinery deranged, a tremendous rivalry for commercial power will break out; and the times of fierce competition are not times of great profit, out of which to pay debts measured by billions.

From the foregoing consideration it seems that the nations have reached the limit of their financial power because the burden already assumed equals, if it does not exceed, the taxing power of the state. This is true in a varying measure of all the nations involved. It foreshadows an early end to the war.—New York Sun.

WEEDING OUT THE UNDESIRABLES

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—Two German clerks in the foreign exchange department of the National City Bank have been forced to resign, according to information which became known to-night. This is said to be a part of the movement on the part of the bank to weed out a number of Germans in its employ.

The names of both of the clerks are withheld by the bank. More than 100 other Germans are said to be employed in this department of the bank.

WHEN WILL PEACE BE DECLARED?

VICTORY denotes success with a termination of something successfully finished.

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

- 1st Prize \$100.00 in Gold
- 2nd Prize 40.00
- 3rd Prize 20.00
- 4th Prize 10.00

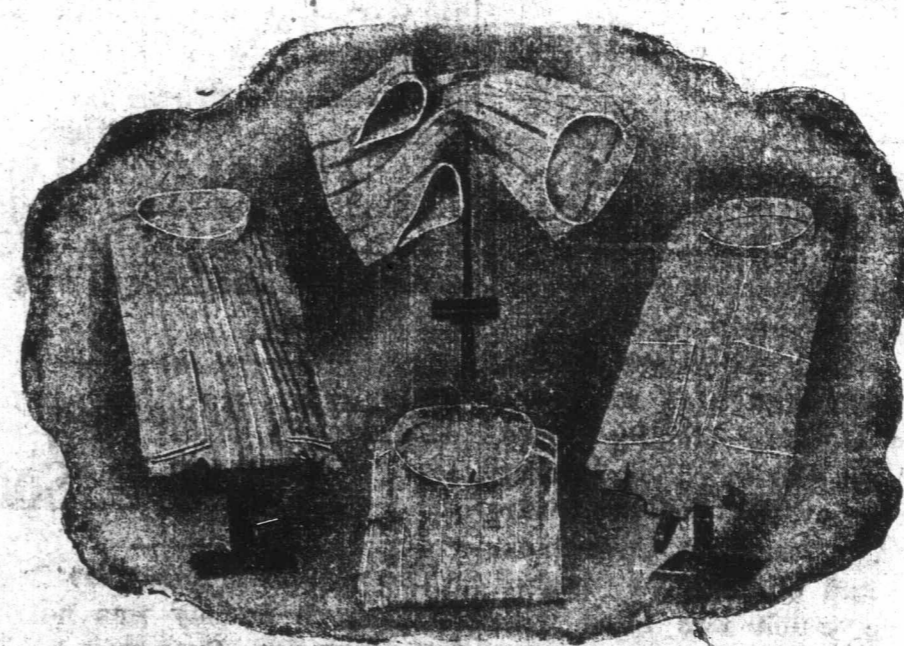
provided the answer is accompanied by a bill from your dealer for a barrel or more of VICTORY flour.

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

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

FRANKLIN'S AGENCIES, LIMITED.

—SHIRTS—



WE have a good selection on hand at present, several lines having just arrived.

Men's Fancy, Soft Front Tunic Shirts stiff, and soft reversible Cuffs,

60c., 90c., \$1.00, \$1.10, \$1.30 and \$1.40.

FANCY STRIPED UNION and FLANNEL SHIRTS, with and without Collars, \$1.00, 1.20, 1.40, 1.60, 1.90, 2.00, 2.10

PLAIN GREY UNION and FLANNEL SHIRTS, 60c., 90c., \$1.10, \$1.30, \$1.50 and \$2.00.



Steer Bros

MEN'S PYJAMA SUITS \$2.00

OUR THEATRES

THE NICKEL. There is a grand all-feature programme at the Nickel theatre for the commencement of this week which is certain to appeal to all lovers of high class films.

