

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

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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

Vol. II. No. 12.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1915.

Price: 1 Cent.

"The Heart of That Power Which Has Wrought Deliverance Of the World is Here"

THE following interesting extracts from an article by Norman Maclean describing a visit to the Grand Fleet in the Scotsman:—
A veil of diaphanous haze hung on the near horizon as, at the head of a green bay, we embarked on board the Janet Geddes, and through the mist islets, rocks, and ships loomed large and mysterious. The Janet Geddes is a drifter from a little fishing town in Banffshire, transformed into one of the multitudinous subsidiary vessels that serve the great fleet that guards the heart of the Empire. In their thousands men who followed the herding shouls have left their nets, and now patrol the seas sweeping mines and hunting submarines. Numbers of boats of all sorts are engaged in this hazardous work, and their crews, erstwhile peaceful toilers of the deep, are now swept into the eddies of war. But they have not parted with their serenity nor lost their cheerfulness. The sense that they are in the forefront of the battle has transfigured them.

From the polished deck of the Janet Geddes (for the drifter is now as spotless as a yacht) we surveyed the mightiest fleet that has ever been concentrated in the history of the world. From the mouth of the bay along the shore extended a long line of Dreadnoughts. As we steamed slowly past, name after name, recollections of all the romance of great battles won long ago, leaped up before our eyes. The color of the ships blended with the color of the waves, and the great guns pointed in every direction. Now and again, through an eddy in the mist, other ships came into view. And if one turned a field glass on the haze, lo! through the veil still more ships rose before the vision. And beyond the Dreadnoughts we passed cruisers and beyond these the destroyers, low and narrow and evil-looking, with every grace sacrificed to speed. Further still came a heterogeneous mass of ships that baffled all description—great liners, yachts, trawlers, tramps, drifters, colliers, hospital ships with the Red Cross blazing on their sides, motor boats, and fishing boats with the brown sails not yet wholly superseded. They were there in clusters in groups, in units—each with its own place in the mighty organization which feeds a fleet in being. And over all this great host of ships there brooded the spirit of ceaseless activity. Motor boats went rushing past on their ceaseless errands; brown sails tacked in the breeze; heavily laden ships unloaded their cargoes into lighters; and there broke ever on the ear the ceaseless boom of the guns. For there, in the sweep of the guarded sea, gun-practice never ceases. A trawler tows a target along, and each ship trains its gun on the shadowy submarine as it passes, and all round it the sea spouts up as the ball hisses into the waves. And out to sea through the boom there come and go the sentinels of the fleet, for this mighty fleet is ever in action. And through the air from all the seas there come ceaseless messages to the room where the brain of the fleet controls it all. It is that telegraphy of the air which has transposed the centre of the world's mightiest Empire. That centre is no longer London—it is now in the circuit of lonely isles, desolate and rockbound. Did the nerve-centres here fall—the Empire would pass as the baseless fabric of a dream.
From every funnel of Dreadnought, cruiser, and destroyer there rises into the still autumn air the smoke lazily curling. For in every ship the fires are burning ceaselessly, and at a moment's notice the fleet can sweep out to sea. That smoke rising up incessantly from Dreadnought and cruiser is the security of the Empire. It is the power that saves us. When we read of thousands of square miles in the East overwhelmed by the enemy, and of the rush of the torrent of devastation over plains and villages and cities, the heart is apt to be discouraged. But there can be no discouragement for him who sees this. For this power has captured the seas of all the world; through it the ends of earth pour their riches into the midst of our streets; by the might of it a whole continent has been delivered from the withering blight of Germanic culture, and save for a force shut in and imprisoned by sea in East Africa the might of Germany in Africa is crushed. From the great North-west to the long wash of the Australian seas not an inch of territory is left to that culture which trod the Cross under foot that it might dominate the world with the mailed fist. And the heart of that power which has wrought the deliverance of the world is here.

FRENCH SAPPERS ROUT TURKISH DIGGERS WHO FLEE IN DISORDER

French War Office Report Says Intense Cold is Making Operations Difficult on the Serbian Front—French Demolish Turk Listening Post

PARIS, Dec. 1.—An announcement on military activities in the East was given out by the French War Office this afternoon, as follows: "Quiet prevailed along our front (Serbian) with the exception of some artillery exchanges of some artillery operations difficult to the Expeditionary Corps.
"At the Dardanelles the days of Nov. 27th and 28th were characterized by activity with which mining operations were conducted by ourselves and our enemies. An explosion brought about by French troops caused the demolition of a Turkish listening post, the men in our galleries having cut a way to a Turkish gallery. French sappers went forward, and with revolvers and hand grenades compelled the Turkish diggers to flee."

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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

OFFICIAL

BRITISH

The Governor, Newfoundland:

LONDON, Dec. 1.—In France there is nothing special to report.

In Russia an enemy detachment has been annihilated on the Sty.

In Italy, severe fighting continues at Monte Nero, Gorizia and Carso. Further progress has been made. Two hundred and sixty prisoners were captured.

In Serbia the enemy reports the capture of Prizrend.—BONAR LAW.

ST. PIERRE BULLETIN

PARIS, via St. Pierre, Dec. 1.—Rain and fog to-day. Thawing in Champagne. Outside of the usual cannonading there is nothing else to report, but grenade fighting in the Artois, in the region of Loos; and heavy artillery firing in Alsace, which destroyed German trenches north of Mulbach in the Faecht Valley.

A Belgian communique announces cannonading of their front towards Ramscapelle, Pervyse, Oude, St. Nyve, Kinskerke and Oudecapelle. Nord-schoote and Pypegate. Belgium batteries bombarded the German front towards Roete, Hemme, Eesser, Woumen and Biszchoote.

GERMAN.

BERLIN, Dec. 1.—Material damage to British trenches by the explosion of German mines, is reported by the army headquarters today in that portion of its statement dealing with operations on the Western front.

Quiet prevails in the Eastern theatre, according to the statement, which is as follows:—

"In the Western theatre of war west of La Bassée, extensive mining operations carried out by our troops caused considerable damage to the British position. One British and one French aeroplane were shot down, and the occupants made prisoners.

"In the Eastern theatre of war there is nothing to report."

THANKS MINISTER OF MARINE AND FISHERIES

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Dear Sir,—Kindly allow space in your popular paper for me, on behalf of our family and myself in particular, to express our thanks to the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Mr. A. W. Piccott, for his efforts in trying to locate and rescue the crew of the schooner Swallow. I believe that although he was unsuccessful all that lay in his power was done, and I desire to express our gratitude. I beg to remain yours

R. BOWERING.

Brother of Capt. Bowering of schr. Swallow. St. John's, Dec. 1st, 1915.

A STORMY PERIOD.

The most stormy period ever experienced by Capt. O'Reilly of the S. S. Argyle, was that which the ship went through the past couple of weeks. On one occasion the ship had to run before wind and sea and was 22 hours hove-to off St. Lawrence. This particular storm was the worst Capt. O.R. had been through for seven years.

HAD \$138.00 ON HIM.

Yesterday afternoon Const. Embury found an old man on Water St. so drunk that he could not stand and had to sit on the sidewalk. He is a resident of Bay de Verde, aged 73. When brought to the Station the sum of \$138.50 was found in his pockets.

The S. S. Alconda, arrived at Botwood yesterday from London to load pulp and paper for the A. N. D. Co.

The recount in the recent Prohibition plebiscite will begin in the Supreme Court at 3 p.m. to-day.

The General Laurie, E. S. Hocken, Alameda and R. Patricious left here this morning, fish-laden for market.

FRENCH OFFICIAL REPORT

PARIS, Dec. 2 (official).—Strong artillery engagements on different parts of Belgium east of Boesinghe our artillery co-operating with British artillery caused important damages to German works. A thirty metre hole made in a German redoubt.

In the Artois there was a rather sharp cannonade north of Hache Wood.

Between the Somme and the Oise there was a fierce bombardment of our positions of Daucourt to which our batteries successfully replied.

On the Chaulnes-Roye Road an armored train, caught under our artillery fire, had to fall back.

Our firing on enemy convoys and on a column of German infantry north of Soissons was the most efficient artillery engagement yet reported in Belgium.

The Chambers voted yesterday on the Concription Class of 1917 to be called up on 5th January next.

AUSTRIA ANXIOUS FOR PEACE

Kaiser Hurries to Vienna to Reconcile Divergent Views and Hopes to Assure the Neutrality of Roumania—Austria Feels the Strain of War

PARIS, Dec. 1.—Diplomatic circles at Rome believe that the visit of Emperor William to Vienna was made to reconcile the divergent views of Germany and Austria, and obtain a pledge of territorial sacrifices from Hungary in the hope of assuring the neutrality of Roumania.

The Tribune of Rome says that Vienna and Berlin disagree on the question of peace. Berlin desires to treat separately with the Allies to break up the Quadruple Entente, and then to crush Great Britain, but Vienna desires a real and lasting peace to end the tension, which is rapidly becoming too great for Austria to bear.

ACTIVITY OF FRENCH AVIATORS

Destroy German Barracks Near Lens Railway Station—Brings Enemy Machine to the Ground—Energetic Cannonading by French at Frise Valley, Somme River

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—The French official statement says that nothing occurred last night worth recording, with the exception of energetic cannonading by our artillery in the sector of Frise Valley of the River Somme. This activity followed the explosion of a German mine, which did no damage.

In the Artois district, one of our aeroplanes, yesterday, attacked two German machines behind the German lines. One of these machines was compelled to come down to the ground; the other fled and was pursued as far as Doull.

PROBABLY NOT BEFORE

LONDON, Dec. 1.—Roumania will deliver an ultimatum to Austria as soon as the Entente Allies concentrate 500,000 men in the Balkans, it is reported in Bucharest, says a Central News despatch.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST

FIRST NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT

DECEMBER 2, 1915

165—Corporal Michael Vail, St. Mary's. Seriously ill, St. George's Hospital, Malta, Nov. 28.

1068—Private William Vincent O'Brien, Avondale. Enteritis; admitted Third London General Hospital, Wandsworth.

