

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

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

Vol. II. No. 202.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1915.

Price: 1 Cent.

China Will Have New Form of Government

The Year of Revolution in China and the Possibility of Japanese Interference to Preserve Peace Has Been Impressed Upon the Japanese People and Has Attracted Wide Attention Among European Diplomats

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The change by China from a Republic to a Monarchy has been the subject of confidential exchanges between the Allied Powers during the past week, but it only became known here today...

Great Rejoicment In Berlin

BERLIN, Nov. 19.—Two British gunboats have been sunk in the Mediterranean, off the Egyptian coast, by a German submarine. An official announcement to this effect was made by the Admiralty today...

OFFICIAL BRITISH

The Governor, Newfoundland: LONDON, Nov. 19.—General French reports continued artillery activity near Ypres. An enemy trench near Messines was successfully attacked on the night of the 16th...

Roumania Under Treaty With Austria, Says Minister

M. Jonscu, Former Minister of Interior, Proposes to Tell His Compatriots Their Duty and of the Catastrophe Which will Result if Roumanians Fail to do it. Says it is to This Fatal Alliance That Roumania's Owe a Big Number of Their Difficulties

PARIS, Nov. 20.—M. Jonscu, former Roumanian Minister of the Interior, has announced, says a despatch to the Temps, from Bucharest, dated Wednesday last, that he would speak at Jassy on Sunday of the diplomatic origin of the treaty between Roumania and Austria-Hungary...

Would Keep Woodrow Busy

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The German Embassy delivered to the State Department today for its information a compilation of reports of Belgian diplomatic agents at various capitals in Europe to their government, which were seized when the German troops entered Brussels...

5,000 SERBIANS CAPTURED SAYS BERLIN DESPATCH

BERLIN, Nov. 19.—The capture of 5,000 Serbians is announced at the War Office today.

Anxious to Include China In Entente Membership

Situation in Far East More Serious Than Washington Thought It Was—JAP WARSHIPS NOW OCCUPY STRATEGIC POSITIONS ALONG CHINESE COAST

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Efforts are being made by Britain, France and Russia to include China in the membership of the Entente now aligned against the Germanic powers.

Lady Novelist Enacts Scene In Court

LONDON, Nov. 19.—"My lord I told you you were trying a woman for her life. I have taken enough poison to kill five people." was the dramatic exclamation made by the well-known novelist, Miss Annesley Kenaley, as she threw upon the floor a bottle the contents of which she had just swallowed on hearing the court pronounce judgment against her.

WAS FIRED ON WITHOUT WARNING

NAPLES, Nov. 19.—The delayed official report of the investigation into the sinking of the Ancona was sent to the American Ambassador at Rome. The investigation reached the conclusion that the submarine fired a shell against the wireless apparatus aboard the Ancona without any warning.

German Lines Growing Thin

PETROGRAD, Nov. 20.—Russian military observers are finding frequent indications that German lines on this front are growing increasingly thin. These observations are furnished by reports from the fighting lines, notably from the sector north-east of Riga, as an instance.

Elements Hinder Invaders

ZURICH, Nov. 20.—The advance of the Austro-German troops through Serbia is being hampered, not only by the desperate resistance of the Serbs, but by the severe winter weather...

Will Consult Oversea Dominions

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The Council of London Chamber of Commerce are daily considering proposals, having for their object the promotion of trade after the war is concluded between Britain, her Overseas Dominions and her present Allies as against enemy countries.

French Strive Capture Vele

ATHENS, Nov. 20.—The newspaper Hestia believes there are forty thousand Bulgars in Philip and surrounding district, where there are only small Serbian forces. The paper says the French having repulsed all Bulgarian attacks for three days, are redoubting their efforts to occupy Vele.

Will Wage War On German Subs.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—A news agency despatch from Rome today says a submarine in the Mediterranean was reported here today, and the incident is believed to be the beginning of a vigorous campaign to clear the Mediterranean and Adriatic of enemy under sea craft.

MORE SHIPPING LOSSES

LONDON, Nov. 20.—It is announced that the American schooner, Helen W. Martin, which struck a mine yesterday, and was later reported at anchor, is being towed from Aldeburgh Suffolk, southward.

GETTING AFTER KING BOOZE

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The threatened order curtailing the sale of intoxicants in Greater London, has been issued. After Nov. 29 trade will be confined to five and one-half hours on week days, and five hours on Sundays.

Serbs to Make Last Stand On Plains of Kossovo

It Was Here Over 500 Years Ago They Lost Their Independence to Turkey—Must Either Fight Here or Retire Into Mountains of Montenegro or Northern Albania—Bulgarians Have Passed Monastir—Whilst Austro-German Forces Are 30 Miles From Serb Line at Pristina

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The position of the Serbian army and the attitude of Greece towards the Entente Powers is still the outstanding questions of interest in Europe. Reliable information on both situations is so meagre that the public are unable to judge what changes, if any, have taken place.

Elements Hinder Invaders

ZURICH, Nov. 20.—The advance of the Austro-German troops through Serbia is being hampered, not only by the desperate resistance of the Serbs, but by the severe winter weather...

Serbs Retire In Good Order

LONDON, Nov. 20.—A Reuter's despatch from Athens filed yesterday, says: "Arrivals from the front depict the situation as less sombre than has been represented. Serbians retreating in perfect order have lost no prisoners, guns captured by the Bulgarians are old pieces of little value, and thousands of pieces of artillery remain in possession of Serbs whose morale is still good. The ultimate issue depends upon timely arrival of Allied forces."

French Strive Capture Vele

ATHENS, Nov. 20.—The newspaper Hestia believes there are forty thousand Bulgars in Philip and surrounding district, where there are only small Serbian forces. The paper says the French having repulsed all Bulgarian attacks for three days, are redoubting their efforts to occupy Vele.

OFFICIAL

The Following Additional Information Respecting Casualties Already Reported Has Been Received

- NOVEMBER 19, 1915
178—Private Thos. Joseph Kelly, Placentia. Recently arrived in England; enteric.
703—Private Patrick Sweeney, 39 Gower Street. Recently arrived in England; dysentery.
914—Bernard Godfrey William Gardner, 5 Oxford Street, Margate, Kent. Recently arrived in England; dysentery.
Additional Casualties, Already Reported, Nov. 19.
779—Corporal Richard John Hickey, 13 Murray St. Debility. Recently arrived in England; valvular heart disease.
523—Private Thomas Joseph Smyth, 11 Bond Street, Dysentery, severe, Alexandria. Recently arrived in England; dysentery.
105—Corporal Alfred Marrs, Halbeath Lodge, Lochmeter, Scotland. Wounded. Recently arrived in England; wounded.
1207—Private William Thistle, Charlton St. Enteric, severe, Alexandria. Recently arrived in England; enteric.
JOHN R. BENNETT, Colonial Secretary.

SUSPECTED SPY NOW RELEASED

LONDON, Nov. 20.—Kenneth C. Trieste, a former Princeton student, who was held in London as a German spy, has been released by the British authorities and will sail with his father for the United States tomorrow.

Irish Divis. To Help Serbians

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—A cable to the Herald from London this morning says the Daily Chronicle:—"This morning announces that the 16, all Irish Division, commanded by General Sir Lawrence Parsons, made up of Catholics, Nationalists and Ulster Protestants, have completed training and is ready to go to the front, in the three brigades which form the division. The officers include the brother of John Redmond, the Irish Nationalist Leader; Captain Williams, I. H. K. Redmond, M. P., Captain Stephen G. Winne, M.P.; Captain J. D. Esmond, M.P.; and Lieut. T. M. Kettle, M.P. The division was eager to enroll the services of Lieut. Robert Emmet, but his untimely death prevented it. John Redmond, who returned from the Western battle front and will, tomorrow night, address a great recruiting meeting in London for Irish rifles who covered themselves with glory at Loos says: "The completion of a new Irish division proves that the Kaiser mad flagrant miscalculation when he counted upon hostility of Green Isle towards Britain." Ireland, Mr. Redmond adds, for the first time in history is eager to do her full duty to the empire, which no longer stands for oppression, but for independence of Belgium, Serbia and the small nations of Europe, and for the freedom of the world. Though men of the division, if given choice, would prefer to fight in France, where their forefathers made history. Indications are that the Sixteenth will bulk large in battles to save little Serbia, which like Ireland, is a nation of gallant fighting men."

Reward for Duty Well Done

PARIS, Nov. 20.—The Chamber Deputies today adopted a bill giving preference for government services to men mutilated or disabled in war. This preference extends to every branch of the civil service, not merely one half of the places as had been originally ordered under the administrative amendments measures which were accepted, giving preference among the mutilated or disabled, to those who were fathers of the largest families. Another amendment was voted unanimously, was that places should be reserved also for all disabled soldiers in monopolies subsidized by the State.

Wounded Men of Good Cheer

LONDON, Nov. 20.—Lieut.-Col. Elder, Montreal, writes from No. 3 Canadian General Hospital (McGill): "What impresses me more than anything else, is the fine, uncomplaining and often cheerful spirit of the patients. Men with the most ghastly wounds never utter a sound of complaint, but accept it all with stoical indifference to pain, and show deep gratitude for the least attention."

RUSSIA'S RESERVES

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The Copenhagen correspondent of the Morning Post sends the following: "Russia intends to place millions of additional troops in the field, according to notification by Premier Goremykin to the Russian Press, says a private despatch from Petrograd. The Premier intimated the necessity of redoubled exertions by the nation to provide the needful equipment of men and munitions."

BULGARIAN OFFICERS LEARN GERMAN METHODS

PETROGRAD, Nov. 20.—Many Bulgarian officers are now attached to the German Staff on the Russian front, according to the Bourse Gazette. These officers have been sent from Bulgaria to study German methods of warfare.

"SAN MIGUEL" SUNK

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The Norwegian steamer San Miguel, 1,569 tons gross, struck a mine in the North Sea on Thursday and sank. The members of the crew were rescued and landed at Grimsby today.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

DEATH OF HERMAN RIDDER, GREAT CATHOLIC PUBLICIST.

His Last Wish For Peace.
Herman Ridder, publisher of the New Yorker Staats Zeitung and who had been prominent in political and civil affairs for twenty-five years, died yesterday afternoon at his home 11 West Eighty-first street, in his sixty-fourth year. At 2 o'clock Mr. Ridder, according to his daily custom, had discussed with his eldest son, Bernard H. Ridder, phases of the war in relation to the news and editorial policy of the newspaper, and at the conclusion of the conference of twenty minutes he remarked:

"May peace soon be with us." An hour later he suddenly became unconscious. He expired at 4.15 from the effects of arterial sclerosis. Mr. Ridder last visited his office in the New Yorker Staats-Zeitung building, at 182 William Street, on Dec. 16, 1914, but from his sickroom he had continued to be the guiding spirit and inspiration of the newspaper's policy. At the outbreak of the war he started a special column in the paper under the caption of "The War Day by Day," in the English language, for which he wrote the first article, which has been continued by Bernard H. Ridder over the signature of his father.

His Deep Interest in the War.
During the last year Mr. Ridder, who had taken a deep interest in the war and its effects on this country, became greatly worried over the feeling aroused here, and with the idea of allaying this condition he announced his purpose in presenting his views in English in this statement of his position:

"It was not without many misgivings that I entered upon the conduct of this column. I could not be blind to the dangers of misinterpretation to which I might be open. I assumed the task, as in duty bound, not as a German subject, which I am not, but as an American, which I am; not to create ill-feeling among Americans, of diverse sympathies, but to ally it. Truth alone can survive and upon truth alone can be founded the lasting impressions which must follow inevitably the present war."

Since the war all of his personal means were lost in the failure of the International Typetting Machine Company, of which he was President and he died practically penniless, in fact, his personal estate was insolvent. This he accepted with the philosophical comment: "After all the death of a poor man is one to be envied."

Some months ago friends of Mr. Ridder, and other supporters of his newspapers, assumed the debts of the publisher to insure the integrity of the newspaper property and the continuation of the publications. His death, therefore, will cause no great change in this respect. The papers, which consist of morning and evening editions, will be continued under the joint management and direction of his two sons, Bernard H. and Victor F. Ridder.

Began Career as Errand Boy.
Mr. Ridder, who was born in the house at 400 Greenwich Street, got a few years of study in the Public schools, was in turn an errand boy, a clerk in a Wall Street office, and an insurance company, went into business for himself when he established the Katholisches Volksblatt in 1878. Ten years later he founded The Catholic News, which is now published by his brother, Henry Ridder. Herman Ridder became a stockholder in the New Yorker Staats-Zeitung in 1880.