ROSSLEYS. The pantomime to-night will be one that every one will delight in. All the songs and dances are new and delightful.

THE CRESCENT. "A Romance of the Navy" is the big three-reel feature that the Crescent Picture Palace is showing to-day.

Sad Circumstances

Mr. and Mrs. Bewhey were in receipt of a couple of days ago of a letter written by their son, Private Edward Bewhey, who was killed in action at Gallipoli.

A MAN OVERBOARD.

Just about dusk Saturday one of the crew of the Meigle at the dock premises accidentally fell over the side into the water.

FOR SALE!

SCHOONER "BRITISH EMPIRE" 88 tons, 12 years old; well found in running Tackling and ground Tackling, with or without Banking Gear.

Apply to C.K. Kennedy, Holyrood or R. Templeton, St. John's READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

Sunday School Pupils Get Premiums

Rector Delivers Encouraging Address to Large Audience Presented the Prizes to Winners

At Canon Wood Hall yesterday the boy and girl Sunday school pupils of St. Thomas's Parish were given the premiums won by them during the past year.

His Lordship Bishop Jones, whose presence is always a joy and inspiration, presented the prizes to the fortunate winners, and afterwards spoke in terms of encouragement and praise to the assembled children and friends.

Received Promotion

Word was received recently by Mrs. Norman, Cochrane Street, that Sgt. Hal Norman, her son, of "D" Co, had been promoted to the rank of Company Sgt. Major.

THE STEPHANO HERE.

The S.S. Stephano, Capt. Smith, arrived here last evening at 7.30 from New York via Halifax, coming down in 46 hours from the latter port.

A COLD SNAP.

Saturday night was the coldest for the season, both in the city and along the railway line.

House Caught Fire

Saturday night the residence of Detective Tobin narrowly escaped destruction by fire. A large fire had been put in the hall stove, the night being cold, and before it was noticed the funneling up-stairs became very hot and the wall and doors leading to the bedroom ignited as well as a bag of new clothing hanging there.

OBITUARY

MRS. R. G. RENDELL.

Many in the City Saturday were surprised on hearing of the death of Mrs. Rendell, wife of R. G. Rendell Esq., of this city.

Mr. John Nelder (barber) accompanied by his wife and children left here by the express yesterday evening for Boston on a visit to relatives.

GLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS

JANUARY 10

PENNY postage established in England, 1840.

A night patrol first established in St. John's, consisting of sixteen specials, and four constables, under the management of high-constable Finlay, 1848.

Brigt. Elizabeth arrived in St. John's with crew of abandoned schooner Hope, belonging to Rooke, Carbonar, 1873.

Richard Murphy, Riverhead, died, 1879.

James Fitzgerald, magistrate, Fogo, died, aged 79, 1891.

Mrs. Robertson (mother of J. R.) died suddenly, 1899.

LARGELY ATTENDED FUNERAL. The funeral of the late James Lester took place yesterday afternoon from Mount Pearl.

KYLE'S PASSENGERS.

The S.S. Kyle arrived at Port aux Basques 3 a.m. yesterday, with the following passengers—Harden Clarke, Mrs. Clarke, Albert and Mrs. Pater-

SHIPPING

The S.S. Stephano brought a very large mail this trip consisting of 107 bags of matter.

The schr. Passport, Capt. Wm. Carroll, is loading here at Hr. Buffet for Boston, for Job Bros. & Co. Mr. B. S. Taylor will take passage by the Passport and attend to the sale of the herring.

NEWFOUNDLAND HERO RETURNS TO FRONT

Private Butler of the South Side who was so badly wounded that he was discharged from active duty with the Canadian forces and returned home has proved his grit and patriotism.

ALMOST LOST HIS HAND

Saturday forenoon as Mr. John Walsh of Circular Road, a baker in McGuire's bakery was thrusting some dough in one of the machines his hand was drawn in and was terribly cut and crushed.