DECEMBER 2, 1915

The Following Additional Information Respecting Casualties Already Reported Has Been Received

1306—Private William Duke, Fox Hr., P.B. Previously reported: (1) Enteric; (2) Out of danger. Now reported again dangerously ill. Enteric, Twenty-First General Hospital, Alexandria, Nov. 23.

184—Private Wilfrid Dawe, Upper Gullies. Previously reported wounded and dangerously ill. Now reported admitted Third London General Hospital, Wandsworth, wounded.

430—Sergeant Ernest Butcher, 5 Howe Place. Previously reported wounded. Now reported admitted Third London General Hospital, Wandsworth, wounded.

685—Private Ernest Snow, 116 Pleasant St. Previously reported wounded. Now reported admitted Third London General Hospital, Wandsworth, wounded.

1293—Private John Ryder, Bonavista. Previously reported wounded. Now reported admitted Tird London General Hospital, Wandsworth, wounded.

224—Private Leo Terrance Kennedy, Norris Arm. Previously reported Enteritis (Malta). Now reported admitted Third London General Hospital, Wandsworth, Dysentery.

308—Private Douglas McNeil Osmond, Moreton's Harbor. Previously reported at St. David's Hospital, Malta; (no particulars). Now reported Third London General Hospital, Wandsworth, Malaria.

JOHN R. BENNETT, Colonial Secretary.

The S.S. Prospero left Exploits at 9 a.m. to-day bound North.

The schr. "Success" Churchill, master, left Bahla yesterday for St. John's.

VAST TEUTONIC PLOT UNEARTHED

Criminal Part of German Propaganda in United States Known—Bernstorff Had \$40,000,000 to Spend Where it Could do Most Good

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—The skeleton story of the criminal part of the Teutonic propaganda in this country with the names of the master minds who originated it, the men who financed it, the executives who supervised parts of the work, and many of the German or Austro-Hungarian agents who carried out their orders is likely to be told to the Federal grand jury within a few days, if, in fact, part of the plot has not been presented to it.

It deals with a conspiracy, against the industries of the United States munition plants, arms factories and other plants that have been filling orders for the Entente allies. It treats of plans to cripple many factories and if suggestions are correct, it may deal with still grave affairs.

The conspiracy, the greatest and most gigantic without doubt ever developed in this country, involves diplomatic agents, who, of course, are exempt from punishment; innumerable Consuls, distinguished pro-Germans and many men in the employ of the Governments of the Central Powers, though they presumably had positions with reliable business concerns throughout the country.

For many months Government officials in New York, Washington and other cities throughout the country have been working busily digging up a mass of evidence. Documents have been found in this country and many papers have been obtained in foreign countries. This mass of evidence, when sifted, analyzed and placed together into one vast mosaic, is said to reveal a plot of nation-wide proportion, a series of intrigues, moves and counter-moves which have been fathered by several master minds of the world.

From Archibald Letters.

The evidence that has been gathered from the letters which Capt. James F. J. Archibald carried for Dr. Dumba, dismissed Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to this country, Capt. von Papen and other diplomatic agents, forms only a small part of the case now being worked up. The charges made by Dr. Goricar, ex-Austrian Consul in this country, against Count von Bernstorff, German Ambassador to this country; Capt. Boy-Ed, Captain von Papen, and against Dr. Alexander Nuber von Pereked, have been regarded as sensational, but the evidence which Dr. Goricar can present is hardly needed for the substantiation of the details of the alleged conspiracy.

Should indictments be returned, and there seems to be little doubt of it, the details will come out in full.

BULGARS CAPTURE PRIZREND AND TAKE MANY PRISONERS

Official Report Says Bulgarians Captured 17,000 Serbians, 20,000 Rifles and Large Amount of Other War Material—33,000 British Prisoners in Germany

The express with Kyle's passengers, which was delayed by yesterday's storm, left Port aux Basques for here at 8.50 this morning and is due here to-morrow afternoon.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The number of British prisoners in Germany is approximately 33,000, according to figures given out in response to a question in the House of Commons today, by Harold J. Tennant, Parliamentary Under Secretary for War.

An official report from the Bulgarian headquarters, under date of Nov. 29th, says that the Bulgarian troops, after a short and decisive engagement, took Prizrend, and made prisoners between 16,000 and 17,000 Serbians, and also captured 50 field cannon and howitzers, 20,000 rifles, 148 automobiles and a large amount of war material. The number of prisoners continues to increase.

King Peter and the Russian Minister to Serbia, Prince Trowbetsky, on the afternoon of Nov. 28th, left on horseback for an unknown destination, without any other companions. The battle of Prizrend will probably end the Serbian campaign.

The Department of Justice has been working on the case for months and the evidence is said to have been submitted to the President. Delay in presenting the evidence to the jury is believed to have been due to the desire of the President to make sure of every specific charge and to have each allegation supported by incontrovertible evidence.

The great genius in the propaganda is said to be Dr. Dumba.

It was because of his rare gifts that he was selected by the Central Powers for the task of taking steps here that would cripple the enemy's preparations for the fighting in the trenches.

Germany, it is said, was to furnish the money. Dr. Goricar, already has charged that Count von Bernstorff had at least \$40,000,000 at his command. Franz Rintelen, the mysterious German, who spent many months in this country, is said to have boasted that he could command \$30,000,000 for any necessary work. Evidence of this money offered to leaders of laboring men, of the strategic moves that were worked out for the workmen who could go on strike and of the way in which these plans finally miscarried, has all been gathered and shaped up in legal form.

Funds have been traced with the utmost accuracy. Evidence has been dug up to show how money traveled through various channels to men who have done work in behalf of the Teutonic cause. It has been shown that money has been sent to various countries, to be paid to men presumably in the employ of firms there, but in reality German agents thus working under cover.

Rintelen Faces Hanging.

The man who is believed to have been Dr. Dumba's closest lieutenant in much of the work that the ex-Ambassador planned is Franz Rintelen. Since Rintelen was captured in England while on his way to Rotterdam the German Government has taken unusual steps to have him released. The Kaiser is reported to have offered to exchange for Rintelen any officer captured by Germany or even several officers.

Rintelen, however, is now in the Tower of London, with enough evidence gathered against him to lead to his death as a spy, unless it should happen that he be brought back to the United States. Rintelen is in the position where he must tell something of what he knows or be hanged, and hanging is regarded as a disgrace. Any German officer is ready to meet death by shooting, but he would do almost anything, it is said, to escape the ignominy of the halter. His fate is said to be weighed in the balance between a return to this country and telling what he knows or the gallows.

DELAYED BY STORM.

Up to 1 o'clock today the S. S. Stephano, which should have arrived here early this morning, had not passed Cape Race. She is no doubt delayed by the storm in the Gulf, which prevailed on the West Coast yesterday.

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nov25,12i R. F. HORWOOD, Secretary.

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BOOKER WASHINGTON, SCHOLAR, ORATOR, LEADER.

IN Booker Washington the country loses not only a leader, but one who was in his person a real triumph of democracy. Born a slave, in the aftermath of the war he even slept under the wooden pavements of Richmond, a wail and stray, keeping body and soul together as best he could, but burning with the thirst for education and the desire to get ahead in the world. A colored friend of Dr. Washington's, Richard R. Wright, when also a ragged urchin, answered in Reconstruction days, a Northern general, who asked what message he should take back to the North, with the words: "Tell 'em we're a-risin', master." Both these boys did rise—to the headship of great educational institutions; but Dr. Washington had the gift of oratory in addition to pluck, ambition, and an innate talent for leadership, and so he forged along until by a single speech in Georgia, he achieved national renown. It was Gen. Armstrong, if we recall rightly, who said that if Hampton had done nothing else but graduate Booker Washington, it would have justified its existence and all the labor and money spent upon it.

If there was any secret of his success in overcoming the terrible obstacles which confront every man of color, it lay surely in his unflinching hopefulness, his dogged determination to let no obstacle daunt him, and to be himself above insult and humiliation. He was big enough to see early in life that the man who flouts another because of some difference in natural attributes, injures himself, and not the object of his venom. No disappointment could discourage him; if one benefactor dropped out, he found another for the place; if his audiences were small and the returns disappointing, why, there were other audiences to be found. And so he speedily typified in his person all the great work that Hampton and Tuskegee and a host of other schools were doing for his race, and proved beyond dispute that work of bringing light to those that would otherwise sit in darkness earns enormous dividends, not only for the blacks, but for the entire Republic. Thus thousands who heard him speak realized for the first time what talents, what possibilities of individual usefulness, lie latent among our colored fellow-citizens, and others found in his "Up from Slavery" a real tract for democracy and for the brotherhood of man. A Southern professor nearly lost his position for saying that two colored men, Washington and Du Bois, had written the two greatest books that have come out of the South since the Civil War, but the inaccuracy of his statement has yet to be proved; two more moving human documents are not often the product of trial and suffering.

And so it came about that Booker Washington gradually became the foremost interpreter of one race to another, particularly in the South. When the final verdict is passed upon his achievements, this may well prove to be his greatest claim to renown. Certainly of late years the trips he has taken into the various Southern States, when thousands of both races gathered to hear him wherever he stopped, have been of the utmost value. No one is quite so ignorant of negro aspirations and achievements as the Southerner of the average small town, whose horizon is limited by the negroes he sees upon the street corners. To these Dr. Washington brought a message that opened many an eye and won many a heart. True, he was extremely diplomatic; yet he did not lack courage, for he was never swayed by the threatening letters that often rained upon him. He would not take a guard, and unattended he would go by corners at which he had been told he would be shot like a dog if he dared appear. And, withal, his modest bearing, together with his great devotion to his cause, won him friends wherever he went. Here in the North the doors of many a home swung open to him.

Yet he was not the standard-bearer of a united race. It is a rare education leader who does not compromise on some questions, and in his peculiarly trying position, where a single false step might mean the ruining of his work—even the burning of his school—Dr. Washington did not speak out on the things which the intellectual men of the race deemed of far greater moment than bricks and mortar, industrial education, or business leagues—the matter of their social and political liberties. He was silent by choice in the face of many a crying wrong and bitter injustice, and more and more colored men came to resent it. They would not have objected had he, like other heads of schools, kept out of politics and assumed no leadership beyond that of the field of industrial training. But when they saw him, under Taft and Roosevelt, a powerful political factor in the White House, when they



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Brutal Treatment of Belgians by Germans

SOME rather astonishing information found its way into certain United States newspapers last week concerning the character of German government in that part of Belgium which is temporarily in Germany's hands. We were told that German rule was benevolent, that Belgium was a humming hive of industry, and the Belgian population which had not made the mistake of fleeing before the invaders was rapidly returning to that condition of prosperity that was theirs before the war. Astonishing information certainly was, for we knew too much of German rule in Alsace-Lorraine and Poland in peace time to expect the almost idyllic condition pictured for us in this "special correspondence." Presumably from Belgium itself.