During the campaign of Mayor Strong Herman Ridder entered politics by aiding to organize the German-American Reform Association. He was active in the Cleveland campaigns and in 1908 Chairman Mack appointed him Treasurer of the Democratic National Committee. He was always active in tariff reform, and although an independent Democrat he supported the candidates of the Tammany organization on several occasions. He had many verbal political tiffs with his political opponents in the Republican Party, the most prominent of which were the dispute with Senator Cannon and his exchange of views with Theodore Roosevelt, when, after his visit to Mr. Bryan, it was reported to Mr. Ridder that President Roosevelt had referred slightly to him. This was denied by Colonel Roosevelt, but not until there had been much comment about it in the public press.

Frequently Mr. Ridder was mentioned for public office, and several times public posts were offered him, but he declined them. "I don't want public office," he said. "I would rather do what I may as a private citizen. He had broad human sympathies, as shown by his extensive charitable work, and he had a human side that won and retained friends for him. His two

chief recreations were walking and attending baseball games. He was caught by a camera at one of the Giants' games, and a copy of the photograph, showing him in his shirt sleeves on a hot day, was presented to him.

"I'd rather have that picture," said he, "than a painting showing me with royalty."

Some of his many civic activities included membership in the Chamber of Commerce, the German Hospital board, the Catholic Protector, State Board of Charity, Charity Organization Society, and the Legal Aid Society. He was a member of many clubs and societies, and a director in the Mutual Life Insurance Company and the Emigrant Industrial Saving Bank. He was vice-president of the Hudson-Fulton celebration and co-operated with Mayor Gaynor in Fourth of July observance. He was a director of the Associated Press organizing the "safe and sane" and member of the New York City Publishers' Association.—N. Y. Times, November 2.

Editorially the N. Y. Times thus refers to the great publicist who has just passed away:

Herman Ridder was born to the happy fortune of being liked by everybody. It would, indeed, have been difficult to dislike a man possessed of so many of the qualities which invite friendships and make for popularity. His interest in public affairs was very broad indeed, and he gave his personal influence and support and the influence and support of his newspaper to many causes, and to none without sincerity and earnestness. Through his control of one of the chief German-American newspapers in this country he was looked to as a leader by the men of his race and he was keenly alive to their interests and loyal to them.

It has been a source of regret and pain to Mr. Ridder's innumerable friends that the last year of his life was saddened by ill-health, which for many months had incapacitated him from his newspaper duties, and by misfortunes in business ventures quite apart from his newspaper interests.—Catholic Record.

Barbed Wire Entanglements

Several Times the Italians Have Sacrificed Entire Herds of Their Semi-wild Mountain Cattle by Stamping Them Down Hill Against the Austrian Entanglements—a Dodge Reminiscent of the Late Stages of the Boer War When De Wet's Burghers Adopted a Similar Plan and With Like Results

To destroy barbed wire entanglements successfully has become one of the chief problems of the war, and many and ingenious are the expedients that have been devised to that end. Thus, in the fighting around Warsaw last January, the Germans rolled barrels of clay down the slopes against the lines held by the Russians on the Bzura. These moved by their own weight, tore through the barbed wire, and the Germans, of course, followed close behind.

Several times the Italians have sacrificed entire herds of their semi-wild mountain cattle by stampeding them down hill against the Austrian entanglements—a dodge reminiscent of the late stages of the Boer war, when De Wet's burghers adopted a similar plan, and with like results.

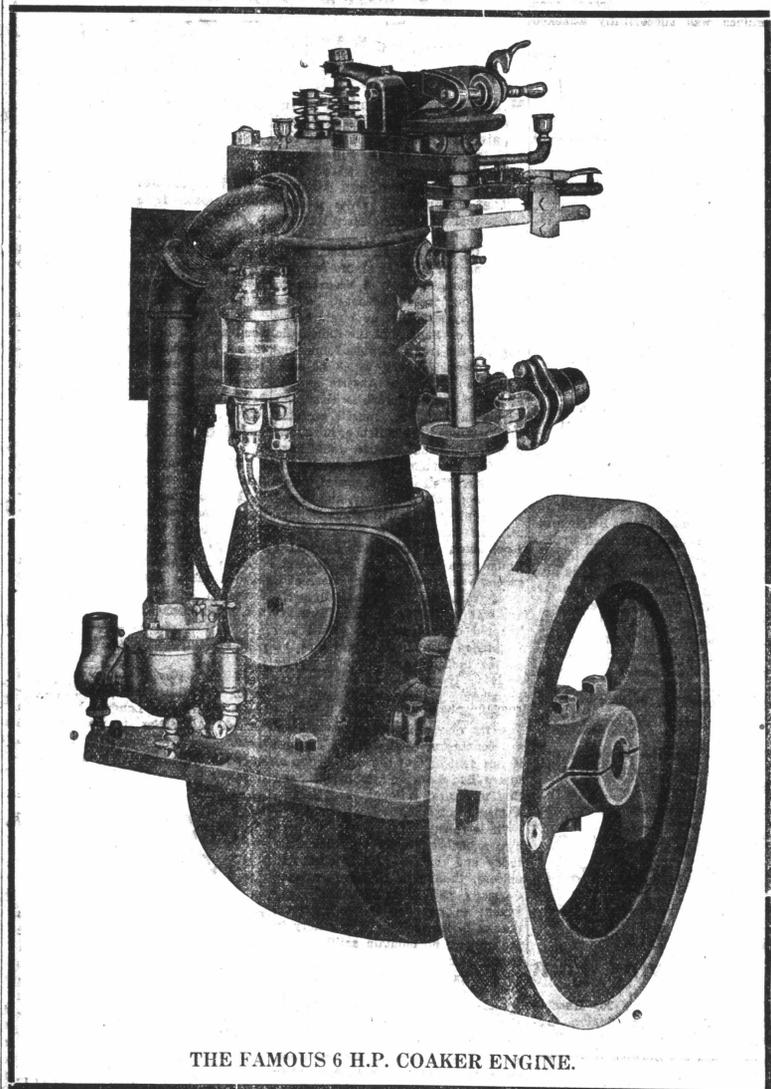
Our Australians and Canadians have used the lasso more than once, tearing up posts and entanglements and yanking them back to their own lines. Upon one occasion, too, a strong-armed cowboy overshot the mark, his lariat landed in a German trench and over the head and shoulders of one of the occupants, who was forth dragged, struggling and kicking, out from among his astonished companions and into our opposing trench some sixty yards distant.

Von Hindenburg's men, again are reported to be in possession of huge expanding pillars, weighing some hundredweights, that are capable of cutting entanglements to pieces at a distance of forty yards, being protected, apparently, from the German trenches across the "dead ground" and worked by machinery at the base. Once, too, this same versatile commander destroyed a section of entanglements by sending a traction engine at full speed against it—a very effective, if somewhat costly expedient.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

READ THIS! TO THE FISHERMEN:—

"THE COAKER" Motor Engine is the favorite Engine with the Fishermen.
A Motor Engine made for the Union Trading Company by the largest Motor Engine Manufacturers in America.



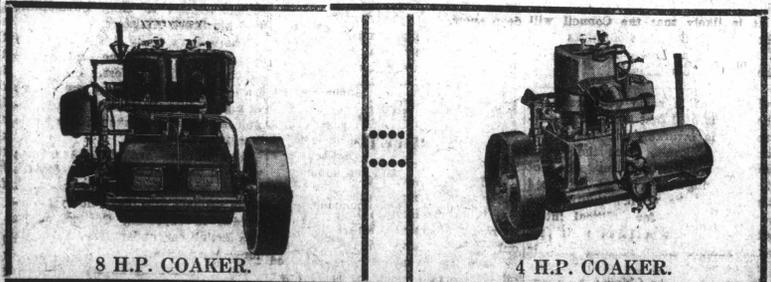
THE FAMOUS 6 H.P. COAKER ENGINE.

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

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

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

For full particulars, prices, etc., apply to



Fishermen's Union Trading Co., Ltd.

GERMANY BLEEDING TO DEATH DECLARES BERLIN CORRESPONDENT

Backs up Statement With Figures Giving Detailed Losses for Week Preceding Great Offensive on Western Front

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—Germany's enormous losses in the fighting, chiefly on the Russian front, toward the close of September, losses since doubled, if not trebled, by the offensives on the western front and in the campaign against Serbia, are the subject of comment in a letter published last week from Hoace Green, special correspondent of the Evening post, written from Berlin on October 3. Mr. Green writes:

"To-day Germany is like a feverish patient to whom the leech has been applied—the war mania, whose blood has been drained. I worked for some time trying to get the proper figures of this blood-letting. I find the answer on the walls and corridors and written in the tiles of the War Office, just around the corner from the Neue Wilhelm Strasse. Here the casualty lists have been compiled up to October 2. By the newspapers which are not much more than official bulletins, there is little said about the extent of losses, and the war office neither calculates nor encourages their calculations.

"In fact copying and republishing the lists in German papers is strictly forbidden. But for the benefit of friends and relatives the names of individual dead, wounded and missing are systematically and honestly posted each day during severe fighting.

"The German casualties for the single week ending October 1, were 61,955.

"In other words, 61,955 German citizens, or more than 8,850 a day have been killed, wounded or taken prisoners during the last seven days of the Russian warfare. Since it takes a week or more to compile the reports from the front, these figures can have no connection with the great fight of this week along the western front, where with renewed English-French offensive, it is said that the losses were three times greater than in any similar period of the war.

"The seven days from September 23 to 30, inclusive, were not above the average for the last two months. I took the figures because they were the latest and the most easily available. On each column were 120 names, thus Johann Schmidt, Carl Broediger, Rudolph Haenker; after each name, slightly wounded, severely wounded, missing, dead.

"On September 30, there were seventy-two columns of names, making a total of 8640 losses; on September 31, 7,200 names; and the losses for the other days of the week, figured in the same way, were as follows: September 28, 9,000; September 27, 8,625; September 26, no list posted; September 25, 11,080; September 24, 8,810; September 23, 8,700.

"By far the greatest number of losses were sustained by the Prussians. It is reported that the Prussians alone have lost more than 2,000,000 men up to this date. In all Mrs. White eventually obtained permission to publish again on a guarantee of what the police were pleased to call "strict neutrality."

The paper, now issued daily instead of weekly has a good circulation.

(killed outright, 59 severely wounded, the remainder slightly wounded, 250. Of these 84 were 'gefallen')

Greece on Verge of War

ATHENS, Nov. 16.—War or revolution may depend on a meeting of Premier Venizelos with his followers, in progress here today.

The conference was called to consider the war party's attitude toward the new cabinet under Skouloudis. King Constantine's supporters are hopeful that it will be decided to give the ministry a trial, but this is far from certain.

The king's action in creating what he considers a compromise ministry was not as open a defiance of the war majority in parliament as would have been a dissolution of the law-making body. It was entirely different, however, from what the war party wanted, which is Greek participation, on Serbia's side, in the struggle between the Serbs and Bulgars.

Skouloudis and his colleagues were sworn into office Sunday, with the exception of M. Michelikis, who refused to accept the portfolio of public instructor.

To Finance Home Defense Plans

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The principal subject taken up at today's Cabinet meeting was how to raise the money for carrying out the defense plans. No definite conclusion was reached, but the prevailing idea was to avoid a bond issue. The subject will be considered further at conferences between the President and Democratic leaders of the Senate and House.

Secretary Houston said that the agricultural interests of the country were in very good condition. Other optimistic reports of business conditions were laid before the Cabinet.

BRITISH PAPER IN BERLIN

The war has brought The Continental Times, a newspaper printed in English in Berlin, prominently to the front.

It was founded about thirty years ago by Mr. Block, a native of Birmingham, one of the pioneers of English sport in Germany. After the Boer war it was bought for \$1,250 by Count Kolingsmark, who ran it for twelve months, and was glad to sell it to a firm of printers named Heckendorff for \$200. The Heckendorffs afterward parted with the paper to a Mr. Manning, a prominent member of the English community, under whose direction The Times became prosperous. The present editor is Mrs. White, an Austrian married to an Englishman.

For many years the paper eschewed politics and was devoted entirely to the social and musical interests of the English and American colonies, and lived mainly on the advertisements relating to those interests.

In August last the paper was suppressed by order of the police, but 2,000,000 men up to this date. In all Mrs. White eventually obtained permission to publish again on a guarantee of what the police were pleased to call "strict neutrality."

The paper, now issued daily instead of weekly has a good circulation.

(killed outright, 59 severely wounded, the remainder slightly wounded, 250. Of these 84 were 'gefallen')

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?