Monthly Meeting T.A. & B. Society

The regular monthly meeting of the T.A. & B. Society was held yesterday afternoon, Presiding W. J. Ellis presiding. Five new members were enrolled, and a member of the Juvenile Branch transferred.

The name of J. I. Neville was inadvertently published in the annual report, dealing with marshals, for that of George Wills. A vote of thanks was accorded Mr. R. J. Power, who acted last year for V.P. Summers, who is absent, serving with our regiment. Reports dealing with the last two meetings held were read by Secretary Coughlan.

Mr. John Nelder (barber) accompanied by his wife and children left here by the express yesterday evening for Boston on a visit to relatives.

Imposing Ceremony at St. Patrick's

Forty Hours Adoration Will Conclude With High Mass To-morrow—Triduum Starts on Wednesday in Honor of Holy Name

Yesterday the first Sunday after the Epiphany, the ceremonies at St. Patrick's Church were very imposing. The beautiful decorations that were made for the Christmas Festival remain on the High Altar, which presented a magnificent spectacle, illuminated as it was with many tapers and beautiful colored lights.

Solemn High Mass was sung by Rev. Joseph Pippy, assisted by Revs. Fathers Wilson and Sheehan officiating as Deacon and sub-Deacon respectively.

Returning to the Sanctuary the Forty Hours Adoration began and will conclude with High Mass to-morrow forenoon.

Parade Rink open to-night. Ice in splendid condition. Band in attendance.—jan10

ANNUAL MEETING OF HOCKEY LEAGUE.

Saturday night at the office of President of W. J. Higgins the annual meeting of the Hockey League was held. All the teams were represented and the reports of the Secretary were very satisfactory.

St. Bon's will enter this year as usual and have re-elected the officers of last season, viz: Captain, J. G. Higgins; V.P., Dr. Power; Delegate, J. J. St. John. With W. Callahan these will form the selecting committee and a strong team will be entered.

Exports for Dec., 1915

FROM OUTPORTS. To Europe 70,201 qtls. To Brazil 2,800 "

FROM ST. JOHN'S. To United States 1,678 " and 42,243 brls herring, 45 tcs salmon.

ALSO: 906 1/4 tns Cod Oil, 102 " Cod Liver Oil, 4 " Stearine, 158 " Whale Oil.

ALSO: 10,211 brls Herring, 273 " Turbot, 51 " Salmon, 418 tcs Salmon, 5 brls Bread, 1 brl. Berries, 1 " Caplin, 691 cas. Lobsters, 3 " Pars, 46 Sealskins, 863 bxs. Smoked Herring, 10 " Dry Squid, 86 tons Guano, 420 bgs. Guano.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF FISH EXPORTS FOR DECEMBER. Dry Fish. 1915 195,944 qtls. 1914 120,775 "

ALSO: 1915 1,678 1/2 qtls. 1914 5,085 "

Decrease 4.407 1/2 %

LOCAL ITEMS

Riverside Blankets are made from selected woods.—dec29,6i

To-night the teams begin practice for the hockey season, the Terra Novas taking the ice at 6.30 and the Vics at 10 o'clock. The St. Bon's and Feildians will practice to-morrow evening.

Corporal R. Hickey who has been here the past few weeks left by the express last evening to rejoin the Newfoundland Regiment. Corporal Hickey who was ill for a while is now fully restored to health.

Riverside Blankets. Insist on getting them.—dec29,6i

Saturday the volunteers held Swedish and other drills in the Armoury and a squad had rifle practice at the South Side Range, doing good work and showing excellent improvement with the rifle.

Rev. Fr. Nangle occupied the pulpit in the R.C. Cathedral last night and delivered a very impressive sermon on prayer. Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was imparted by Rev. Fr. Wilson of Marystown.

Parade Rink open to-night. Ice in splendid condition. Band in attendance.—jan10

Saturday Mr. John Hennessy, the well-known carpenter, who has been with the Reid Nld. Co. for a number of years, was taken to Hospital. He suffers from an internal malady, was operated on in the institution and is doing well.