A very different and, we imagine, somewhat more accurate picture of Belgium under German rule is presented in a report of conditions there brought back by Doctor Howard McClenahan, dean of the College of Princeton University, who has just returned from the stricken country. Doctor McClenahan had unusual opportunities for seeing things as they exist. Moreover, he might have been excused had his view been taken slightly from a German angle. He carried letters from Dr. Dernburg and Count von Bernstorff, and while in Belgium was the recipient of marked courtesies from von Bissing, military governor of Belgium and murderer of Edith Cavell.

But the American saw things with a clear eye and the tale he has to tell puts an end forever to any idea of German benevolence in the treatment of her victim. He visited Mons, Charleroi, Fosse, Dinant, Namur, Juys, Liege, Tirlemont, Louvain, Malines and Antwerp.

He finds that the Germans have removed—or stolen—from Belgium all machines, tools, lathes, milling machines, etc. Factories everywhere have been stripped to the bare walls and their equipment carried off to Germany. Raw material likewise has been removed wherever it could be found, and no more can be procured because of the blockade. So that the nation rich reached its highest degree of prosperity through manufacturing, suddenly finds itself completely stripped not only of the materials, but the tools with which to pursue its occupations. There is, however, one important exception. Factories for the manufacture of war munitions for the further wrecking of Belgium are running in full blast. The Belgians, however, show what is, to the German mind, an unaccountable aversion to working in them, and prefer to starve.

And starve they may so far as Germany is concerned. From the beginning she has made no attempt to feed the conquered population, for which she is by all the rules of decency responsible. The world knows the magnificent work done by the United States last winter. Doctor McClenahan is authority for the statement that that work will have to be carried on with undiminished vigor this winter, for the people are "unclothed and unshod." The Germans allow food into the country only under control of Americans. This year's crop will last only five months with the most rigid economy, or less than half the time until another harvest can be gathered.

And besides these physical ills from which they suffer the unhappy Belgians are subjected to penning insults and indignities. Carcolling German officers drive pedestrians from sidewalk to roadway at the risk of death under their chargers' hoofs. At any hour of the day or night, without any display of reason or authority other than brute force, a Belgian may be spirited away to Germany, perhaps never to return. Doctor McClenahan tells of one man who at the point of a revolver was forced from the bedside of his wife, who was critically ill, at three o'clock in the morning and transported to Germany. Absolutely no explanation was given for this action.

In the words of the Princeton Dean, "Brutal, unfeeling military terrorism seems to be the sole motive for the policy followed." His report should give the final quietus to any stories of German kindness to subjected populations. And what Germany has done to Belgium she would do elsewhere.

Lincoln's freedmen the shackles of ignorance, oppression, prejudice, and injustice with which the race that vaunts itself superior still fetters them.—The Nation.

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GOOD COTTON BLANKETS, CHEAP.

We have purchased a clearing lot of COTTON BLANKETS, which includes odd lines, and some with slight defects. We are selling them by THE POUND at prices which will bring the cost to you down to about two-thirds of the usual price.

You will save by buying now.

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333 Water Street.

THE BEST IS CHEAPER IN THE END

Order a Case To-day
"EVERY DAY" BRAND
EVAPORATED MILK



Job's Stores Limited.

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WOUNDED IN FRANCE.

PARIS.—La Chapelle, the station at which the wounded who go to the many hospitals of Paris arrive, is the scene of the saddest side of the war, but it is also the place where the heroic qualities of the French are manifested in their best light. A Frenchman remarked recently that even the Germans seemed to show a trace of human nature when they lying wounded on a stretcher in La Chapelle.

He referred to a German officer who, being brought in with wounds in his cheek and shoulder and a piece of shrapnel in his leg, was asked by the French medic-in-chief where he was wounded. The story goes that the German answered proudly:

"I was wounded in France, Sir." An incident has occurred which has nothing to do with this except that it happened in the same place, La Chapelle. The ambulances were arriving because they had been notified that a hospital train was expected with 470 "grands blesses" (seriously wounded) at 10 o'clock on this particular Sunday morning.

A woman, sitting on a pile of stretchers in the corner, called one of the ambulance drivers and asked whether she would be allowed to wait there for her husband, who was to arrive on this train.

She was a beautiful little woman, very well-gowned in a dress of white silk and lace, and she held at her breast a baby of three or four months, which she continued to nurse with pride as the captain in charge of the station approached her.

After her appeal to him the captain not only allowed her to remain, a thing which is seldom permitted to civilians, but led her to the inner part of the station, where he recommended her to the care of the nurses in their quarters, explaining that the husband had been at the front for a year and had never seen the baby.

The station is divided into rooms

galows, each one large enough to accommodate about forty stretcher cases. Into one of these, when the train arrived, but one soldier was carried. He was just a "simple soldier," with no officer's stripes; both his arms were bandaged and he seemed to have stood the strain of the train journey very poorly.

To this bungalow the captain and a lieutenant led the mother with her baby. She went to the stretcher and embraced her husband, then handed the little war baby to him. He could not receive it, but he managed with a bandaged arm to pull its head toward him until he could kiss its cheek, and he said something that would probably be the best part of the story had it been overheard.

The two officers, standing at the other side of the stretcher, and touched by this family reunion, had come to the salute. The wounded man turned to them and said:

"I am out of it now, but here is another little soldier come to take my place."

"I accept him in the name of the army," the captain answered, "and if he becomes half the man his father is France will some day be proud of him."

With that the officers saluted and left the mother and child alone with the wounded man.

SURPRISED AT GREY'S ACTION.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Officials of the State Department made no secret of the fact that the action of the British Press Bureau in making public the contents of confidential communications between American diplomats on the Continent of Europe and United States Ambassador Walter H. Page at London, is causing this Government extreme embarrassment.

Inquiries concerning these publications are understood to have been made of Ambassador Page with a view to determining whether they are being made without his consent. Should this prove to be the case, it is probable that the British Government will be required to discontinue the practice.

LOCAL ITEMS

The S.S. Vika will sail for Alicante and Naples this evening with 15,000 qts. codfish.

The Prince's Rink is now being made ready for the skating season and Mr. Clem. Murphy, with a staff of mechanics, is painting the interior.

To-day, a matter of a serious character was reported to the police, at the Station, and developments will shortly occur.

The S.S. Senlac, Capt. Kemp, arrived here early this morning with a full cargo of produce, cattle, etc., 5 days from P.E.I. She had some stormy weather the past couple of days and called at Louisburg for coal.

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

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

LISTEN---Just Look Over This Programme at THE NICKEL To-Day.

"Exploits of Elaine."

A new thrill—a new surprise in the fourth episode—the frozen safe.

"THE BUSY MAN and THE IDLE WOMAN."

One of George Ade's funny fables.

"THE MASQUE"

Charlie Chaplin in a comedy.

"The Other Woman's Picture."

Beverly Bayne and Francis X. Bushman in a two-part social drama.

"THIRTEEN DOWN."

Richard C. Travers in a powerful melo-drama.

"THE PATHE NEWS."

World wide current vents.

COMING: The Wonderful WHO PAYS? Series.

FRIDAY:—CHARLIE CHAPLIN, in a two-part comedy entitled "THE CHAMPION."

BY ALL MEANS TAKE IN THE NICKEL TO-DAY.

CASINO THEATRE---Daily at 2.30 and 7.30

"OUR BOYS"

"The First Newfoundland Regiment."

Unprecedented Success of the Greatest and most Patriotically-Soul-Inspiring Picture

EVER TAKEN.

SUPERB! MAGNIFICENT!! INCOMPARABLE!!!

2 Afternoon and 3 Evening Performances. Final Evening Presentation at 9.45.

ADMISSION—ADULTS 20 CENTS—CHILDREN 10 CENTS.

THE PORTIA SAILS.

and these passengers: J. Critch, Miss Murphy, Mrs. Duder, J. Nolan, Mr. and Mrs. Bishop, Const. Bartlett, D. J. Burke, Miss Burke and 40 steerage.

The S. S. Portia sailed West at 10.45 a.m. to-day with a full freight.

KING GEORGE'S MEN

This has been a time of Patriotic Songs. The music engravers have been working overtime ever since the outbreak of the war. Still one may refer with some satisfaction to a song by Mrs. Jean Blewett, entitled "King George's Men." The verses have one high merit from the patriotic standpoint, they do not wait for Peace. No war-song can be better sung or remembered if it does not talk fight all the time. The music by Mrs. Isabel Rutter, has the military tang. Whaley, Royce & Co. are the publishers.

We bade farewell to the hills of home
With a cheer that echoed back,
And we cried HURRAH for Canada,
Hurrah for the Union Jack,
Hurrah for the lads in the khaki coats
For the soldiers true and bold,
Hurrah for the sweethearts left behind,
Hurrah for the hearts of gold.

Oh, we're off to fight for our country,
We march to the bugle's call,
With a thundering cheer for the world to hear
We are Britons, one and all.
Oh, we dare to do and we dare to die,
We lads of the hill and glen,
God Save the King is the song we sing,
We are all King George's men.

The bit of God's earth that gave us birth
Bred us loyal to the core,
And we'll never cease nor cry for peace
Till the foemen fight no more.
For we take our stand with a purpose grand
While the brutal enemy cowers,
We'll stand for Right, and strike for Right,
And fight till the day is ours.

It is good to fight in Freedom's cause
So we make that cause our own,
And we'll do our best at the King's behest,
Till our foes are lying prone.
And low in the dust they soon must lie,
When their schemes have come to grief,
For we stand to win in the battle's din
We men of the Maple Leaf.

ROSSLEY'S EAST END THEATRE.