GROUND BLACK WITH DEAD BODIES IN FRONT OF BRITISH FIRING LINE

Dorchester Clergyman Gets Letter From His Brother, Who is With the Royal Navy Brigade in the Dardanelles—Gaze Upon Skulls and Skeletons From Which Flesh Has Been Eaten by Vultures—The Heat Something Fearful.

Rev. E. C. Budd, Rector of the Episcopal church at Dorchester, N.B., is in receipt of an interesting letter from his brother, who is with the Royal Naval Brigade in the Dardanelles. Rev. Mr. Budd's brother, it may be said, has been in the navy for nearly 17 years, and from the commencement of the war till August last was with the grand fleet in the North Sea. From August till October, 1915, he has been at the Dardanelles. He has been in the hospital suffering from malarial fever and sunstroke, but is now convalescent and on the way to recovery. The following extracts from the letter to Rev. Mr. Budd will be read with interest:

I am just coming round and beginning to recognize the nurses and people, my mind and everything has been a perfect blank. I was brought away out of the firing line trenches on a stretcher with malarial fever and sunstroke, and put on board the hospital ship. It was a great surprise to me when I came round to my proper state of mind to wake up and find myself in the hospital.

This fever and sunstroke drives people mad, and you may quite understand what a fearful state the fellows get into here. I quite think that I am now pulling through alright as I am shortly going to be sent away for a few weeks in a convalescent home.

You might please hand this letter round as I am fearfully weak for letter writing. When I am fit again I shall be sent back to the Dardanelles. It takes 15 days for me to get a letter out here from England. Hope this will find you quite fit and well. Always your affectionate brother.

P.S.—I should have written you before but it is a fearful job to write when in the firing line and even in our dug out in the rest camp.

In front of the firing line ground is thick and black with dead bodies, and we cannot get out to them to drag them in and bury them on account of the heavy shrapnel and machine guns firing on us. Many of them are only 10, 15 and 20 yards from our trenches and many of them one can only see their skulls and skeletons, their flesh is eaten by vultures. I have watched these birds eating the flesh off these dead bodies. One cannot realize the great horror. The heat out here is fearful, nothing less than 120 in the shade. When I landed it was 150. We cannot estimate what it is in the sun. Most of the work stops out here in the day and starts at night. All our fellows are chocolate colour. I met and have been on board ship with them, some fellow whom I knew well etc., and could not recognize them on account of their chocolate coloured faces and some of them nearly black. Must now lie down, am fearfully weak. Goodbye.

WILL NOT INTERFERE WITH CHINA

KIOTO, Japan, Nov. 9.—Japan has assured the powers she has no intention of making a military or naval demonstration against China in connection with the pending negotiations or postponement of the re-establishment of a Monarchy, if this change in the form of Government should be decided upon.

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

Germans Escape From Siberia

PROVIDENCE, R.I., Nov. 17.—The Providence Journal will say tomorrow: "The steamer Rotterdam, which left New York on Saturday, carried with her four German officers, who will be apprehended and taken off the vessel by British authorities the moment she reaches Falmouth. The German officers were captured by Russian troops over six months ago and sent as prisoners to Southern Siberia."

"Their presence on a Hamburg-American liner sailing from the port of New York last Saturday reveals a system of wholesale prisoner delivery as clever in conception and as romantic in execution as anything of the character that has ever been attempted in history.

"In the last six months, it is declared, over 200 German army officers, some of them still suffering from wounds, and all of them at various times captured by the Russians, have passed through New York on their way back to Germany armed with fraudulent American passports.

"These men have come from Siberia down through Manchuria into Northern China by caravan transportation routes, owned and operated by Germans. It has taken many of them from eight to ten weeks to make the trip from southwestern Siberia to the first point where they could reach more main travel roads, down to Tientsin.

"Caravans have been organized for this purpose and have been operated by Germans masked as Chinese coolies, and by many Chinese helpers.

"From Shanghai these officers have found their way to New York City, either through South American ports or California.

"A large number of German soldiers are held in camps situated in a triangle made between three Siberian cities.

"These officers have been receiving money through Red Cross agencies, from friends and relatives in Germany, and have used this money successfully in bribing Russian guards, not only to allow them to escape, but to furnish them with Russian passports, and to take them down to the points at which they can be picked up by the caravans.

"It is only the officers who are picked up in this way. As soon as these men reach New York they are supplied with money and fraudulent passports.

"Nine of these German officers reached New York on Thursday last, and four of them left on Saturday on the Rotterdam. The other five are being held in New York until passports can be secured that fit their description. Among the officers who have been passed through in this way was a German General Staff officer, whose name is said to be von Hofstein. This man had been wounded in both legs and walked on crutches. He left there some months ago on the steamer United States under the name of Schraut, and carrying a passport bearing that name."

Another Catholic Chaplin Dies

There will be widespread regret at the death by shrapnel of the Rev. Father John Gwynn, S. J., chaplain to the Irish Guards. He was killed in Flanders. The Rev. John Stuart, D.D. (late of St. Mary's Haddington), writes to say that he conducted the burial service on the day following Father Gwynn's death. No further details are at hand. Father Gwynn who was the son of an Army officer, was a member of the Irish Province of the Society of Jesus, and was, until the outbreak of the war, in charge of the University Students' Hospital in Dublin. He was the first chaplain of any denomination attached to the British forces in Flanders to be wounded. That was on February 1, 1915, at Quinchy, when the Irish Guards so distinguished themselves, and when Sergeant (now Second Lieutenant) Michael O'Leary, of the Irish Guards, won his Victoria Cross. The Irish Guards were ordered to retake a position. Father Gwynn had given them Absolution and Communion behind the trenches and now, before advancing, they knelt (as our Scottish soldiers did before the victory of Bannockburn) in silent prayer for a minute; then, each man making the sign of the Cross, they sprang to their feet, leapt over the trenches, and dashing in open order across the exposed ground swept by the enemy's fire, they routed the Germans at the point of the bayonet. Father Gwynn, encouraging the men to do their duty and keep up the honour of the regiment, followed hard after them. "The last thing," he subsequently wrote, "I remember was seeing the Guards get over the trenches, when a lurid blaze seemed to flash into my eyes with a deafening crash. I was hurled back five yards or so, and lay unconscious

for some minutes. A doctor bandaged me up, and I found I was not so bad. Splinters of the shell just grazed my face, cutting it a bit, too, struck me an inch or so above the knee, and lodged inside. But in an hour's time, when everything was washed and bandaged, I was able to give extreme unction to a poor Irish Guardsman who had been badly hit."

Father Gwynn is the third chaplain says the Scotsman, who has been killed—Father Finn, Catholic chaplain of the 1st Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers, at Sedd-el-Bahr, in the Gallipoli Peninsula, and a Scottish minister being the other two.—Edinburgh Catholic Herald.

Laverne's Statement Not Denied

OTTAWA, Nov. 12.—The statement made in the report sent out by the Canadian Press last week that the St. Stanislaus (Que.) meeting addressed by Armand Laverne and other Nationalists was held under Liberal auspices is indignantly denied at Liberal headquarters here. The meeting was purely a Nationalist one and not a single Liberal was invited to attend or speak. The campaign of the Nationalists against Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Liberal is as vicious and determined now as it was in 1911 when the Conservative-Nationalist alliance was in full and undisguised effect.

Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, who has been especially active in stimulating recruiting in the province of Quebec and who has addressed scores of patriotic meetings, has been subjected to the most bitter abuse of late from the Nationalist press and speakers, because of his imperialism.

Colonel Laverne's frank statement last week that both he and Mr. Bourassa were offered portfolios in the Borden government when the ministry was being formed is decidedly disconcerting to the Prime Minister now. Colonel Laverne's statement is, however, unrefuted, nor has his anti-recruiting answer to Sir Sam Hughes brought forth any ministerial criticism.

German Made Huge Purchases In Holland

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 17.—The presence in Holland of larger numbers of Germans than have been seen for a long time past is causing much curious speculation. The Germans are buying very large quantities of goods, both eatables and other merchandise, but most of such commodities as are not allowed by the Dutch Government to be exported. The German buyers seem to show no inclination as hitherto to try to get purchases over the frontier. They instead are making arrangements for the goods to remain in Dutch warehouses for the time being. Many Netherlanders regard these proceedings as indicating the approach of some sort of an armistice, during which the export problems might be temporarily removed. Others even suggest the enterprise may mean that peace is looked for and that preparations already are being made to cope with the tremendous rush to buy foodstuffs which in such an event would arise.

In any case, the circumstances are unusual and the Dutch are convinced that something is in the wind. Other and more sinister deductions are possible.

British Caught Enemy Sub.

PARIS, Nov. 15.—A despatch to the Havas Agency from Athens dated Tuesday, says:

"The newspaper Katrol says it has received assurances from a reliable source that British torpedo boat destroyers captured another submarine in Greek waters last week taking the crew prisoners. The submarine, with its engine damaged, was caught between Crete and Cythera and towed into Mudros."

The Week-End Programme at THE NICKEL Theatre.

A BROADWAY STAR FEATURE, ENTITLED—

"PAWNS OF MARS."

A 3-part Vitagraph drama that speaks for peace—presenting Dorothy Kelley, James Morrison, Charles Kent, Rodger Lytton. "THE PATHE NEWS"—Up to the minute news events. "HAZARDS OF HELEN"—See Helen in more thrilling feats. "CHARLIE CHAPLIN'S MUSICAL CAREER"—See Charlie as the piano-mover. "THE RIDDLE OF THE WOODEN LEG"—A powerful two-part detective story.

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

ANITA STEWART plays the Lead, EARLE WILLIAMS plays the Hero—The resources of the entire Vitagraph organization are behind THE GODDESS.

NOTE—Expressly Manufactured for The Nickel Theatre—1ST NFLD REGIMENT—4,000 ft.

Waterproof Boots!



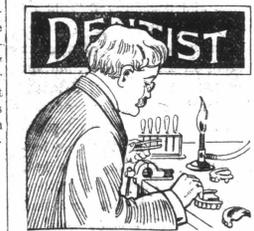
Men's Tan Norwegian Waterproof Boot, as illustrated above. Price \$7.00.

Men's Black Norwegian Waterproof Bott, as illustrated above. Price \$6.50.

Men's Hand-Pegged Waterproof Boots.

16 inches high. Price \$6.50.
14 inches high. Price \$6.00.
12 inches high. Price \$5.50.
10 inches high. Price \$5.00.

F. Smallwood, The Home of Good Shoes.



ESTABLISHED 1891.

For nearly a quarter of a century I have practised Dentistry in Newfoundland, and to-day there are many thousands perfectly satisfied with my services.

Our Artificial Teeth are now, as at first, the very best obtainable, but the fee has been reduced to \$12.00.

We repair brokne plates and make them just as strong as ever at a charge that will surprise you.

If you want a new set, or the old ones repaired, consult

DR. A. B. LEHR,
(The Senior Dentist)
203 WATER STREET.
mel4.m.w.f.eod

At Lowest Prices

Gasolene "Veedal" Motor Oil

In Casks and 1 and 5 gallon Tins.

SMITH CO. Ltd.

ROSSLEY'S EAST END THEATRE.

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

Another Big Surprise To-Night.

DON'T MISS IT. GREAT FUN.

CARROLL & ELLOR

Special Act for Children's Matinee, And Lots of Splendid PICTURES.

The Biggest and Best Show in Town.

NOTE.—The Best of all the Acts for Monday Night.

OURS—Rossley's West End Theatre.

5 COMPLETE NEW FILMS.

All New. Never seen anywhere. The finest in town.

Miss Aneta, Latest New York Songs

2 Shows Nightly—7.30 and 9 p.m. prompt

THE CRESCENT PICTURE PALACE.

"The Strange Case of Princess Khan"
An Oriental Mystic Feature produced in 2 Reels by the Selig Co.

"THE BEAUTIFUL LADY"
A Biograph Drama; list includes Mary Malatesta & Isabel Rea.

"THE WESTERN WAY"
or Bronco Billy's Gratitude.
A strong Western Drama with G. M. Anderson.

"ROONEY THE BRIDE"
An uproarious Edison Comedy.

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

GOOD MUSIC AND EFFECTS.
A COMFORTABLE AND WELL VENTILATED THEATRE.
SEND THE CHILDREN TO THE BIG SATURDAY MATINEE.
EXTRA PICTURES.

To Fishermen and Builders

WE have 500,000 (Five Hundred Thousand) of LUMBER on hand which we are selling at a reduced price to clear off the old stock as one of the Shareholders, G. H. Burry, died last fall, and we want to clear off the old stock to fix up the Estate. Quality of stock being No. I, II, III, Matched; Clapboard (dressed) and Rough Scantling, all sizes. Boat and Schooner Plank also. Mill running all the fall; anything sawn to order any time. Fishermen having any logs to saw can bring them along with them.