Mr. John Halley who has been for years superintendent of the Power House at Petty Harbor will leave here shortly for California to visit his sister, Mrs. Langton, who resides there with her husband and family. Mr. Halley's health has not been good of late and he takes the trip to recuperate.

We advise trappers to send their furs to Nfld. Fox Exchange, 276 Water Street.—nov23

FIREMAN VERY ILL

Patk. Fewer of Holyrood, one of the firemen of the Stephano, is very ill on board that ship. He suffers from dropsy and to-day Mr. Frank Woods looked after him and Dr. Anderson was called to attend him. He will be sent to hospital.

SENTENCED TO 18 MONTHS

To-day Felix Connell of Bonavista who was before court some time ago and was remanded after being arraigned on 10 charges of larceny of overcoats, clothing and other property of various people, aggregating hundreds of dollars, was before court. He pleaded guilty to 9 out of the 10 charges and was given 2 months with hard labor for each or an aggregate of 18 months.

POLICE COURT NEWS

F. J. Morris, K.C., presided to-day.

A drunk was discharged and a resident of Livingstone Street, drunk and disorderly in his house, was dismissed on consideration that he would separate from his better half.

BARRATORY CASE CONTINUED

The hearing of preliminaries in the Roberts barratory case will be continued this afternoon in the Magistrates' Court when the evidence of several witnesses will be taken.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

Klank-Urban Co. Opens Engagement

Opening Bill "Within the Law" Will be Presented To-night at the Casino—A Play That Woke up New York

Plays or technically speaking productions of stories written by the cleverest authors of the age, such as "Within the Law," "The Divorce Question" and "The Squaw Man" which are the brains and pen work of standard playwrights from the class of entertainments offered by the Klark-Urban Company to the audiences which nightly throng to the theatres where they appear.

Saturday the volunteers held Swedish and other drills in the Armoury and a squad had rifle practice at the South Side Range, doing good work and showing excellent improvement with the rifle.

OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST FIRST NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT

JANUARY 8th, 1916. 44 Private John Dunphy, 23 Princes Street. Killed in action, Dec. 12.

ARRESTED FOR ACCOSTING FEMALES

At 7.20 p.m. Saturday Const. Stamp found a man on the street under the influence of alcohol and who had been engaged in the nefarious pastime of accosting females. He was quickly landed behind prison bars and to-day Mr. Morris, K.C., gave him a lecture which he will not soon forget, fining him at the same time \$5 or 10 days.

CHILDREN PLACED.—Thomas Warren, of Woods Island, Bay of Islands, wish to place two motherless children aged nine and five years. Any person willing to take such children as their own, should communicate with the above.—jan4,td,daily

The Best American Mayo's... 15c Plug. At the Royal Cigar Store, Bank Square, Water Street.

LATEST WAR MESSAGES

THE YELLOW PRESS AGAIN ON WAR PATH

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The question of the eventual size of the British Army, which the Times says has not yet been settled to the satisfaction of Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer and Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, will be further discussed at a Cabinet Council to be convened on Tuesday.

ANOTHER PROTEST BY GREEKS

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The Greek Government says Reuter's Athens correspondent has made an energetic protest against the arrest at Mytilene of the German, Austrian and Turkish Consuls by the military authorities of the Entente Allies.

Greek Colonists Assembled in Paris Would Join Allies

PARIS, Jan. 10.—The Congress of Greek Colonists abroad, attended by delegates from the United States, Canada, Great Britain, France, Russia, Switzerland and Roumania met here to-day with Gregory Triantafyllides presiding.

Greeks Indignant Over Seizure

BERLIN, Jan. 9.—The Anglo-French troops have occupied the Greek island of Milos, according to Athens despatches to-day, which report the Greek public indignant over the seizure.

Riverside Blankets and Yarns made up to a Standard, not down to a price.—dec29,6i

The schr. Julian which loaded fish from Monroe Export Co. and which was held up at Gibraltar for several days has now arrived at Patras, Greece.

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