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

ANOTHER BIG LAUGHING ACT BY

CARROLL & ELLOR

AND COMPLETE CHANGE OF PICTURES.

ON MONDAY, DEC. 6TH,

Ballard Brown

—AND—

Madge Locke.

The team who make the tear drop start, or bring the ready smile (vide press.)

IN IT BITS FROM OPERA, DRAMA, COMEDY AND BURLESQUE.

NOTE—Don't forget Friday night's contest, the best of all. In active preparation Rossley's 4th Annual Christmas Pantomime, Beauty and the Beast. Look out for a gre atsurprise.

THE CRESCENT PICTURE PALACE.

"THE FORK IN THE ROAD"

Or "How Fate Came With Bravery"

A Selig 2 Reel Drama, Featuring Bessie Eaton.

"THE OUTLAW'S BRIDE"

A Strong Western Drama with T. Mix, the Great Cowboy Actor.

"THE FAMILY BIBLE"

An Edison Feature with Herbert Prise and Bessie Learn.

"THE WAITRESS AND THE BOOBS"

A Roaring Kalem Comedy with Bud Duncan.

DAN DELMAR, The Popular Crescent Vocalist,
SINGING NOVELTY SONGS AND BALLADS.

GOOD MUSIC AND EFFECTS.

A COMFORTABLE AND WELL VENTILATED THEATRE.

TO THE READING PUBLIC!

To keep in touch with the War, Politics and the many other questions of present moment, the Outport man needs a good paper, a daily paper to report the news, a weekly paper to interpret the news. The weekly edition of THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE, official organ of the Fishermen's Protective Union, will be sent to any address in Newfoundland and Canada, from now until the end of 1916 for FIFTY CENTS.

Can you afford to be without this Paper?

Specials! Specials!

WHAT is meant by Special? Generally speaking it means goods that have been purchased below regular selling prices. Sometimes this is due to manufacturers or the representatives having an oversupply of stock on hand at a time they do not desire and which in order to dispose of quickly they make a cut downwards on their ordinary prices. We have been fortunate in securing a quantity of these SPECIAL VALUE goods and offer them at such attractive prices that we know you will take advantage of YOUR OPPORTUNITY, to save money which you can use for buying other necessities or else lay aside for a rainy day.

Men's Underwear SPECIAL!

THIS Underwear is made by a well-known and reliable Canadian manufacturer. The Garments have some slight imperfections which do not in any way affect their excellent wearing qualities. Sale Price, Each 90c.

Furs! Furs! Furs!

An Extraordinary Offer in FURS of Various Styles and Colors.

LESS THAN HALF PRICE.

A rare opportunity for the Ladies to make a big saving. SEE THEM.

<p>Fancy WOOL SQUARES Reliable quality; good size. Fancy Reds and Greys. Reg. 90c. value. Sale Price, each 70c</p>	<p>BLUE SERGE Suitable for Men's and Boys' wear; 30 in. wide. Reg. 25c. value 22c Sale Price, each</p>	<p>Men's NEGLIGEE SHIRTS In nice Stripe effects. Reg. 80c. value. 69c Sale Price, each</p>	<p>Men's White Laundered COLLARS Regular 15c. value. Sale Price, 12c each.</p>
<p>Fancy Colored Jute Mats. All Fringed. 14c each.</p>	<p>White Shirting. A Nice Soft Finished Article, Free From Dressing. Thickens After Washing. Sale Price, 5½c. Yard.</p>	<p>Straw Mats. In Attractive Designs. Sizes 27 x 54. Only 27c each.</p>	
<p>Specials in Boot Department. Youths' Box Calf Boots; sizes 10½ to 13½. Reg. \$1.60 value. Pair. \$1.40 Boys' Box Calf Boots; sizes 1 to 5. Regular \$2.10 value. Pair. \$1.85</p>	<p>Rubber Heels. Cheaper than Leather. Women's & Girls' sizes. Pair. 12c Men's and Boys' sizes. Pair. 15c</p>	<p>Child's and Misses' Stocking Supporters. THE biggest 8c. and 10c. value in the market. Nickel pin to "pin on" makes sewing unnecessary. The full rubber button and flap loop holds the stocking securely without tearing.</p>	<p>Men's Fur Caps. Made from First Quality Skins. Popular Styles. Regular price would be \$2.50 to \$6.00. Sale Price, \$1.60 to \$3.50</p>

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Gasolene "Veedal" Motor Oil

In Casks and 1 and 5 gallon Tins.

SMITH CO. Ltd.

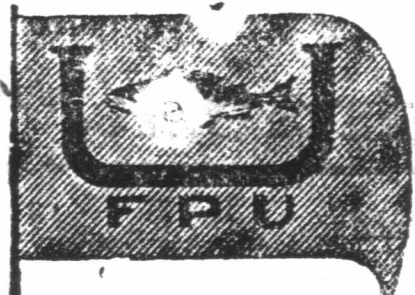
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BRIGHT
NO. 1 HAY.**

Selling Cheap.

**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, 167 Water Street, St. John's, Newfoundland, Union Publishing Co. Ltd., Proprietors.
**Editor and Business Manager
JOHN J. ST. JOHN**

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., DEC. 2nd, 1915.

OUR POINT OF VIEW

The W.P.A.

MRS. BROWNING'S letter can not be regarded as clarifying the atmosphere that has been charged so heavily the last two days regarding W.P.A. matters and our lads in khaki and blue.

The statements made by the lad who wrote that letter we published extracts from have been borne out, and no one denies that any of the statements were not absolutely true.

The Governor's disclaimer which appeared in yesterday's News and Star only adds to the seriousness of the situation. The brave lad's complaint have not been denied, but excuses have been advanced to cover up the blunders.

The question is, who is to blame? There must be an investigation and such an investigation will be demanded by Mr. Coaker when the House opens, if not voluntarily undertaken by the Government or the W.P.A.

There has been negligence, that has been admitted. The blame therefore must be located.

As for all comforts sent having been forwarded to our own lads, how comes it that so many soldiers in France are writing to girls in Newfoundland who knit socks last winter, whose names were attached to the socks, acknowledging the receipt of the socks and expressing their appreciation of the kindness? We have published several references to such gifts.

The lad who writes the now famous letter of complaint, says "nothing has been received since last winter from the W.P.A." Must we believe that a brave boy, well educated, would write an untruth from the trenches that contained his dead and dying comrades in arms from Terra Nova's far away rugged shores?

We cannot do so, nor will the public. The public believed all possible was being done to supply all our lads with every possible comfort and with little extra requirements in the way of clothing, but those hopes have been shattered by the tidings of woe and neglect received in town during the past ten days by parents from sons at the Dardanelles, notwithstanding all denials to the contrary.

Our purpose in this matter is to create a public sentiment strong enough to prevent a repetition of

conditions recently placed before the public by the extracts published from a letter handed us on Monday by one of our most prominent citizens who has a son and other relatives at the Dardanelles.

The private intimation of illness and sickness and of the life and death struggle of some to keep up and fight on and on while suffering intensely from dysentery, would if published find root in the hearts of every citizen, and would convince all that he was a brave lad who indeed was brave enough to write home this truth of what was transpiring.

We are sure the Country would be wild with indignation if all the truth was revealed. The day of reckoning will come and the public when they know all—as they will after the lads return—will not be appeased by statements issued from Government House.

We do not wish to arouse any feelings that will for one moment injure the sacred cause we must uphold, but we have a solemn duty to perform to those 1500 lads landed on Gallipoli, and we trust our action in exposing blunders in this instance will suffice to prevent any such from again being duplicated.

When that letter was laid in our hands and our eyes had scanned the contents, we had no other course open but to do as we did or be written down a contemptible coward and poltroon of the blackest hue.

A thorough investigation and publication of the findings is the only cure for such a serious matter. We demand such an investigation. Let all the facts be revealed, nothing short will justify the fathers, mothers and relatives of 3500 heroes who have offered or given their ALL to uphold Terra Nova's honour.

Investigation Ordered

THE Governor has sent a despatch to the Secretary of State for the Colonies asking that an immediate investigation be held in to the alleged shortage of warm clothing and comforts for the First Newfoundland Regiment now at Gallipoli.

The Right Course

THAT the authorities have awakened to their sense of duty is evident from the fact that the Governor has sent a message to the Secretary of State for the Colonies asking him to instigate an immediate investigation in connection with the charges made that our boys are poorly clothed and none too well fed at the Dardanelles.

This is right and proper and His Excellency will have unanimous support of right thinking people on the stand he has taken in this matter.

The matter is too serious a one to be dealt with lightly and the outcome of such investigation, which will no doubt now be made, will be awaited with much interest by the general public.

What About It?

WE still await an explanation from the Government as to why they refused the offer of the "Erik," which offer was made by Messrs. Baird, Ltd. on Nov. 20th, to send the "Erik" and search for the schooners which were then missing.

The "Cabot," Crosbie's whaler, arrived here from the North on Saturday and on Sunday the Government despatched her to look for the schooners.

Now we want to know why the "Erik" was not sent and why the "Cabot" was despatched almost immediately on her arrival in port?

Did Crosbie demand that the "Cabot" be sent, so as he could be enabled to scoop in an extra few hundred by charging \$100 per day for her hire?

The people of the North demand an explanation and they demand

that Mr. Piccott speak up on this matter and give them an answer. What will he do? Wait and see.

**Looks Like
Death Struggle**

THE little Kingdom of Montenegro is now in danger of losing its national existence. A recent despatch says that the Montenegrins are preparing to remove their capital from Cetinje to Scutari. Scutari is in Albania, 12 miles from the Montenegrin line. This looks as if the Montenegrins mean to take Scutari as their temporary capital for convenience in assisting the Allies in their movement in operating through Northern Albania.

Canada's Domestic Loan

THE prospectus of Canada's new loan has been issued and it is claimed that the venture is assured. The interest is 5%, and the price of the issue is \$97.50 for each \$100. The loan will be redeemed in ten years. The interest rate actually to be paid yearly is 5 and one-eighth per cent.

This flotation should encourage our Governmental people to try and raise the wind from amongst its monied supporters. There is absolutely no use in our trying to borrow outside. We have funds enough in the country to provide the sinews of war; but the interest prospect should be made attractive.