Baxter Burry,
Glovertown, B.B.

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

ON THE SPOT.

One (1) Car of Bright Whole Corn
—AT—
Good Prices.

J. J. ROSSITER
Real Estate Agent

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., NOV. 20, 1915.

OUR POINT OF VIEW

Missing Schooners

THE gale on Tuesday is responsible for driving to sea two or three schooners with at least 50 lives. A year or two ago we agitated for a heavy tug capable of searching the ocean in quest of schooners, driven to sea by the fall gales which this country seldom escapes. Had the Government provided such a steamer which could be used as a tug, she would have been self supporting and provided an insurance against loss of life, which is a usual happening along the Northern Bays in the fall months.

Last year was an exception. This year, up to Tuesday, no gales were experienced; but if Tuesday's gale claims 40 or 50 lives, it will be a sad day for Newfoundland.

The schr. "J. J. Rose," Captain Clemens, which left Catalina on Monday, must have reached Cape St. Francis by the time the wind veered South on Monday night. The little boat "Annie" of Red Island, P.B., would have easily been saved had there been a rescuing steamer ready to go to her aid on Wednesday.

Fifty schooners left here for North early Tuesday morning, and so far have all been heard from. Two or three went ashore; but no loss of life has been reported up to the present.

What might have happened if the N.W. gale broke three hours earlier may better be imagined than described. Some of those schooners received a severe overhauling, but came through owing to having fairly good canvass.

Over a quarter of a million dollars worth of goods formed the cargoes of that fleet of vessels and not ten per cent of that sum was insured.

Very few who carefully studied conditions Tuesday believed that 90 per cent of the fleet that left here for North that morning would pull through and reach port safely.

The Government can find \$24,000 to expend on a fad under the supervision of Dr. Rendell. They have during seven years spent \$250,000 on a useless, wasteful policy called an Agricultural Policy. They have expended \$40,000 during the last five years in repairing the Fiona. They have added 200 loafers to the Civic Service List and increased the Civil Service expenditure nearly \$100,000 per year.

Yet for such a laudable object as providing a suitable tug that could be utilized to save life and property annually risked by the gales of October, November and December, they could not find five cents.

Surely Minister of Fisheries Piccott might have left some monu-

Where the War Will be Decided

KITCHENER'S departure for the Near East has undoubtedly intensified popular opinion regarding the significance of the Balkan campaign as the "beginning of the end." There are anxieties in England concerning Egypt, and possibly India. The German press speaks jubilantly of a victorious thrust at the heart of the British Empire, and foresees Kitchener at the task of defending the Egypt which he consolidated. It was inevitable that from the beginning of the Teutonic invasion of Serbia, and Bulgaria's entrance into the conflict, the attention of the world should be directed towards Suez. In part, this is due to the magic of vast possibilities. Unquestionably, the approach of German armies closer to that vital link in England's colonial possessions does raise all sorts of speculations.

No one will venture to say that an extension of the war to Egypt is altogether impossible. But sober and expert critics in England and Germany do not regard such an event as probable. If the war is to be decided on the field of battle, instead of by exhaustion, the decision must fall in what still remains the crucial point of contact, France and Belgium.

A recent dispatch quotes from an address of the Kaiser to his troops in Belgium: "Import results are pending in the Balkans, where our troops and those of our courageous allies are bringing glory upon themselves. It is on the western front, however, that all eyes are turned, and the necessity of success here is paramount."

Of English students of the war, the best-known, Hilaire Belloc, has declared that the attack on Serbia is intended as a political diversion, with the object of creating discord and chaos among the Allies and affecting popular opinion among Germany's enemies. And the able Major Morant, the most thoughtful of German military commentators, makes very much the same point. He describes the attack on Serbia as primarily a strategic operation, of service "to the policies of the Central Powers and the Will to Conquer (Siegesidee) which animates us."

This is as much as to say that the Balkan campaign is aiming primarily at a moral effect. Morant insists that the belief in victory among the Allies is thoroughly shattered, that doubts and suspicions have arisen among Germany's opponents, that Italy, for example, has refused to place herself at the orders of Great Britain and France, and is determined to wage her own war.

The Balkan campaign is thus a continuation of German policy as it was determined long before the outbreak of the war, but adapted to present circumstances. The iron ring around Germany had to be broken. It was to be done by victory on the field of battle, first France, then Russia, then England. Later the plan changed. It was to be first Russia and then France. But Russia, though de-

ment of his eight years' labours as Minister of Fisheries behind him, but he has not. What better reminder of his term of office could he have left than the establishment of a steamer such as we have outlined above.

Our Toilers of the Sea are treated worse than Blacks, and after four years term of office by a Government they are usually grossly insulted by an offer of a family grant or a \$10 bribe to dig a hole in their back yard to serve as a well, or a promise of a position as light-keeper at some station, which job was probably offered to 100 electors previously, and possibly by the same candidate.

Away with it all! Give the country a clean Government, and for once in the Colony's history clean up the festering despicable public service of poor old long-suffering Terra Nova.

feated, did not acknowledge herself beaten. Neither was she tired out, and the plan of breaking up the iron ring, not through crushing victory, but through the seductions of a separate peace, fell through.

The war became more than ever a war of attrition. In this contest the Allies were bound to win, if it was only a case of matching physical loss against physical. So the war, if won, must be won, from the German point of view, by moral attrition. How long would the Allies hold out if Germany held her own in the conquered lands of east and west and at the same time continued to keep up popular spirits at home by physical victories where they were still to be had, namely, in Serbia?

Observe how Morant describes it. On the one hand, the will to conquer is to be nurtured at home; on the other hand, the belief in victory is to be shattered among the Allies. With German bulletins still recording victories, if only over the Serbians, with Allied bulletins recording only deadlocks, this war of endurance and "nerves" is to turn out as favorable for Germany as the actual test of armies has proved, when measured by the visible fruits of victory.

The vision of England with her back against the wall somewhere around Suez and the Pyramids is just the sort of thing to keep up flagging spirits at home and to accentuate depression among the Allies. And this is why the German press to-day concentrates on Egypt with much of that same finality of tone with which it spoke of the end of the war around Calais and in Russia.

Press opinion in Germany, more than in any other country, has a way of dealing with universal and perpetual certainties. And tomorrow, when another opinion rules, that also is universally and perpetually certain. Even observers of the more cautious type can not escape this tone of finality. Morant spoke half a year ago of the Russians in retreat as a disorganized and discouraged "soldatesko." To-day he speaks of Germany in the west and in Russia as standing on the defensive. Morant spoke contemptuously of Kitchener's gathering battalions, and was convinced that Germany's leaders would see to it that Kitchener had no leisure for building up a real army. To-day there are a million English soldiers in the west, and the German effort has turned in altogether a different direction.

If we study the progress of the German campaign in Serbia, impressive though it has been, the heralded attack on Egypt is only a remote possibility. The Teutonic armies have been moving forward in Serbia with the same machine-like precision which marked their advance into Russia. But that very precision is dependent upon long preparation and the proximity of sources of supply. Operating through the Sinai desert is by no means the same thing as operating close to the Danube.—The Nation.

Endurance And Efficiency

THE Germans are not alone in their anxieties over the national food supply. High prices obtain in England and France. One of the problems which the Paris press has been discussing is the same that now confronts the German Government, namely, the prevention of speculation in food. This is the plain meaning of Berlin's announcement that there is enough food for the people, but that prices must be regulated so as to ameliorate the hardships of the poor. Speculation in food is openly charged in the Paris newspapers.

We are witnessing one of the inevitable effects of a long war in the wearing down of the first fine instincts of patriotism, and the re-assertion of selfish interests. The tone of the German press is bitter in its implication that because of private selfishness and governmental incapacity the burdens of the war have fallen with special weight on the lower classes. The Government is apparently on the defensive when it goes to the pains of declaring in an official note that a large portion of the Socialist party agrees that the new food regulations are sufficient for the needs of "the whole nation."

It may be that the problem is just as acute in France, and that our impressions of German conditions are partly shaped by the very foresightedness of the Berlin authorities. Germany is in the habit of taking drastic measures for the purpose of warding off a situation which other nations deal with thoroughly only when it arises.

There is, however, significance in the fact that the problem of a food supply manipulated to the disadvantage of the poor should ever arise in Germany. It compels us to revise fairly established notions about the extraordinary discipline, resourcefulness, patriotism, and unity of the German people.

We now begin to discern the same limitations of humanity under which the less efficient and disciplined nations labor. The man who would make an extra profit out of the starvation of the poor is apparently not unknown in Germany. The selfish rich who find ways of evading the regulations for bread cards and meatless days have to be dealt with. The control of the food supply has been taken over from the provincial authorities by the Federal Government, which argues that not every German official, wherever found, is by definition a model of the highest conceivable efficiency. But above all the fact stands out that, while Germany may not be threatened with famine, she is plainly facing a shortage of food.

It is all very well to throw the blame on the speculator, but food is usually not cornered when it exists in abundance. The Frankfurter Zeitung speaks of sinister conditions brought on by the blockade. Maximilian Harden says the German people are in distress. A South German paper whispers the dread word "famine." Official

Berlin, in defending Zeppelin raids, speaks of "millions who are suffering not inconsiderable sacrifice."

This is a situation which will come as a surprise to those who have been persuaded of Germany's limitless capacities in rallying to the needs of a crisis. Last winter Germany's anxieties concerning food were to terminate automatically with the harvest of 1915. It was assumed that this harvest would be sufficient for a year, because it simply had to suffice, because Germany willed it so. The mere fact that four million men were away from the farms was no handicap. German ingenuity would utilize woman's labor, would utilize the Russian prisoners, would devise magic fertilizers by which the earth would give forth in increased abundance. That was nonsense, of course. For one thing, the rains could not be mobilized at the behest of the General Staff, and the crop of 1915 has suffered from drought.

The story of extraordinary substitutes devised under pressure of war—substitutes for nitrate, for copper, for cotton, for wool, for foods—has been accepted seriously by a good many people because the story came from Germany. The legend of a Germany that has replaced everything with something just as good has been incorporated into serious economic studies of the war. But now we are beginning to see that there are limits even to what Germany and her people can do.

We are brought back to the thought that perhaps democracy and individual liberty are not always synonymous with middle, but, as President Eliot implied, in an address last week, may give rise to an efficiency of their own which we have been too ready to discard without waiting for definite results of the war and for knowledge of the price that the different nations are paying for the results so far obtained.

And these doubts of the perfect German efficiency are not confined to the outside world. The German press, in commenting on the Government's handling of the food problem, speaks of "abuses," "insufficient measures," and "dismal and unholly" policies. It is the inevitable outcome of fifteen months of war carried on with prodigious efforts and cost, and no end in sight.

The Frankfurter Zeitung can only recommend drawing one's belt tighter and hacking a way through. But hacking through to what? The West is out of the question. The hacking process in Russia has come to an end, and the conquest of the Czar's grain lands has not relieved the situation. There is only Serbia now to hack through. When Gen. Mackensen opens the way to Constantinople he has come no nearer to a source of food supply for the beleaguered German people. Asiatic Turkey is hardly in a position to feed the German Empire. Hence that very grim jest by The Frankfurter Zeitung, when it foresees the necessity of the German people "nourishing" itself on hate.—The Nation.

NOTICE.

THE SEVENTH Annual Convention of the Supreme Council of the F.P.U. of Newfoundland will be held at ST. JOHN'S on the 23rd, 24th, 25th and 26th of NOVEMBER next. All Councils, District and Local are expected to send Delegates.

By order of the President,
W. W. HALFYARD,
Secretary F.P.U.
St. John's, Oct. 25, 1915.

NOTICE.

THE FOURTH Annual Meeting of the Fishermen's Union Trading Co., Ltd., will be held at ST. JOHN'S on THURSDAY, the 25th of NOVEMBER next at 7.30 p.m.

Notice is hereby given that at the said meeting Resolutions will be submitted to increase the authorized capital of the said Company from \$100,000 to \$250,000.

W. W. HALFYARD,
Secretary.
St. John's, Oct. 25, 1915.

NOTICE.

THE First Annual Meeting of the Union Export Co., Ltd., will be held at ST. JOHN'S on the afternoon of the 25th Day of NOVEMBER next.

W. W. HALFYARD,
Acting Secretary.
St. John's, Oct. 25, 1915.

NOTICE.

THE Fourth Annual Meeting of the Union Publishing Co., Ltd., will be held at ST. JOHN'S in the forenoon of the 25th Day of NOVEMBER next.