**Corroborated
By An Officer**

APPROPOS of our extracts from a letter of one of our boys at the front, published Tuesday, we may state that one of the most prominent officers in the Regiment, writing to a friend here recently makes a similar complaint. He of course was not as explicit as the other and made no charges, but in a general way stated that the men were short of many things, particularly of underclothing.

Intense indignation was expressed all over the city Tuesday when The Mail and Advocate was read and the people everywhere agreed that a public movement should be inaugurated to ensure in the future better attention for our brave boys on Gallipoli.

Significant

LORD KITCHENER has been paying presumably an official visit to the King of Greece, at least recent war specialists say that Lord Kitchener had arrived at Athens and had been received by King Constantine. What the outcome of this visit will be nobody can conjecture except those who are officially interested, the only particulars we have are what are contained in the daily press despatches.

The Greeks in Canada are now becoming quite anxious as to what course their country will pursue. Should Greece side with Germany and Austria, the Canadian Greeks will feel very disappointed, for it is quite probable that they will be

**Backs Up Our Demands
For a Public Meeting**

(Editor Mail and Advocate)
Sir.—Once again you have proven to have the courage of your convictions. Your remarks yesterday in connection with the manner in which our boys are treated has received the unanimous approval of all citizens. This is indeed an awful condition of things and one which should not be tolerated or allowed to exist another twenty-four hours.

What are we coming too? Where are the thousands of pairs of socks, shirts, mufflers etc., that have been made since the outbreak of war gone too. Have they been sent to France to the Canadian soldiers there? The Newfoundland Regiment has time and time again been referred in the foreign press to as Canadians. What is wanted now is action on the part of the Patriotic Association or the W.P.A. and prompt action to.

Where do the goods go to that are sent from here? Who looks after the same after their arrival in England? Are they left to chance or is there some body to see that they are sent to our boys wherever they might be? If this is part of Timewell's job I say it is "well time" for him to wake up. There are other complaints, Sir, besides the one you mentioned in The Mail and Advocate. I saw seven others myself all of the same tenor. It was ever thus "Newfoundlanders too green to burn."

I quite agree with you that a public meeting should be called and called at once and this matter probed to the bottom. Our boys are fighting on a foreign soil and from late letters they have not sufficient clothing to keep them warm. Whither are we and whither tending.

Yours in disgust,
TEACHER.

Dec. 1st, 1915.

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

"Dear Sir.—You desire the warmest congratulations on the manner in which you handled the matter of the shortage of clothing and comforts for our boys now on Turkish soil fighting for their King and Country.

No one, I feel sure for a moment, thinks that this neglect is due to any unpatriotic attitude of the W. P. A. I take that the country well realizes all that they have done in this matter of providing clothing, etc., for our Sailors and Soldiers. But what becomes of the goods when they are shipped from here. To whose care are they sent—Is there a proper agency to receive all cases for the Newfoundland Regiment? If so who is it?

To many of us parents it was indeed a great sacrifice for us to see our sons leave us and take up arms, and now we learn that they are on a distant shore without warm clothing or even such little comforts or cigarettes or chocolates or the many other little extras which would help to make their burdens lighter.

Now, Sir, I am strongly under the impression that some one has blundered, and it is due to the public of Newfoundland to know who has made the blunder. When you say a public meeting should be immediately called I agree with you. If the public are indifferent in this matter, the much needed remedy which is evidently needed will not be applied and instead of getting better, things will gradually grow worse.

If I mistake not, I have on several times read in the press letters from Canadian, French, British and Belgian soldiers thanking some good women here in Newfoundland for a pair

of socks. The writers of these letters having got the senders name and address in the socks. Does this not show that the good intended for the Newfoundland Regiment have been on some occasion at any rate sent to France. Why should this kind of thing be allowed to continue.

True it is that ALL are fighting in a good and just cause but this should not be taken for granted that all the goods made up in Newfoundland by our soldiers' mothers and sisters, are intended for strangers, and that our own flesh and blood should suffer one pang of want for warm clothing or anything they may want. The best is none too good for them and it is a deplorable condition of affairs to find that our boys are cold, hungry and weary, and that they have to rely on the generosity of some other regiment to give them their surplus stores.

Let a public meeting be called at once and let the public have, as they should have, a say in this matter of where and how the goods made up for the Newfoundland Regiment will be distributed.

The funds for this W.P.A. are made up from the people generally and no committee however influential should be allowed to dispose of the goods as they think fit. The contributions are intended for OURS and to OURS they must go unless the people say otherwise.

Come now, get down to business and let us know where the trouble is and what steps are necessary to prevent a further occurrence of this outrage.

Yours,
PARENT.

Dec 1st, 1915.

(Editor Mail and Advocate)

Sir.—The explanation or what was intended for an explanation in today's News re your editorial remarks of Tuesday on the Newfoundland Regiment at Gallipoli, is to my mind no answer to the grave conditions existing on the Peninsula. We all know that parcels and letters, in war time must take a little longer to reach their destination than under ordinary conditions. This no reasonable person can deny.

The letter from which your extracts were published said they (Ours) had received nothing, absolutely nothing, and that our boys were wondering where all the goods made by the W.P.A. were gone to.

Isn't this a queer condition of things. Where are all the goods gone to. No doubt they have been sent out of the Colony.

The public would like to know to whom were they sent. Where they sent with the express understanding that they were intended for the Newfoundland Regiment, or were they sent to be distributed amongst the needy of the Allies.

Hundreds of citizens have been outspoken on this matter the past twenty-four hours and the general opinion is that there should be a public meeting called to immediately deal with the matter and to adopt measures to prevent a re-occurrence of this injustice in the future.

With thanks for space.—Yours,
TRUTH.

Dec. 1, 1915.

Conceivably

Chicago Tribune.—Are Americans simply tired of being emotional about the war? Have they used up their store of moral indignation? We scarcely dare hope that as a nation we are thinking less about Germany's morals, because we are thinking more about Uncle Sam's future. Such might conceivably be the case.

THE WILL OF THE MAJORITY

Will you not be governed in
Clothes Buying

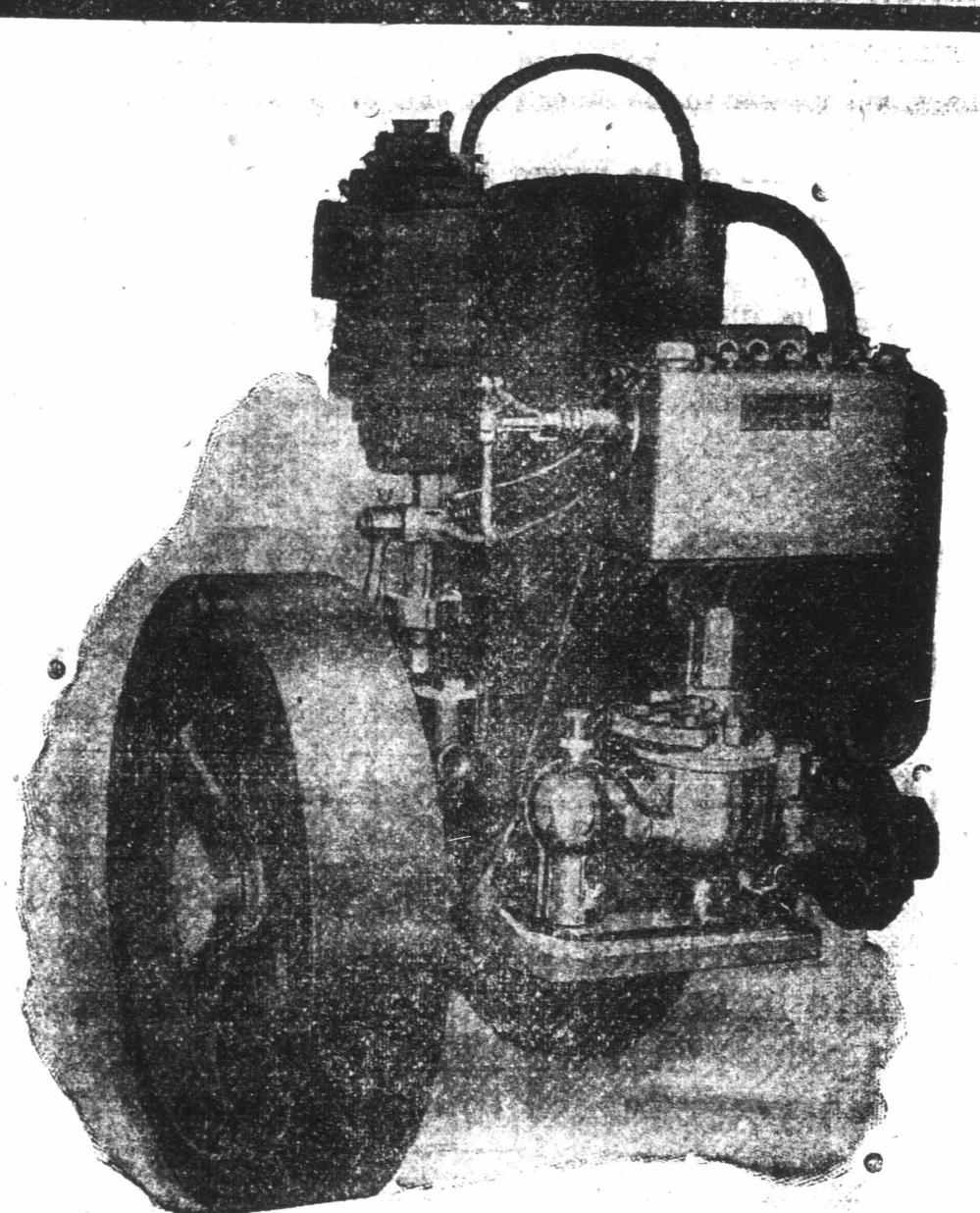
as you are in the affairs of the State—by the will of the majority? The majority are showing a decided preference for the clothes made by the BRITISH CLOTHING CO. LTD. because of the triple value found in their suits—the triple value of **Style, Wear, Economy.** STYLE that Stays and gives you the appearance of success, of vigor and of enterprise.

WEAR—In that the clothes selected, together with the linings and trimmings, are **Quality all through.**

ECONOMY—Because of the style and wear, therefore

Insist on a "British Suit."

The British Clothing Co., Ltd.,
SINNOTT'S BUILDING, WATER STREET, ST. JOHN'S.



**Fulton Self-Sparking Kerosene Engines,
New "Gray" Engines,
Ferro Kerosene Engines, and
Britannia 4 Cycle Engines.**

The largest stock of
**K. W. Coils, Spark Plugs, Wire, Tools,
Lubricating Oil, Etc.**

Call and see us. Open every night.

A.H. Murray
BOWRING'S COVE.

NOTICE!

A SPECIAL MEETING of The Fishermen's Union Trading Co. Ltd., will be held at St. John's Dec. 15th, 1915, for the purpose of increasing the authorized capital of said Company from \$100,000 to \$250,000.

W. W. HALFYARD, Secretary.

St. John's Dec. 1st, 1915.

Reid-Newfoundland Co.

NOTRE DAME BAY SERVICE.

The **S. S. CLYDE** will sail from Lewisport on **MONDAY, Dec. 6th,** after the arrival of **SUNDAY'S EXPRESS** from St. John's, for the North Side of the Bay.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

Waterproof



These Boots are Waterproof and are solid through and through. These Boots have two Double Soles straight to the heel. These Boots have Bellows Tongues and the leather always remain soft. In Black and Tan Leather. Price \$6.50 and \$7.00. Men's ordinary Pegged Bellows Tongue Boots, \$3.00 to \$3.50.

F. Smallwood,
The Home of Good Shoes.

BEAR HUNTERS

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

Italy's Part in the Great War

IT is almost exactly half a year since Italy declared war on Austria, on the Adriatic, narrowing to less than five miles at Plava to the north of Gorz and five miles at Tolmino. Of important places they hold Monfalcone, Gradisca, and Plava, some six or seven miles to the north of Gorz and on the eastern bank of the Isonzo. On the heights of Podgora they are almost at the gates of Gorz, which by this time must be denuded of its civilian population. The bombardment of that city has been recently reported from Vienna. Hitherto it has been rumored that the Italian artillery has been checked in its operations by considerations for the civilian population, which is largely Italian. In Italy's operations, both in the Tyrol and along the Isonzo, the usual advantages of the defensive have been enormously enhanced by the nature of the country. It has been a case either of mountain fighting or of frontal attacks on trenches cut in the solid rock.

Except as her pressure on Austria's western line has affected the general situation, Italy has apparently not participated in the common strategy of the Allies. It is conceivable that in a perfectly unified scheme of Allied operations, Italy might have been content to stand on the defensive against Austria, and place part of her armies at the disposal of the Allies outside of Italy. She is more favorably situated than either France or England for throwing considerable forces into the Balkans. But she refrained from doing so in Gallipoli at a time when her help might have been precious, she has not as yet participated in the landing at Salonica, and we are still to have confirmation of the rumours about the landing of an Italian army in Albania.

Yet it is not necessary to suppose that in this policy she has been actuated by purely selfish motives. In France and England there has been serious question of the wisdom of the Gallipoli and Salonica campaigns. It has been described as a frittering away of strength on a more diversion. Expert opinion on both sides still holds that the war will be decided along the main battle-fronts. General Cadorna, head of the Italian army, has been reported as firmly opposed to any policy of adventure outside of Italy. And his reasons may be two-fold. It is not only that more decisive results can be won by operations from a near base directed against the flank of the enemy, but in the special case of Italy there is always the danger of a concentrated attack by Germans and Austrians in case the Italian offensive should definitely fail. If Germany has found troops for a distant campaign in Serbia, she could operate with much greater ease and advantage from her own frontiers through the Tyrol. Events in the Balkans dictate a policy of caution. Berlin and Vienna speak of pressing on to the Suez Canal. But it is not at all unlikely that, with Serbia beaten down, the next blow will fall upon Italy's northern frontiers.—The Nation.

This result has not been attained by Italy's standing upon the defensive. Her armies have pressed the attack. On the Tyrol front they have been engaged in the conquest of the mountain passes. On the eastern front they have delivered three great attacks on a fifty-mile line from Tolmino to the Adriatic Sea, and are now engaged in a fourth assault on a narrower front, with Gorz as the sole objective. If one may argue from the tone of Mr. von Wiegand's story, the Austrians are not at all confident of their position. He speaks of Gorz and Tolmino as "still" in their possession. He speaks of the Austrian defensive position as one not particularly favorable and one which it was originally intended to abandon altogether. There may be here the foreshadowing of an ultimate evacuation of the line. Nevertheless, the Austrian showing on this front emphasizes the enormous advantages of the defensive in the present war.

The actual gain in territory by the Italian armies is small when measured by the standard of Teutonic achievements in eastern and southern Europe, and considerable when measured by the rate of progress in France and Belgium. On the Tyrol front the Italians have occupied a strip about forty miles long by ten miles wide along both shores of the Lago di Garda, with Riva and Rovereto as their objective. On the Isonzo front they have occupied a zone about fifty miles along and fifteen miles wide at its southern extremity since Italy declared war on Austria, on the Adriatic, narrowing to less than five miles at Plava to the north of Gorz and five miles at Tolmino. Of important places they hold Monfalcone, Gradisca, and Plava, some six or seven miles to the north of Gorz and on the eastern bank of the Isonzo. On the heights of Podgora they are almost at the gates of Gorz, which by this time must be denuded of its civilian population. The bombardment of that city has been recently reported from Vienna. Hitherto it has been rumored that the Italian artillery has been checked in its operations by considerations for the civilian population, which is largely Italian. In Italy's operations, both in the Tyrol and along the Isonzo, the usual advantages of the defensive have been enormously enhanced by the nature of the country. It has been a case either of mountain fighting or of frontal attacks on trenches cut in the solid rock.

THE TRI-COLOR OF FRANCE

The French have always favored the colors of red, white and blue, and throughout their history red banners, white plumes and blue scarfs have been largely used in connection with royalty and the army. The French national flag, the tricolor, however, which combines the three popular colors of France, is comparatively modern. The flag was first adopted about 1794. A decree was issued, which gave to all flags a knot of tricolor ribbons at the top of the staff, and later the red, white and blue design was chosen for the national flag. Some years after it was abolished for the white flag of France made famous by Henry IV., and it was not until 1830 that the tricolor came into its own again. Since then the flag has been the national banner of France. The divisions on the tricolor are not all the same size. The red occupies the largest space, the blue design was chosen for the national flag. Some years after it was abolished for the white flag of France made famous by Henry IV., and it was not until 1830 that the tricolor came into its own again. Since then the flag has been the national banner of France. The divisions on the tricolor are not all the same size. The red occupies the largest space, the blue is slightly smaller than the red, and the white is the narrowest stripe of the three. The space occupied by the colors has been scientifically worked out in order to make the flag visible at long distances, a necessary asset for naval purposes.

The tricolor forms the base of nearly every flag connected with the army, navy and merchant service of France. The president's flag consists of the tricolor, with his initials in gold worked into the white stripe.—London Standard.

WAS WITHIN THE THREE MILE LIMIT

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Officers of the battleship Kentucky at Progreso, Mex., have reported that the American steamer Zealandia was one quarter of a mile inside the three mile limit when recently forcibly searched by a boarding party from a British cruiser and therefore was in a neutral port. They agree with the British representative that no papers were aboard the ship to show her nationality but were in the American Consulate ashore.

Stylish and Comfortable Fur-Like Mole-Skin Set.

HUNDREDS of young Women know the great difficulty of procuring a suitable Collar and Muff. Here is a splendid set, made of a fabric woven to represent the genuine Moleskin, that will suit any young Woman. The Mole is a little animal about five or six inches long, that inhabits America, Canada, and Labrador, and is very difficult to capture; hence the genuine Mole-Fur Muff and Throwover is rarely offered in this market, and the few we occasionally see are exorbitant in price.

You'll like this faithful copy of the Mole—the wonderful way in which the manufacture has contrived to give this set the appearance of being made of small skins, although woven in one piece is really marvelous.



It is difficult to convey to you an impression of the coloring, the best we can say is, "It is Mole."

Sets exactly as illustrated are lined with Black Satin, artistically trimmed with Black, Coney Seal, and finished with wide, silk-thread knotted fringe.

Price for Muff and Throwover, \$6.30. Also the same trimmed Persian Paw, also sets at higher prices.

Anderson's Water Street, St. John's

NOTICE!

EXPERIENCED Woodsmen wanted for lumber woods at Badger.

A. N. D. Co.

HAVING enjoyed the confidence of our outport customers for many years, we beg to remind them that we are "doing business as usual" at the old stand. Remember Maunder's clothes stand for durability and style combined with good fit.



John Maunder
Tailor and Clothier
281 & 283 Duckworth Street

THE ANTI-TREATING ORDER WORKS WELL IN ENGLAND

LONDON, Nov. 17.—In response to a question in the House of Commons Wednesday, regarding the effect of the order against treating David Lloyd-George, Minister of Munitions, said there has been a marked decrease in the number of convictions for drunkenness in the Metropolitan district in the first three days after the order took effect as compared with the previous four weeks.

Police reports show that drunkenness among women has decreased. Virtually no violations of the order have been reported.

Jimmie—What are you doing?
Tommy—Washing the jelly off my hands. Ma's a finger print expert, you know.

PREPARE FOR XMAS.

Now Due Per S.S. "Tobasco"
150 Cases VALENCIA ORANGES,
100 " SMALL ONIONS,
100 Kegs. GREEN GRAPES.

JUST IN—
50 Cases EGGS.

George Neal

PHONE 264.

Men's Overcoats

Stylish and Warm

LET US SHOW YOU OUR STOCK

Men's Navy & Black Melton Overcoats, with velvet collar.

\$6.00 to \$10.50.

Men's Tweed Overcoats, with velvet collar.

\$7.00 to \$10.00.

Men's Navy Nap Overcoats, with velvet collar.

\$7.00.

Men's Navy Nap Overcoats, double breasted, with storm collar, and Belt at back.

\$10.50.

Men's Heavy Tweed Overcoats, double breasted, with storm collar and Belt at back, in Greys and Browns.

\$8.00 to \$14.00.