W. W. HALFYARD,
Secretary.
St. John's, Oct. 25, 1915.

NOTICE.

FOGO DISTRICT COUNCIL of the F.P.U. will hold its Sixth Annual Meeting at ST. JOHN'S during Convention week. All Local Councils will please arrange to send a Delegate.

W. W. HALFYARD,
Chairman.

NOTICE.

BONAVISTA DISTRICT COUNCIL of the F.P.U. will hold its Fifth Annual Meeting at ST. JOHN'S during Convention week. All Local Councils will please arrange to send a Delegate.

R. G. WINSOR,
Chairman.

NOTICE.

TWILLINGATE District Council of the F.P.U. will hold its Sixth Annual Meeting at ST. JOHN'S during Convention week. All Local Councils will please arrange to send a Delegate.

W. B. JENNINGS,
Chairman.

Reid-Newfoundland Co.

Bonavista Bay Service.

S. S. DUNDEE leaves Port Blandford every Monday and Friday for ports of call in Bonavista Bay.

TRAVEL AND SHIP YOUR FREIGHT BY THIS ROUTE. RATES ON APPLICATION.

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. **90c. Sale Price.** Each

Men's Underwear SPECIAL!		Furs! Furs! Furs!	
<p>Reliable quality; good size. Fancy Reds and Greys. Reg. 90c. value. 70c. Sale Price, each</p>		<p>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	BLUE SERGE	Men's NEGLIGEE SHIRTS	Men's White Laundered COLLARS
<p>Suitable for Men's and Boys' wear; 30 in. wide. Reg. 25c. value 22c. Sale Price, each</p>	<p>In nice Stripe effects. Reg. 80c. value. 69c. Sale Price, each</p>	<p>Regular 15c. value. 12c. Sale Price, each</p>	
Fancy Colored Jute Mats.	White Shirting.	Straw Mats.	
<p>All Fringed. 14c. each.</p>	<p>A Nice Soft Finished Article, Free From Dressing. Thickens After Washing. 5 1/2 C. Yard.</p>	<p>In Attractive Designs. Sizes 27 x 54. Only 27c. each.</p>	
Specials in Boot Department.	Rubber Heels.	Child's and Misses' Stocking Supporters.	Men's Fur Caps.
<p>Youths' Box Calf Boots; sizes 10 1/2 to 13 1/2. Reg. \$1.60 value. \$1.40 Pair.</p> <p>Boys' Box Calf Boots; sizes 1 to 5. Regular \$2.10 value. \$1.85 Pair.</p>	<p>Cheaper than Leather. Women's & Girls' sizes. 12c. Pair.</p> <p>Men's and Boys' sizes. 15c. Pair.</p>	<p>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>Made from First Quality Skins. Popular Styles. Regular price would be \$2.50 to \$6.00. Sale Price, \$1.60 to \$3.50</p>

FISHERMEN'S UNION TRADING CO.

LATEST WAR MESSAGES

WILL CREATE WORLD PEACE COURT

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—The first formal steps in the campaign for the creation of a world supreme court for judicial settlement of all international disputes, were taken at today's luncheon given here to-day, which was attended by men prominent in public life from all sections of the country. The luncheon resulted in the formation of a world's court league in America by election of a board of governors who will later elect officers to perfect organization plans for establishment.

Such a Court was discussed in Cleveland last night. Dr. John Wesley Hill presided at today's meeting and explained it was not the object of the League to take any hand in bringing about peace during the present war or to interfere in any way with the armament plans of the United States.

The League has proposed to organize a Court consisting of representatives from each country in the world which will prevent any such outbreak as the present war in future.

WILL SEND NOTE TO ALL POWERS

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—America's protest against the placing of nearly all articles of commerce on the contraband list by the European belligerents, will go to Germany and Austria as well as to Britain and her Allies. When this Note to Britain is forwarded to London, virtually identical Notes will be despatched to the Teutonic Allies and to France and Italy. So far as Germany and Austria are concerned, officials regard the forthcoming protest as more or less academic, by the fact that their commerce raiders and cruisers are no longer on the high seas, their seizures of contraband being limited to the work of submarines.

In retaliation for the issuance of the British blockade Orders in Council, however, Germany has promulgated a list of contraband that includes practically all American products, consequently the State Department has decided that a formal protest is necessary to record the assertion as its rights by the United States.

ITALIAN TOWNS BOMBARDED BY AIRSHIPS

ROME, Nov. 20.—Austrian aviators threw 1 bomb on Udine, Italy, on Friday, killing 12 people and wounding 27, according to an official announcement.

Another squadron of aeroplanes dropped bombs on Verona and Vicenza, in the Italian province of Venetia, and on Grado.

ROME, Nov. 20.—The Italian bombardment of Austrian positions, in and around Gorizia, continues with unabated vigor, according to an unofficial statement issued to-day.

DENOUNCES SECTARIANISM

We are glad to give additional publicity to the following extract from a sensible letter written by Dr. Gayton, Protestant Bishop of Tennessee, to the Living Church, (Episcopal): "I am not ashamed nor afraid to call myself a Protestant Churchman; but I do refuse to be numbered among those fanatics who presume to declare that the two hundred and forty millions of Roman Catholics—that is, more than half of all the professed Christians in the world—are 'devoid of true religion'; and yet this is the avowed attitude of the Panama Protestant Conference. The promoters of the conference say in their published letter: 'This will be a brotherly conference as to how the needs of Latin America can be most effectively met by the Gospel of Christ,' but it does not say 'We have invited the authorities of the Roman Catholic Church to participate in conference.' On the contrary, they seem to assume the irreligion of all Roman Catholics and say, 'South America is without true religion.' I am no lover of the Roman Catholic system and its Italian traditions, God forbid; but I am glad that I am not a member of a conference which starts out with a vision so narrow and so sectarian."—St. Paul Bulletin.

The Only Way.
With Britain still discussing the possibilities of conscription, no young man can afford to say his services are not needed. Those who have not yet thought seriously of their work for the Empire must do so.—St. John Globe.

WINTER COATS

Ladies Heavy Tweed & Black Winter Coats,

Prices from **\$5.00 to \$16.00**

These Coats were bought at Sample Prices, and we want to give our Customers the privilege of getting a Good Coat, CHEAP.

JERSEYS & SWEATERS

We have a large Sample lot of Men's, Women's and Children's Wool Jerseys and Sweaters. Selling Cheap to clear.

LOCAL YARN 90c. per pound (16 oz.)

Nicholle, Inkpen & Chafe Limited.

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

Had Audience With the Pope

(London Tablet)

ROME, Oct. 15.—Two new Protectors Apostolic have lately been appointed from the other side of the Atlantic; they are both in Rome just now, and each has been received in private audience by the Holy Father. Mr. Burke of Toronto used to be President of the Catholic Extension Society of Canada, but is now employed on very different work—spreading the Faith though, without doubt, no too. He is delegated by Mr. Stagni, Apostolic Delegate to Canada, and by the Canadian government to superintend and advise us as to the spiritual assistance of the Canadian troops now fighting. At his audience on Sunday last he reported fully to the Holy Father, who heartily praised the efforts of the Canadian government and the loyal support given to them by the British authorities. His Holiness' interest was very keen and his congratulations most sincere. On Sunday, too, Father White, Rector of San Silvestro, the church for English-speaking Catholics in Rome, gave a dinner in honour of Mr. Burke and Mr. Kelley, the other new Protector, with their Eminences Cardinals Vannutelli and Gasquet honored by their presence.

Mgr. Kelley, President of the Catholic Church Extension Society of America, was received in audience last week and presented the report of the Society, with which His Holiness evinced the greatest pleasure, the great work of "Extension" coming to him as no novelty. Some of the time of the audience was occupied with Mexico, for no report of the work of the Society could be complete which did not tell of what it had done on

behalf of the sufferers from the outrages on the Faith there. His Holiness' message to American Catholics was one of praise and thanks for what they had done and prayer that they would not relax their efforts. But Mexico entered more fully into the second audience which Mgr. Kelley had, together with Mr. Orozco, Archbishop of Guadalajara. It coincided with the news received from Washington that the representatives of the United States, met in conference with those of the six South American Republics, had decided to recognize any government which was a government de facto with the ability to preserve law and order in Mexico—and that the government of Carranza was such a one and the only one. Without prophesying as to what may happen as to the position of the Church and Catholics in Mexico, one can record that the Holy See has an Apostolic Delegate in Washington, who is now also charged with the affairs of the Delegation in Mexico, and that the Holy Father has heard the story, the outer and the inner story, of what has been happening there from the lips of two Prelates whom he received in audience this week; that the Holy See has also representatives in South America, which also has representatives in Rome, and that the Ministers of the Argentine and Chile have been received in audience during the last two days. And on Tuesday last Mgr. Kelley took the oath as Protector Apostolic, the ceremony taking place at the South American College which gave a dinner in his honour, afterwards at which His Eminence Cardinal Billot, Protector of the College, was present, and that there seemed to prevail there a spirit of fraternity between the Catholics of North and South America.

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

NOT ALLOWED TO VOTE

Thoroughfare, Nov. 15th., 1915.

DEAR MR. COAKER,—I have just been informed that E. Brown of this place was not allowed to vote at Trinity where he was on polling day, because his name was not on the list of electors. When that list was taken he was almost 21 years of age and now he was debarred from voting on the ground that he was not on the list. Apparently there was no agent at the booth and the men in charge could not be aware of their duty in this respect.

These facts are correct, as my informant was the young man himself, and it is clear that many other, (at that booth anyway) were debarred from voting in the same way.

With kindest regards,
Yours faithfully,
S. L.

[We have received several complaints of unfair conduct on the part of several Deputy Returning Officers in connection with the Prohibition vote. The above is one that calls for an immediate investigation, as it is apparent a great wrong was done. Mr. Brown in refusing to swear him and giving him a ballot paper, which the Deputy Returning Officer at Trinity should have done.—Editor.]

Money and Time Wasted

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The construction of Zeppelins in a dozen or more widely separated points in Germany is being carried out, and in no department of constructional work in that country is greater activity being shown, says the Rotterdam correspondent of The London Daily Telegraph.

CANADA PAID A HIGH PRICE FOR AMERICAN SUBMARINES

Manager Patterson Got Forty Thousand Dollars Commission For Putting Through the Deal—Colonel Smith Says he Got No Graft.

MONTREAL, Nov. 12.—Purchase by Canada in the early days of the war of two submarines from the Seattle Construction and Drydock Company for \$1,150,000 was further investigated by the Davidson War Contracts Commission in Montreal to-day. H. A. G. Taylor, New York auditor of the Electric Boat Company, was a witness. The Electric Boat Company of the United States was originally commissioned by the Chilean Government to build the boats, and had subcontracted the contract to the Seattle concern, the latter through its manager, J. Patterson, handling over the sub-sea ships when the Chilean Government contracted to pay \$818,000 for the ships.

Mr. Taylor swore that the Electric Boat Company's western agent, T. S. Taylor, notified its vice president, E. B. Frost, that Canada was willing to buy the subs, and advised that \$550,000 each could be charged. This figure was ultimately secured from

Dirigibles of all types—Zeppelin, Parseval and Schutte—are being turned out with feverish haste, adds the correspondent, who attributes his information to an absolutely reliable source. New sheds are not being built of easily combustible wood, as formerly, but of iron, including roofs of the same material, as a protection against aircraft attacks.

The idea is to bring the war home to the British people, who, hitherto, "have not felt its effects, so that they shall be more anxious for peace."

the Patterson, had sold them to Canada for \$1,500,000. The Electric Boat Company received in cash from the Seattle concern \$978,717.36. The remainder of the money represented a debt of \$131,282.64 owed by the Electric Boat Company to the Seattle concern and \$40,000 commission retained by Mr. Patterson.

Examined by John Thompson, K.C., commission counsel, Mr. Taylor said that Patterson's commission amounted to about three and a half per cent. This was not excessive, the usual price being four per cent. He knew of no commission being paid to anybody in Canada in relation to the sale. The debt owed by the Electric Boat Company to the Seattle Company was due for labor and material, and was incurred prior to the sale of the subs to Canada. It was not a concocted account.

Replying to question of Mr. Thompson touching on any options that might have been given on the ships Mr. Taylor said his firm had no dealings with any man named Newman. Prior to the sale somebody telephoned him from Montreal about them and called on him the next day. No deal was arranged as the ships had been sold in the meantime. A suit was pending in the United States over the boats. It was brought by former Congressman Jefferson Levy, who contended that the boats were sold to Canada while he had an option to them. He (witness) understood that Levy claimed he had a purchaser for them. The purchaser appeared to be one Gallagher, who was Levy's secretary.

Mr. Taylor said that his company would have lost money had Chile carried out its contract. The price paid by Canada was a little more

and a little less than similar ships had been sold for.

Sir Charles Davidson read a cablegram received from Lieut-General Smith, now in England, who was charged before the commission, when it was sitting in Winnipeg, with receiving \$175 while acting as remount officer. Colonel Smith was notified of the charges which were made by W. J. Hinman, and replied in his cable as follows:

"Absolute rot. Ask Lenon, Halfpenny, Price and Leslie for evidence." The commission instructed that affidavits be secured from the men mentioned in the cable. When secured they will be forwarded to Colonel Smith. The commission adjourned, the date for resumption being left in abeyance until it could be learned when Rear Admiral Kingsmill could be present.

PREPARED.

Oh have I wondered at the fearless heart
With which strong men and tender women go
To meet great-Death; but now I seem to know
The secret of their courage. 'Tis a part
Of their whole life, the end of all thou art,
O Nature, to their souls. The steady flow
Of time is ceaseless; thick thy hand doth sow
The void with stars, while from earth's bosom start
The lovely flowers, and there are trees and streams
And women's faces and love's mystery.
And all these things are influences that give
The needed lesson. They are all foregleams
Of the one strangeness and the last. How be
Of Death afraid when have dared.

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

Groceries!

ALL FRESH STOCK.
30 cases DESICCATED COCOANUT—fine nda medium.
CRYSTALLIZED and GLACE CHERRIES, in 10 lb. boxes.
5 boxes SHELLED WALNUTS.
10 boxes SHELLED ALMONDS.
20 cases FRENCH PEAS—1s & 2s.

25 Cases All Size Tins.



20 40-lb. boxes Brown & Polson's C. FLOUR, 1/4 and 1/2 lbs.
100 gross C. J. & Co's. EGG POWDERS, 1/2 gro. boxes.
10 gross Bird's CUSTARD POWDER.
10 sax PEARL BARLEY.
10 sax TAPIOCA.
200 cases White's S.S. and Rowat's PICKLES.
100 boxes MACARONI, in 1 lb. pkgs.
120 doz. FLAVORING ESSENCES—Lemon, Vanilla, etc.
25 cases LYLE'S GOLDEN SYRUP.

STEER BROTHERS

LOWEST PRICES. PHONE 647.

GEORGE SNOW

SHIP AND GENERAL IRON WORKER AND MACHINIST

I am extending my business by the installation of up-to-date machinery whereby all kinds of the following work will be turned out with dispatch and satisfaction.

FORGING IRON AND BRASS CASTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION & PATTERN MAKING.

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

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

Large Stock of Material always on hand.

Brazing broken parts of machinery done by special process.

Note carefully the address:

GEORGE SNOW

SPRINGDALE STREET (WEST SIDE).

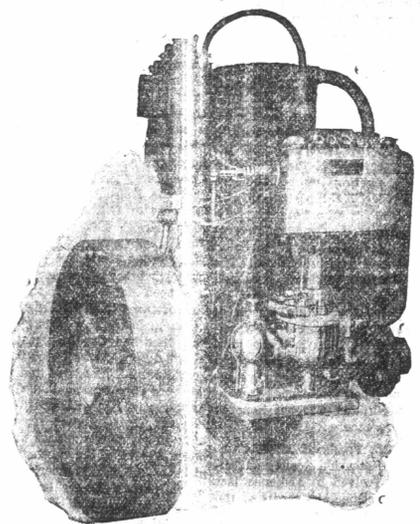
GARNEAU, LTD.

We are offering at Lowest Wholesale Prices

80 doz. WEATHER COATS,
200 " White TURKISH TOWELS,
600 Pairs White and Grey COTTON BLANKETS.

GARNEAU, LTD.,

104 New Gower St. P.O. Box 36.



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.

A.H. Murray
BOWRING'S COVE.

HEADQUARTERS For FRUIT & VEGETABLES.

IN STOCK:

Apples, Oranges Grapes, Onions,
Potatoes, Turnips, Parsnips, Carrots
Lowest Prices.

George Neal

PHONE 264.

TOWARD THE END GERMANY DOOMED.

The War is no longer a Combat of Men in the Trenches, Merely or Primarily—The Maximum of German Success Now Has Been Reached and Passed—It Becomes a Battle of Cabinets and Statesmen—Meantime Day by Day and Week by Week the Allies Are Grinding the Falling Resources of Men of the Germans as Grant and Sherman Ground the Last Levees of the Confederacy—The Parallel with the Confederacy is Perhaps 1863 Rather Than 1864 But the Parallel is Inculcable

There can be no mistaking the meaning of the words of the new French Premier on the subject of peace. At a single thrust they demolish all the edifice of hope and confidence which German sympathizers and German statesmen have been erecting abroad and at home. These words of Briand are but echoed in London, and from the Eastern front comes the report of a successful Russian offensive.

Talk of peace must once more be relegated to the neutrals and the pacifists. What is now ahead is another winter of war, and beyond that perhaps a summer of campaigns. France, Great Britain, Russia are equally resolved to persevere to the end, the end visible already to their military leaders and becoming visible to the whole world.

In peace alone, early peace, has there been any hope of German victory. When Germany approached Paris her press and her spokesmen burst into a chorus clamoring for peace. When Warsaw fell and the destruction of the Czar's armies seemed certain there was the same German clamor. Now when the door to the Golden Horn is swinging open there is a third outburst.

The reason is not far to seek. Outnumbered, Germany has so far prevailed because her smaller numbers were ready. Inferior in resources, she has triumphed because her lesser resources were more promptly mobilized. Her victories over France, Russia and the British expeditionary army were natural consequences of superior preparation and more immediately available resources.

But the conditions of ultimate German victory were never obscure. They cannot now be mistaken when fifteen months prosperity have filled the world with the splendor of German military achievement. She must win promptly. She must get the decision before her more numerous and richer foes were prepared or she must detach one from the number and make a separate peace. In any other set of circumstances ultimate defeat was inevitable.

Germany has bid for a decision in Russia and in France. She has sought to compel France and Russia to make separate peace. Against Great Britain she has launched the Zeppelin and the submarine. To-day she is making a new threat by her march to Constantinople. To all this Paris, London and Petrograd have made steady answers on the battlefield and in council.

Every parallel that history supplies points to German defeat. What Napoleon attempted with France, Germany has attempted without a Napoleon. None of her successes have been temporarily decisive. Napoleon several times disposed of nations for the time being. Yet Napoleon lost and fell.

What the South faced in our own history after Gettysburg Germany now confronts after the Marne and the Russian failures. Wealth, numbers, the resources of the neutral nations made available by the open sea, in addition the resources of great and rich colonies, these are within the grasp of the Allies. As for Germany, British submarines in the Baltic have closed the last bit of open water. She is encircled by her foes.

No one should exaggerate the meaning of the reports of food shortage that now fill the press and come from German sources. Germany is not yet starving, but the peril of starvation the vision of hunger is daily in German eyes as one more article of food passes under Government regulation and some new increase in price reduces the food supply of the millions.

Germany may not yet grasp the fact. Months may yet be ahead, months of battle along the siege lines of the west and the east; the German offensive may reach Suez, conceivably overflow into Egypt, but the end of the war is written in the declarations of Asquith and Briand and in the resolutions of Russia written on the battlefield.

Americans will do well to recall that nine months before Richmond fell Congress appointed a day of national humiliation and fasting, but while the North was despondent Lin-

coln's representatives were refusing the terms of peace of the South, were in fact writing the death sentence of the Confederacy.

Germany must have peace because German losses have been stupendous. In Poland and Galicia, in Lithuania and on the edges of Old Russia she has expended hundreds of thousands of lives in the vain hope of achieving a decision. In the first fifteen months of the war her permanent losses approximate 3,500,000. They may be greater. More than half, and by far the better half, of her available manhood has been used up.

Contrast with this the British loss of 500,000. France has lost perhaps 2,000,000, but to the 2,000,000 left there are now added 1,000,000 British French force will decline directly now France, too, has passed the high water mark, but there are the British troops to come, another million at the least.

As for Russia, "Mother Earth gives us men and England money; why should we fret?"—this is the familiar comment of Russian officers. If Russia has lost 5,000,000 there are 10,000,000 to draw on. In the spring here will be a new army, but where will the German find new masses to meet this Russian drive?

As for Austria she has lost more heavily in proportion than France or Germany. Her last 1,500,000 at the best, are now in the field, and behind there are no reserves, and already her levies are old men and boys. But Italy has only begun to spend her lives and her resources are comparatively unlimited.

There can be no mistaking the essential fact. Men, money, food, these things are beginning to fail the Central Powers. These diminishing resources may avail to hold the present lines for six months more, they may last through another summer, but the turn of the tide has come, has been perceived by Germany's enemies and is becoming clear to neutrals.

At this distance it is plain every suggestion of peace can be traced to a German source. Yesterday it was "a friend of the German Ambassador" in Washington who became vocal on Germany's peace proposals—when Great Britain gave the signal for peace. But there are no signals flying in London. All the German balloons d'Essai float off beyond the horizon and are lost. And just as quickly as one vanishes another is sent up.

There is a time in every year when genius, superior preparation, highly centralized authority break down against numbers. Bernhardt in one of his books admirably describes Napoleon's failure in 1814, when he attempted to enforce tactical success with inferior numbers. His failure was complete. A similar failure awaits the Germans.

The test of the situation to-day is to be had by tracing to their source the reports of peace negotiations. Always it will be found that the victor is the party responsible for the reports. Germany now looks anxious

J.J. St. John

To Shopkeepers:

100 dozen
ROYAL PALACE
Baking Powder at
50c dozen tins.

500 Dozen
TOILET SOAP
1 dozen in a Box,
35c dozen.

500 Dozen
BLACK PEPPER, at
10c lb.

150 Dozen
ELECTRIC PASTE,
the best Blacklead
on the market,
48c dozen.

J. J. St. John

Duckworth St & LeMarchant Rd

How to Prevent Typhoid Fever

Every Citizen Should See That his Own Surroundings Are in Satisfactory Condition—He Should Guard Against Carelessness in the Maintenance and Preparation of Food and Withhold His Patronage From Those Who Disregard the Rules of Cleanliness

With the opening of the school season, a bulletin has been sent out by the State Board of Health containing warnings as to typhoid fever and the best methods of preventing and treating the disease.

In some States, because of the prevalence of typhoid fever, boarding schools and colleges are requiring their students to undergo the immunizing treatment which is given free of cost.

According to figures prepared by the United States Public Health Service, about 18,000 persons died from typhoid fever last year. About 200,000 persons contracted the disease.

Continued efforts of the State and Federal Bureaus to prevent the disease have resulted in a diminution in the number of cases by one-half since 1900, but the rate is still much higher than in many other countries.

"Typhoid fever is a disease of filth," contracted by taking into the system the waste products of one previously ill from the disease. These waste products are conveyed from one individual to another usually by means of a third object such as water flies or milk.

"The avoidance of the infection rests primarily upon community action. Proper protection of water supplies, the eradication of filth and all its accompaniments, the regulation of dairies and the safe-guarding of milk are all problems which the communities as a whole can settle.

"Every citizen should see that his own surroundings are in satisfactory condition. He should guard against carelessness in the maintenance and preparation of food and withhold his patronage from those who disregard the rules of cleanliness."

GERMAN WOMEN AS LABOURERS

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 12.—A Berlin telegram states that women are being employed excavating the Friedrich Strasse tunnel, which is being constructed in connection with the Berlin subway. The utilization of women's labor for this purpose is so successful that it is now intended to employ them as laborers in other big undertakings.

ly about to find some method by which she can obtain peace, while the better fraction of her winnings remain to her. Napoleon made similar efforts between the Battle of Leipzig and the Treaty of Chaumont, which, for his enemies, abolished all chance of negotiation.

Spain, the Vatican, Switzerland, the United States, if it is possible, will be employed to help the German purpose. All the longings for peace of the combatant and the neutral populations will be mobilized to help the German cause. Allied statesmanship, Allied military command already perceived the end. Germany still hopes her enemies' civil population will break under the strain. It is a faint hope, but a last hope.

The Great War is entering a decisive stage. Germany has failed in her grander aims after a magnificent effort. She must make peace soon or she will lose the material out of which she hopes to make a satisfactory peace. Napoleon refused to make peace at the Rhine in 1813, and in 1814, when the allies took Paris, he had nothing left with which to bargain.