Men's Light Mottled Tweed Overcoats. Chesterfield; very smart and stylish.

\$12.00.

Men's Fall Weight Shower Coats, in Olive Green, plain Oxford, Grey, and Striped Oxford Grey.

\$7.00, \$8.00 & \$9.00.

STEER Brothers.

"VICTORY" FLOUR THE HIGHEST GRADE MILLED

Ladies' College Aid Society

Annual Sale Opened Yesterday in College Hall—Sale Closes Tonight With a Concert—Many Prominent City Artists Will Take Part

Yesterday afternoon a large number of people attended at the College Hall, when the annual sale of the L.C.A.S. was opened by Hon. R. K. Bishop after the National Anthem had been rendered. Mr. Bishop in his address heartily praised the good work of the Aid Society. The stalls beautifully decorated were fitted with a profusion of goods of all kinds, plain and fancy, toys, etc., and the ladies did a brisk business, and by closing time pretty well everything had been sold. The large booth in the centre was presided over by the young ladies of the Girls' Guild and was designed by Mr. Blatch.

The decorations altogether were very beautiful, the trees provided by Mr. S. K. Bell playing an important part in the general scheme. On the platform teas were served and games provided for the children, while at the opposite end of the room were the supper tables, laden with tempting viands. From six to eight p.m. high teas were served and numbers who were unable to do so earlier, attended.

While all connected with the Sale deserve congratulation on the attendant success, Mrs. J. Leamon, President of the Ladies' Aid, is worthy of special praise for her untiring efforts in promoting it. The Sale will close to-night with a concert beginning at 8.30. An excellent programme has been prepared, and those assisting will be—Misses Johnson, Curtis, Ladley, Oates, Hutchings, Herder and Christian; Messrs. Kendall, Courtney, Trapnell and Foster.

The "Marjorie McClashin" is loading at the premises of the Smith Co. Ltd for Barbados.



Post Office Notice

BY direction of His Excellency the Governor, the following is published for the information of parents and friends of the members of the First Newfoundland Regiment serving with the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force:—

Parcels and letters should be addressed as follows:—

Private, No. —, Company, 1st Nfld. Regiment, Mediterranean Force, c/o Pay and Record Office, 58 Victoria Street, London, E.C.

Parcel Rates as follows:—
Up to 3 lbs. 24 cents.
Over 3 lbs. but not more than 7 lbs. 48 cents.
Over 7 lbs. but not exceeding 11 lbs. 72 cents.

Parcels should be carefully and securely packed in metal or wood boxes, round, no corners which may injure other parcels, stout canvas, linen wrappers or several folds of stiff brown paper, and be addressed on inside wrapping as well as outside, with sender's name and address as well as address of person to whom it is being sent.

Suitable gifts recommended by the War Office are: Handkerchiefs, Housewives (Needles, thread, etc.), Boot Laces, Candles, Peppermint Pipes, Tobacco Pouches, Tobacco packed in tin foil, if possible; Safety Matches packed in sealed tins; Automatic Lighters; small tins of Boracic Ointment or Borated Vaseline for sore feet; Antiseptic Powder; Pocket Knives, Lead Pencils, Paper, Envelopes, Razors (safety or ordinary), salt, Cocoa, tea, Sugar in lb. parcels.

As considerable delays may take place in ultimate delivery of parcels, perishable articles should not be included.
H. J. B. WOODS,
Postmaster-General,
Nov 25, 1915.

OUR THEATRES.

THE NICKEL.
The fourth episode of the "Exploits of Elaine" attracted immense audiences to the Nickel theatre yesterday afternoon and last evening, and all were highly pleased with it and the other first class pictures. The "Exploits" was highly sensational, even more so than the previous chapters and was acknowledged by all to be the finest ever shown there. The programme was a varied one, and each subject found favor with the crowd. The social dramas, melo-dramas, comedies and Pathe News were all good. This evening it will be repeated and judging by the favorable comments yesterday there will be crowded houses again. Patrons will be pleased to know that the "Wonderful Who Pays" series now captivating New York is coming to the Nickel shortly.

THE CASINO.
Huge audiences again witnessed the now-famous picture of "Our Boys" at the Casino yesterday. This work is assuredly the talk of the town, and it is popularly conceded to be the greatest animated ever seen here. Photographically, scenically and delectably correct in every particular, it is projected upon the screen by first-class operators, thus leaving nothing to be desired. Mr. Kieley is reappraising the appreciative benefits from his many admirers for his enterprise in bringing the boys home. As previously stated, the entire production is the work of Mr. J. O'Neil Farrell, who ranks as one of the best in his particular line of endeavor. He has certainly excelled himself in this skillful masterpiece. Apart from the sentimental interest attached to the film, one visits during its portrayal, much beautiful Scotch scenery, made famous in song by Robbie Burns. The pictures will be shown daily for the balance of the week.

ROSSLEYS.
The celebrated Irish singers, dancers and female impersonator, will give one of their very best acts as a grand finish. Carroll and Ellor have worked hard to please patrons, and they have more than succeeded. Carroll deserves a halo for the pleasure he has given to all classes. He gave his services for twelve solid weeks, amusing wounded soldiers in Liverpool and London, and is an immense favourite in England, Canada and the United States. The pictures at Rossley's can't be beaten. They are the best that money and brains can produce, and they don't have to ask patrons to believe that for they know it. On Monday, the great Ballard Brown will open their engagement. They are among the best artists that have crossed the Atlantic. One of the finest voices ever heard. They have just left the big production in New York "The Hall of Fame" to take part in the Christmas pantomime, "Beauty and the Beast."

SYRIANS FIGHT TURKS.
It is not generally known but it is a fact that four of the Syrian people in St. John's are serving on Gallipoli with our Regiment. It is a labor of love with these natives of Mount Lebanon to have a crack at their old-time persecutors, the Turks. They are Edward Faour, Peter Daniels (brother, and brother-in-law, respectively), Mr. Simon Faour of Water Street, J. Shine and Chas. Faour. Many have also gone from Nova Scotia and other parts of Canada. In a letter which Mr. Faour had recently from home, it was stated that 5,000 of the Mount Lebanon people absolutely refused to fight with the Turks against the Allies, notwithstanding the cruelties of their taskmasters.

BIG STORM WEST.
Yesterday forenoon one of the severest storms for the season began up West. The wind which blew hard at first from the S.E., later developed the force of a hurricane with torrents of rain. Trains going East and West were held up at South Branch and the Kyle's express had to stop. The telegraph lines were also interrupted and it is feared that the herring fishers at Bay of Islands and Bonne Bay will lose much gear.

Letter From Mrs. Browning

Objects to Our Comments on the W.P.A.—Thinks Writer of Letter Which we Published is a "Peevish, Jealous and Unmanly Boy"

(Editor Mail and Advocate)
DEAR SIR.—I do not think it right that the members of the W. P. A. should allow the attack on them in your issue of last night to pass unnoticed. It is an attack on every member of the W. P. A. and so virtually on every woman in Newfoundland.

It seems absurd to have to mention the incessant thought and time and continuous work that Lady Davidson and members of St. John's branch of the W.P.A. give to providing for the Newfoundland Regiment in the Dardanelles. Every woman in St. John's who interests herself in the work of the W. P. A. knows this, and I should think every man too. It is the only work being done by the workers at Government House. All their work goes to the Newfoundland Soldiers at the Dardanelles and at Ayr, but chiefly to the Dardanelles.

There are great difficulties in transport, as a glance at the map of the Mediterranean will show, which necessarily at times cause delay, as men and munitions with the bare necessities of life must be transported first, and everything at Gallipoli has to be landed in small boats, mostly under fire. It really marvels how such hundreds of thousands of men do at last get what is sent them.

Does the writer of the article not know that before sending a regiment to the front the War Office equips them fully in every detail necessary? They are too anxious to keep the men fit in every way to allow them to go insufficiently clothed or without flannels, especially there, where dysentery and enteric are so prevalent. No other lads mention this want of flannels, but apparently this lad listening to gossip about the heat in the Dardanelles in the height of summer, threw aside the warm garment provided.

The War Office supplies fully in every case; the officers of the Regiment (in this case Newfoundlanders themselves) see that their men have everything they need before starting, and the work of the Women's Organizations through the world is only supposed to be called upon to supplement the tremendous wear and tear and loss on the battlefields.

If the writer of the letter finds himself with insufficient clothing, he must have only himself to blame, as from other manly letters that have been received here, there has never been any mention of such an oversight. May we ask that the name of this boy be given to the public, that his letter be sent to his Commanding Officer, and the cause of his complaint be investigated by him. Reading the letter closely this boy seems to want tobacco and chocolate. It has been mentioned that those in command preferred that no chocolate be sent to the Dardanelles, as there is such difficulty in providing a sufficient supply of water, and it makes the soldiers suffer so much more from thirst.

GLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS

DECEMBER 2nd.
Two men found frozen to death this day, one on the King's Road, the other on Southside, 1785.
St. Paul's Cathedral, London, opened, 1697.
Bishop Field administered confirmation to 256 male and female children here, 1853.
Roger Flavin died, 1853.
Capt. William Rex Married Miss Gleeson, 1876.
Sir John Thompson, premier of Canada, died, 1894.
Steamship Starlight arrived with cargo of cotton on fire, 1894.
Very high tide here; Long Bridge, nine inches under water, 1876.
Dr. Tait, Archbishop of Canterbury, died, 1882.
Four houses blown down on Darling street by heavy gale; D. Marshall, Geo. Peckham, Philip Marshall and Henry Marshall, occupied these houses, 1892.
James Curtin, King's Road, died suddenly, 1893.
Rev. T. R. Nurse married Miss Webber, 1890.
Mrs. Harvey, mother of Hon. A. W. Harvey, died, aged 84, 1895.
Charles Mercer killed on board steamer Lucerne, 1899.