The war is no longer a combat of men in the trenches, merely or primarily. The maximum of German success now has been reached and passed. It becomes a battle of cabinets and statesmen. Meantime day by day and week by week the Allies are grinding the falling resources of men of the Germans as Grant and Sherman ground the last levies of the Confederacy. The parallel with the Confederacy is perhaps 1863 rather than 1864 but the parallel is inculcable.

For the world the danger point in German aggression is well passed. Neither Europe nor the world is to be dominated by German arms or ideals. Germany is fighting not for world power and suzerainty, but to save something of her conquests. To-morrow she will be fighting to save herself, her own frontiers, her place in the sun, not of Asia or Africa, but of Europe. The Great War is moving toward the end, slowly but unmistakably, and the end daily becomes clearer. The words of Briand and Asquith have for the world a value beyond exaggeration.—New York Tribune.

Fishermen's Protective Union of Newfoundland.

Established, 1908.

President—W. F. COAKER, M.H.A.
Vice-President—ANDREW BROADERS.
Sec.-Treasurer—W. W. HALFYARD, M.H.A.

District Chairmen

- Port-de-Grave, Geo. Grimes, M.H.A.
- Harbor Grace, A. Morgan.
- Conception Bay, W.F. Coaker M.H.A.
- Bay-de-Verde, A.G. Hudson.
- Trinity, J. G. Stone, M.H.A.
- Bonavista, R. G. Winsor, M.H.A.
- Fogo, W.W. Halfyard M.H.A.
- Twillingate, W. B. Jennings, M.H.A.

Number of Local Councils—240.
Membership—20,000.
Disaster Fund—\$6,000.
Reserve Funds—\$11,000.

Fishermen's Union Trading Co., Ltd.

Cash Capital Subscribed and Reserve—\$125,000

Managing Director—W. F. COAKER, M.H.A.
Secretary—W. W. HALFYARD, M.H.A.
Inspector of Outport Stores—J. G. STONE, M.H.A.

Head Offices, Warerooms, and Water Front.
Premises, 167 Water St. ST. JOHN'S.

BRANCH STORES IN OPERATION:

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| PORT-DE-GRAVE | CLARK'S BEACH |
| BAY ROBERTS | BAY-DE-VERDE |
| WINTERTON | PORT REXTON |
| CATALINA | BONAVISTA |
| KEELS | GREENSPOND |
| NEWTOWN | CAT HR. |
| DOTING COVE | SELDOM |
| TILTING | JOE BATT'S ARM |
| MAIN TICKLE | NORTH END |
| (Change Islds.) | (Change Islds.) |
| HERRING NECK | BOTWOOD |
| LEWISPORTE | TWILLINGATE |
| EXPLOITS | NIPPER'S HR. |

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

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 Maunders' clothes stand for durability and style combined with good fit.



John Maunders
Tailor and Clothier
281 & 283 Duckworth Street

RED CROSS LINE.

S. S. STEPHANO and S. S. FLORIZEL

INTENDED SAILINGS.

	FROM NEW YORK:	FROM ST. JOHN'S:
S.S. Stephano, November 9th.	S.S. Stephano, November 17th.	
S.S. Florizel, November 16th.	S.S. Florizel, November 24th.	
Passenger Tickets to New York, Halifax and Boston.		
Fares including Meals and Berths on Red Cross Steamers:		
	First Class	Second Class
To New York	\$40.00	\$70 to \$80
To Halifax	20.00	35.00
To Boston (Plant Line)	29.00	51.00
To Boston (D.A.R.)	30.00	51.00

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

HARVEY & COMPANY, Ltd.
Agents Red Cross Line.

Reliable Furniture for Outport Buyers.

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

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

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

U.S. Picture & Portrait Company,
House Furnishers.

WHAT BRITAIN HAS DONE FOR THE ALLIED CAUSE

J. L. Garvin Defends Her Conduct of the War Against Roosevelt's Criticisms—\$2,000,000,000 in Loans to the Allies—1,000,000 Men For France, Munitions For Russia

LONDON, Nov. 15.—In an interview dictated to the Boston Herald correspondent, J. L. Garvin, editor of the Observer, vigorously defends Britain against Col. Theodore Roosevelt's criticism of her conduct of the war. While he wishes it to be understood that he is a warm personal friend and admirer of the colonel, he explains that he is forced to take direct issue with him.

Failed to Give Credit.
"The trouble is," he says, "that Col. Roosevelt has failed to give Britain credit for her real achievements in a war that started with fearful odds in favor of Germany. I wish the colonel would come over here and see this war and the part Britain is playing from this viewpoint. I am sure if he did he would change his mind about things that from the viewpoint in America may seem all wrong. I do not mean that we have not made some mistakes, but there are many things that, when seen in the light of Great Britain's relation to the Allies and all the other circumstances involved, give a different aspect."

Mr. Garvin, after reading Colonel Roosevelt's criticism, started his reply by his observation that it was unfair to accuse Great Britain of not taking the war seriously, and also of not doing her best, as France and Russia had done theirs.

"No country in the history of the world," he said with emphasis, "has in its essence taken up its duties in the present crisis more seriously than Britain and more nobly discharged them. Without a show of boasting, proclamation, advertisement or display of our deep feelings, we have gone on with the war, fighting the bitterest struggle of our existence."

Did Not Want War.
"To look at the essence of the matter, we were not prepared for war because we didn't want war. As all the world knows, the most tempting offers and suggestions came to Britain before the war to desert her Allies, and there is not the smallest doubt that at any time within the past fifteen years we could have formed arrangements with Germany that would have been very profitable to ourselves if we could have joined in a war of conquest against France or South America. There is no doubt that after the Spanish-American war and at the time of Queen Victoria's diamond jubilee Germany feared the ascendancy in the world of the English-speaking peoples, who at that time had become knit together by ties of intimacy and cordiality that had never existed before. Germany was looking abroad for colonies where she could plant her own power over seas. She wanted to dominate South America. England, not for a moment considered joining Germany."

"In this war our arrangement with our Allies is clear, and faithfully we have carried out our part. At first it was thought that it would be sufficient for us to hold our sea power; but as a duty apart from that we offered to go to the aid of France with what I might call the spearhead of a small but disciplined army, an expeditionary force of 150,000. Let us see how we have discharged that duty. We have come to the aid of France with not 150,000, but 1,000,000 men. We have spread our men along the western front and supported our French allies with a force that is nearly ten times greater than that originally offered. We are ready to do ten times more—yes, twenty times more—than we bargained to do. In all the history of the world that example of support to an ally has never been equalled."

"As to Belgium, we unfortunately, could not save Antwerp, as our forces were too small; but through our navy we succeeded in landing sufficient men in Belgium to march on to Ghent, in great peril though they were, so that we joined King Albert's troops and saved the Belgian army from annihilation while covering their retreat."

Now To Help Russia.
"Now, as to Russia: All the world knows we have given her more help in money and ammunition than ever was contemplated."

"With Serbia we have no written compact whatever. Serbia is Russia's protégé, not ours; and at no time in the course of the war have we been free to act, apart from our allies, in the Balkans as we could have acted, much to our advantage, if fighting alone. But, although we have had no written compact with Serbia, we have accepted a moral obligation to the full, and we shall be faithful to it to the end. The infinite complexities of the Balkan situation

—racial, political, geographical and military—make it a matter to be easily misunderstood in America. The surest way to help Serbia is not necessarily what might be thought the most obvious way, or, without meaning to give offence, I may say, the slap-dash way.

"But the problem has been thoroughly taken up in earnest by Great Britain and we are in entire agreement with France upon it. And just as we have done toward France, toward Russia, and toward Belgium, far more than any formal duty we ever engaged to perform, so will we discharge our moral duty toward Serbia. We shall not let up in helping Serbia in her fight for the inextinguishable ideals of liberty. We know it is a matter of extreme urgency in the life of those people of the mountains, and we have taken steps for the future that discretion will not allow me to speak of now. If we cannot rescue Serbia now we shall not rest until in time the task is accomplished, no matter at what cost."

Triumph of Navy.
"I want to speak of our navy. I wonder if it is even yet understood that upon that one element wherein Britain was prepared—the sea, which is our life—there is not even anything that approaches the triumphs of vigor, sureness and fresh invention in the face of such an emergency. We have brought the work of our shipyards so that the British fleet has twice the strength that it had at the beginning of the war. We have added, not scores, but hundreds of ships of new types."

"Mr. Roosevelt says our capitalists have not done their duty, and our workmen have not done theirs. As regards the capitalists, they have not only given their money in a measure unexampled in any previous struggle we have ever known, but their energy, devotion and their sons. Throughout all the country they are doing their duty in a manner not inferior to the conduct of their class, and, what is more, their relations with their working men were never better than now."

"As to our workmen, there were one or two short and turbulent ebullitions, but entirely owing to local causes and not in the least touching the general temper of the country. The South Wales strike was most monstrously exaggerated. For the workmen I can say that the vast proportion of 3,000,000 now in khaki are but workmen in uniform. They are giving their blood and lives to win the war."

"Great Britain today is putting her old aristocracy, her capitalists, and her workmen in the field, and at this moment they are standing between Germany and its mastery of the world. If it had not been for the action of Great Britain at the outset of the war and her efforts now, the military plan built up by the German war lords would have been achieved in a triumph even beyond their wildest dreams. Germany would have swept by now all continent Europe from end to end, and with it a large part of Asia. That is what Britain has been doing in this war in checking the German might."

Mr. Garvin adverted to Great Britain's putting \$2,000,000,000 at the disposal of the Allies, while at the same time she was starting a myriad of munition factories and dealing ammunition around with a lavish hand. He conceded that "no one could say that affairs in the Dardanelles or the working of a large alliance was cumbersome and often complicated. He blamed the censor for not muzzling the intolerant press, saying that the censorship had been "mismanaged so that we have not secured advantages, either of discipline or liberty."



YOU CAN SEE FOR YOURSELF that there is no trickiness in our weights. We not only make it a point to accord every patron courteous service, prompt delivery and the choicest cuts of the **BEST MEATS.**

but we may make every effort to give you honest weight and a square deal in all our business transactions with you.

Why not give us a trial?
M. CONNOLLY,
Phone 420. Duckworth St.

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

The Conon Fuse And Its Use

Was Invented Three Years Ago by an Irishman Named Walter Conan of Dublin—Now Used by British in Destroying German Submarines—Its Use Explains the Failure of Von Tirpitz's Blockade Scheme

PARIS, Nov. 14.—A diving projectile, as effectively destructive under the water as the shell of a 6-inch field gun is on land, has swept the seas clear German submarines for Great Britain and her Allies. For at least two months, and probably longer, the British Admiralty, by means of warcraft and seaplanes specially equipped to hurl this new engine of death, has hunted the U-boats to their lairs or to the bottom of the North Sea.

The existence of this invention provides the first authoritative explanation of the failure of Admiral von Tirpitz's much-vaunted blockade of the British Isles. The Conon fuse, as it is termed officially, is the Admiralty's most precious asset today, and its most closely guarded secret.

When Arthur J. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty, tells the House of Commons it would not be in the public interest to give details of the destruction of submarines, he is thinking of the Conon fuse.

The United States Navy Department knows a good deal about its general workings.

The salient features of the Conon fuse are as follows:

It was invented three years ago by an Irishman named Walter Conon, whose home is in Dublin.

It may be affixed to a shell fired from a rifled gun or howitzer, or to a bomb dropped from an aeroplane.

In striking the water, the projectile, of which the Conon apparatus forms part, dives and explodes at any predetermined depth up to 30 feet below the surface.

It explodes within 50 feet of the point at which it is aimed. Discharged from a 6-inch gun, the shock of its explosion under water is sufficient to sink a submarine (usually by making it turn turtle, shatter a ship's propeller, puncture an armor belt, or blow up a mine field within a radius of 100 feet.

The principle on which Conon evolved his fuse is that, by the projection of a wire into the tube, water may be induced to flow freely through a very narrow tube through which it would not pass otherwise. Capillary action apparently aids the water to follow the wire through the tube.

It is understood that Conon has taken out a patent in the United States for pipes feeding gasoline to motor or aeroplane engines on this principle, the value of such a patent being the avoidance of airlocks.

VETERAN PRIEST AGAIN PROMOTED

After having won the cross of the Legion of Honour on the battlefield in 1870 Father Malarie lived a peaceful life as chaplain at a hospital in Algiers, says a dispatch from Paris. The war came, and although over seventy he felt he was still vigorous and full of courage, and so volunteered as stretcher-bearer. There were three chaplains in the army to which he was attached and two were killed. Father Malarie escaped and has been named in the order of the day. "Military Chaplain Malarie (Jean) of the group of stretcher-bearers of the first division of Infantry, combatant in 1870, wounded at Sedan, has not hesitated to face the fatigues of war despite to all the finest example of coolness and courage in bestowing care on the wounded under an intense fire."