Royal Oak L.O.A. Annual Meeting

Royal Oak Lodge, No. 22, L.O.A., held its 52nd annual meeting last evening. There was a large gathering of members, including as visitors Rev. Dr. Jones, P. M. Parsons (Newton, L.O.A.) and several out-port brethren. The election of officers resulted as follows:—
W.M.—Bro. H. E. Cowan, elected; D.M.—Bro. R. J. Ivany, elected; Chap.—Bro. N. Heater, elected; Rec. Secretary—Bro. R. Simmons, re-elected.
Fin. Secretary—Bro. L. J. White, re-elected; Treasurer—Bro. J. B. Giles, re-elected.
1st. Lecturer—Bro. T. Noseworthy, re-elected; 2nd. Lecturer—Bro. J. Bonnel, elected.
D. of Cer.—Bro. J. Anthony, elected; Committee—Bro. L. Froud, re-elected; G. Butler, A. Harris, J. Milley, G. Cooper, elected.
It being early when the election was completed the service of installation took place and was conducted by Bro. J. C. Puddister, Deputy Grand Master, who congratulated the newly-elected officers and wished the Lodge every success. Bro. N. Andrews, P.M. also congratulated the Lodge, as did Rev. Dr. Jones, who is very popular with the members. The meeting closed with the singing of the National Anthem.

ped by each direct boat. Fortunately the great majority of the Newfoundland Soldiers are manly fellows who have intelligence and kindness to appreciate all that is being done for them by the Women's Patriotic Association, as we women thoroughly appreciate and show it by doing all we can for them.

Dandy Mixture
V
C
16 cents
FOR
2 ounces
The Royal Cigar Store,
Bank Square, Water Street.

Ches. Quick Writes From Gallipoli

Interesting Letter Describing Life of Our Soldiers in the Firing Line—"Ours" Have and Will Give a Good Account of Themselves
Mr. Wm. Quick, of the Imperial Tobacco Co. received an interesting letter recently from his son Chesley, who is now with our boys at Suvla Bay, on the Gallipoli Peninsula, attached to the Commissariat Department.
Ches. takes a bright view of things and says there is no need to worry. At times their conditions have been a little hard through Turkish shell-fire and north-east gales. The rise at 8 o'clock in the morning, have breakfast at 9 o'clock, then go to the stores to load motors with rations to be served to the troops. Dinner takes place at noon, and at 3 o'clock the matter of water supply is attended to. Tea at 4 o'clock, after which they draw rations for battalion companies. A company's supply requires five mules and carts driven by Indians, who have to traverse 3 miles to the communication trench, which is about a mile from the firing line. There he met Geo. Heath, formerly of Bowring's Hardware Department. George is cook for the boys in his trench.

The trench is a dug-out 4 1/2 ft. deep, on the top of which are sandbags piled two feet high, which give 6 1/2 ft. standing. Over this is a roof made of sticks and boards, covered with rubber sheeting and kit bags. While there, Ches witnessed the bringing down of a German aircraft by the British guns on Chocolate Hill and also mentions the excellent gunnery of the ships.

The afternoon previous the Turks began shelling and the fire from the guns was seen from the ships, which gave the location of the battery, which was silenced in less than two hours. The chief part of the shelling is done by the Turks, in the afternoon. Considering the number of shells thrown, little damage is done, as the shells are heard coming alone, which gives time to get under cover or lie flat on the ground. All the boys are in good spirits and are favorites with the Australians.

We advise trappers to send their Furs to Nfld. Fox Exchange, 276 Water Street.—nov23
OUR VOLUNTEERS.
The total number of enlistments to date is 2,601. Kenneth Hall, St. John's having joined yesterday. The men were put through various drills in the Armory and a number were afforded leave to visit their homes in the outports.

BROUGHT BACK PRISONER
Sgt. James Fitzgerald of Bonavista arrived here a couple of days ago by train and left again to-day in charge of the man who was recently arrested here for stealing flour and butter from the railway station at Elliston. After committing the larceny the man disappeared. He came on here but was quickly arrested and will be tried in Bonavista.

THE FOGOTA HERE.
The S.S. Fogota, Capt. Dalton, arrived here this morning from the Northward. She had a very stormy passage and went to Twillingate this trip, taking 2,500 bbls. herring, which she landed at Harvey & Co. Her passengers were: Rev. A. J. Bayley, Capt. S. R. Winsor, B. Tulk, C. Davis, J. Winsor, C. Tulk, W. Carter, W. Hounsell, J. Hefferton, W. Greene, T. Pincent, B. M. Turk, J. C. West, S. Holmes and 16 second class.

THE VENTURES' OFF.
The Adventure in command of Capt. Wilson, and the Bellavente in charge of Capt. C. Cross leave here to-morrow for Sydney to bunker. Both shipped their seamen and firemen yesterday, the latter getting the advanced rate of wages which applied to the Beothic. The ships have been taken by the Russian Government and will leave Sydney for Archangel after filling their bunkers.

SHIPPING

The Sagona, after getting an overhaul, will take up work with the Kyle on Cabot Strait.
The schr. "Elste M. Hart" began loading codfish at Bowring Bros. yesterday for Europe.
The schr. R. Fabricius left yesterday with 2150 qtls codfish for Alicante, shipped by the Munroe Export Co.
The S.S. Ranger has been undergoing repairs the past four weeks and is being put in fine trim for the seal fishery next spring.
The schr. General Laurie, left yesterday for Pernam, taking 4018 qtls codfish shipped by A. Goodridge & Sons.
The schr. Susan E. Inkpen, sailed from Bonne Bay yesterday taking 1300 brls herring for Gloucester, shipped by J. Inkpen. The Clintonia left the same place with 1700 brls for the Gorton Pew Co.
The S.S. Durango arrived here yesterday after a run of 55 hours from Halifax, and leaves to-night with a large freight. Capt. Chambers is again in charge of the ship and many of his old friends welcomed him back in port.

LOCAL ITEMS
Yesterday a young man residing at Chapel Street was taken to Hospital ill of diphtheria.
Mr. Harold Bishop, of Bishop & Sons, who was down North superintending the loading of the S.S. Industry with pit props returned to the city by yesterday's train.
Last evening about 7.30 an alarm of brought the Central and Eastern firemen to Monkstown Road, where the soot in a chimney of a residence having ignited, blazed up a few buckets of water quenched the blast.
Sgt. Savage found the fire-alarm box at the foot of Adelaide Street, out of order last night. He phoned the Central Station, and men sent to the box soon had it in order.

RELEASED ON BAIL
Yesterday, Capt. E. H. Burgess, who was charged with the casting away of the schr. H. M. Stanley on Sept. 20th, was before F. J. Morris, K.C., J.P. in the Magistrates' Court. He was released on bail, his bondsman being Messrs. G. M. Barr and G. Bartlett, of Burin. He will come up for trial with the Messrs. Roberts on Monday next.

Mr. M. J. O'Mara, who has been upon the West Coast investigating some infractions of the laws relating to Weights and Measures, returned to the city yesterday. He has been away for about three weeks.
Mr. Jas. Jardine, Chief Examiner of the Customs, who has been ill the past few days, is now glad to hear, has considerably improved. Mr. Jardine suffers from hemorrhages and it will be some time before he can be about again.

The funeral of the man Carhock, who was drowned off Tessier's wharf while going on board the "Mary D. Young" Monday night, will take place this afternoon from the Mortuary rooms of Mr. A. J. S. Martin, undertaker.

People complain that nightly of late in passing that section of New Gower Street from Brazil's Square to Springdale Street, their ears are assaulted by the use of the foulest expressions and outrageous blasphemy. The young cubs who act this will no doubt in future be looked after by the police.
Miss May Sinnott, daughter of Mr. W. J. Sinnott, who leaves by the S.S. Stephano on Saturday next for New York, entertained some of her lady friends at her home, Theatre Hill, Tuesday evening. Miss Sinnott is one of our most brilliant stenographers and will doubtless do credit to the land of her birth in the American city.
Some of the teamsters, who bring coal to the South Side, in returning, drive their empty cars at too furious a rate of speed. The thoroughfare is very narrow and yesterday one man drove at such a pace that the heavy tail-board of the cart was thrown with great force across the street. If children were about some of them might have been killed. He was warned by a resident that a repetition of such conduct would get him into trouble.

Storm Maroons Men on Island

Three Men From Horwood Forced to Land on Dog Bay Island—Rescued by Schooner Which Saw Their Flare Up Signal

Three young men, Arch. Wadden, a clerk in the Horwood Lumber Co.'s store at Horwood, John Snow and W. Hodden, had an awful experience in the stormy weather of about a week ago. On Sunday week they left Horwood in a motor boat to go to Change Islands with fair weather prevailing and while on their way the motor boat broke down. They had neither oars nor sails to get back and the boat was swept in on Dog Bay Island, bleak place which afforded no shelter and no sustenance. They got ashore Sunday evening, hauled their boat up as best they could and were compelled to stay on the island until the following Saturday evening, when they were rescued by a schooner bound to Carbonar. Shortly after going ashore the weather became very stormy with high wind, heavy sea, rain and fog, and the men, after eating a pound of biscuits, which they fortunately had in the boat, lived for six days on mussels and crabs. They had plenty of these and the island afforded a goodly supply of water. But for this, they would have suffered terribly.

Their motor boat was early beaten in pieces by the sea, Capt. Dalton of the Fogota informs us, and they hoisted a broad flag on a pole on the top of the island to attract attention, but it is evident that it was not noticed, and each night a big fire was lit, but without the desired effect. They expected that the lightkeeper at the southern end of Change Islands should see this, but he did not evidently. The vessel coming through Stag Hr. Run saw their signal Saturday and took them off, wet, chilled with the cold and famished with hunger, they were a sorry spectacle. Snow was very ill, his legs and arms being swollen and Hodder was not much better off. Both men have been very ill ever since and the wonder is that they did not die.
The rescuing schooner took their motor engine and landed it with themselves at Horwood.

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NOTICE

St. John's, Nfld.,
December 2nd, 1915.

After this date the monthly allotment cheques payable to dependents of members of the Newfoundland Regiment, will be mailed to their addresses on the 7th of each month, and it will not be necessary for parties holding allotment certificates to call at the Regimental Pay Office in the Colonial Building for the purpose of receiving the same.
By order,
J. M. HOWLEY,
Deputy Paymaster.
dec2, 6i

FOR SALE—One Sewing Machine—almost new. Apply this office.—nov27,tf

A HOUSE SURGEON is required for the General Hospital. Application to be made to the General Superintendent. nov11,1iw,4i

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE FOR BEST RESULTS