TO EXTRADITE HUERTA

EL PASO, Texas, November 7.—General Victoriano Huerta will be extradited to Mexico by the Carranzista government if the efforts of the leading attorneys and diplomatic advisors of the Carranza party can accomplish it. This became known when it was announced that the alleged confession of Major Cardenas, in Guatemala in which he declares that he was ordered by General Huerta to execute Madero, is to be the basis upon the request for the extradition of Huerta.

Carranza officials here, including the highest official on the American border, declared that Huerta was only being held in Fort Bliss as a prisoner in order that he might not escape to Europe, where it would be difficult to extradite him. The Carranza officials say the extradition request will be honored by the United States, as an example to all future political leaders against the execution of political officials in the republican.

Write For Our Low Prices

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

—and—
All Lines of General Provisions.

HEARN & COMPANY

St. John's, Newfoundland.

SPECIAL TO OUTPORT --SHOP-KEEPERS--

It will cost you only a few cents to send us a letter. It may save you many dollars. It is to your advantage to find out about the splendid line of

POUND GOODS that we carry. We have every thing you need in this line AND OUR PRICES ARE UNEQUALLED, but best of all the quality is such that you will have no remnants left over. All will sell at a good profit.

ROBERT TEMPLETON,
333 Water Street.

WHY BRITISH SUITS EXCEL!

BECAUSE:—We produce the best ready to wear suits in that they not only fit and hang well when you put them on but continue to do so until they are laid aside.

To turn out such suits it is necessary to have everyone experts in their line—Knowing their work thoroughly—Having a taste for their work—Qualified by Experience and Observation—and trained to do such splendid work.

Such Experts are to be found only in our Factory trained by a manager who has had over 25 years Experience in the Chief Clothing Centres of the world.

BECAUSE:—We select only the highest grade wool cloths in each particular class having an eye to such patterns and designs as will satisfy each individual taste.

BECAUSE:—We have Expert cutters and give careful attention to Linings, Trimmings, and inner Constructions.

BECAUSE:—British suits are the ones with the best fit and longest life of any suits sold in Newfoundland.

INSIST ON BRITISH SUITS.

THE BRITISH CLOTHING Co., Ltd.
Sinnott's Building, St. John's.

THE BEST IS CHEAPER IN THE END



Job's Stores Limited.
DISTRIBUTORS

WEEKLY MEETING OF CIVIC BOARD

Diphtheria Outbreak Dealt With by Dr. Brehm Who Was Asked by the Board to be Present—Much Routine Matter Gone Through

Chairman Gosling presided at last night's meeting of the Civic Commission, the full bench being present. Dr. R. A. Brehm, Medical Health Officer was present by arrangement to discuss present outlook of diphtheria and reply to criticism of the quarantine regulation, which it had been reported were somewhat lax. As to the question the quarantine, he made a written statement, which showed that no report of any breach of the regulations had come under the notice of the Health Authorities. He averred that the Inspector was a most capable man, in whom he had the utmost confidence and he asked for the name of the Commission's informant, so that the charge could be more fully dealt with. As regards the outbreak itself the doctor could not, he said, assign any special cause. Most of the cases reported were probably not caused by infection, but were due to the very inclement and changeable weather. The disease had shown itself among all classes, and was not confined to the poorer homes. The disease had not been prevalent in the city schools where infection would most likely be the cause. Four cases were all that had been traced to the schools, two from one family in one school, and two individual cases in two other schools. In the case of the schools the teachers had been asked to co-operate with the Board of Health, but this effort on the part of the Board had not borne much fruit. The doctor also outlined the many ways infection is carried, which is rarely through a third person. He also gave in detail the system of quarantine regulations as conducted by the Board, and answered a number of questions put by the Commissioners, one in particular by Commissioner Anderson, that he, the doctor, was the whole Board of Health. The Commissioners agreed that one person duly qualified, and with full powers was a "Board" large enough. The result of the interview was that the Commissioners believed that if in the opinion of the City Doctors and the P. H. O. there was danger of an epidemic some stringent action should be taken, and also that a publicity campaign should be organized forthwith.

The Colonial Secretary, wrote suggesting that the city Board consider the work of the naval station in the western district, under the same work being carried out by H. M. Ships, and that their supply of coal be exempt from duty. The Board agreed to the proposal. The Minister of Mines and Agriculture, for J. W. Dewling, asked that the city pay half the cost of a boundary fence. The Engineer will report on the matter. J. W. Dewling asked for water service to house in Plymouth Rd. Referred to the Engineer for report as to cost. Margaret Dalton complained of retaining wall at junction of Springdale and Pleasant St. Referred to Engineer. Morison and Hunt, for William Moores, asked that their client be allowed to build in Warbury St. It would take two years to put up the dwelling, and their client would not take up residence until water and sewerage were in the street. The matter was deferred. Mary J. Kitchin asked permission to make slight repairs to houses in Job's and Pleasant Street. Referred to Engineer. J. J. Nangle and William Cody were given permission to erect scaffolds to make repairs. Howlett and Armstrong's amended plans of proposed wood factory, King's Rd. were approved. Callahan and Glass asked permission to lay new sidewalk, which was granted. They also asked permission to make repairs which was referred to the Engineer. Mr. C. J. Fox, Secretary of the S. P. C. A. wrote that one of the Sanitary horses had been examined by a Vet, who said it was unfit for work and suffering from an incurable malady. He had ordered Inspector Bastow to destroy it and sent a voucher for the Vet's fees, \$2.50. The Society will be asked as to what authority the Society has in the matter, and another Vet will be had to examine the horse. The Engineer reported that there were no leaks in the water mains. The meeting adjourned at 10.30 p.m.

"DIANTHUS" SAFE The Marine and Fisheries Department had a message last night saying that the schooner Dianthus which, it was feared had been driven to sea, had reached Musgrave Town safely yesterday afternoon.

Church Services

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

C. of E. Sunday Schools—The Sunday School children of the Cathedral St. Thomas's, and St. Mary's Parishes will assemble in the Cathedral to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon at three o'clock, when the annual united service will be held.

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

St. Thomas's—Holy Communion, 8 a.m.; Morning Prayer, 10 a.m.; Thanksgiving Intercession Service, 11 a.m.; Special Children's Service, 3 p.m.; Special Thanksgiving Service, 6.30 p.m.

Christ Church, Quidi Vidl—Holy Communion on the Second Sunday alternate months at 8 a.m. Evening Prayer on the third Sunday in each month at 7 p.m. Every other Sunday at 3.30 p.m.

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

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

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

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

Fridays—Evensong and Intercessions on behalf of the War at 7.30 p.m. Holy Baptism—Every Sunday at 3.30 p.m.

Public Catechizing—The third Sunday in each month at 3 p.m. Churching of Women—Before any Service.

Sunday School—At 2.30 p.m. in the Parish Hall. Young Women's Bible Class—Every Sunday at 2.45 p.m. in the Parish Room.

Brookfield School Chapel Evensong—Every Sunday at 3 p.m. Sunday School—Every Sunday at 4 p.m.

St. Matthew's Church, the Goulds, Evensong—Every Sunday at 3 p.m. Asylum for the Poor Holy Communion—The first Sunday in each month at 9 a.m. Matins—Every Sunday, at 9 a.m.

METHODIST

Gower Street—11 and 6.30. Rev. D. B. Hemmen. George Street—11 and 6.30. Rev. N. M. Guy. Cochrane Street—11 and 6.30. Rev. C. A. Whitmarsh. Wesley—11 and 6.30. Rev. H. Royle.

ST. THOMAS'S—To-morrow is Thanksgiving Day with our Church of England brethren. At St. Thomas's there will be two celebrations of Holy Communion, at 8 o'clock and at the mid-day service. It is hoped that as many intending communicants as possible will avail of the earlier service. Morning Prayer will be said at 10 o'clock, and at 11 there will be the Thanksgiving Intercession service, when Rev. W. E. R. Cracknell will be the preacher. At 3 p.m. a special service for the Sunday Schools will be held in the Parish Church, when a large gathering and an inspiring service is expected. At 6.30 a special Thanksgiving service will be held, at which the Rector, Rev. Dr. Jones, will preach, his subject being, "A call to Thanksgiving, Christian England versus Pagan Prussia." The special collections for the day will be devoted to the Home and Foreign Mission Fund. A cordial invitation is extended to all who would like to attend any of the day's services.

ST. MARY'S—To-morrow being the day set apart by the Bishop of the Diocese to be observed as a day of Thanksgiving to Almighty God for the mercies of the past year, the services and St. Mary's Church, Southside, will be as follows:—8 a.m., Holy Communion; 11 a.m. Matins and Holy Communion; 6.30 p.m., Evensong. The preacher at the 11 o'clock service will be His Lordship the Bishop. The Thank-offering at all the services will be devoted to the Home and Foreign Mission Fund.

WESLEY—If you attend Wesley on Sunday, you can be sure of a warm welcome. We like to see you come. At the evening service the Pastor will preach on the subject: "A man's awakening—or, Buy your own Cherries."

ADVENTIST—"Thy Kingdom Come." Does the great struggle in the Balkan States affect the time of God's answer to this prayer? Elder Wm. C. Young will conduct a study from the prophetic words upon the above question at the Cookstown Road Church, Sunday evening. All seats are free.

Our brand of Kerosene is "Brite-lite." Ask your dealer for it. P. H. COWAN, Importer.

TUG INGRAHAM SEARCHING FOR MISSING SCH'RS

The "Annie" Still Unreported—"Blanche M. Rose" Not Yet Heard of—A Schooner From Tack's Beach Also Missing—Names of "Rose's" Crew and Passengers

Since Wednesday the Marine and Fisheries Department has been flooded with messages inquiring about the "Annie," "Blanche M. Rose" and Brown's schooner of Tack's Beach, all now on the missing list.

This morning Mr. Piccott despatched the tug Ingraham to search for the three vessels and Capt. Rose was told to use his own judgment and discretion and leave nothing undone to try and locate the missing craft. He will cruise along the Southern Shore, well off the coast for the "Annie" and Tack's Beach vessel and will go further North in search of the "Blanche M. Rose."

Brown's schooner of Tack's Beach left there Monday with fish and oil for here and there were several men on board.

The names of those on the Rose which came from Groais Islands and left Catalina Monday evening, are: Wm. Clements, Captain, of Duke of York St., this city; his two brothers, Joseph and Michael; Patk. and Anthony Gardiner, Nicholas Furlong, Robert Foley, James Penny (Catalina); beside 6 men and 4 little children.

One of the women is Mrs. Ellen Tobin, wife of Mr. Thos. Tobin, and daughter of Anthony Gardiner. There is also Mrs. Duke of St. John's, and Miss Byrne and the Misses Foley (3), daughters of Pat Foley.

All will hope that the vessel will turn up all right soon. The belief is she was driven to sea, had her canvas destroyed and is now working in on the land.

As regards the Annie, people are very dubious. Old timers on the Senlac, when interviewed by our reporter, feared that the vessel could not live through the weather of Tuesday night.

FORMER POLICE OFFICER HURT IN AUTO SMASH-UP

Mr. Edward Hynes who was many years in our Police Force, but for years past has been residing in East Cambridge, Mass., where he is an electrician, writing to a friend here under date of Nov 14th, says that he was hurt a few days before in an automobile accident. He was rendered unconscious, received a dislocated shoulder, had his hip and knee thrown out of place and lost four teeth. He was taken to Hospital where he will be confined six weeks. Mr. Hynes is well known here.

A TERRIBLE GALE.

The gale of Tuesday last was one of the most severe ever experienced on the West Coast. At Tompkins some freight cars and a caboose were blown off the track and the latter was destroyed by fire which broke out in it. On the railway wharf at St. George's some freight cars, loading fish, had to be lashed to the track with chains to keep them from being completely blown over.

WILL ERECT SMELTER

At last night's meeting of the Civic Commission Mr. W. A. McKay was present and explained fully the nature of the smelter he proposes to erect. It will be erected on the Reid Nfld. Co's premises, West of Railway Dock, and the plans for the structure were approved. He was given to understand that only a temporary structure would be permitted for the present. Mr. McKay stated that he would start the building and install the plant as quickly as possible and would likely make a beginning next week. He expects to have the plant running by mid-winter.

W.P.A.

The Hospital Committee of the W.P.A. wish to acknowledge the sum of \$25.00 collected by Mr. Richard Quirk of Fortune Harbour, N.D.B., for Hospital work.

The Hospital Committee of the W. P. A. wish to acknowledge with many thanks the gifts of old white material from the following:—Mrs. D. P. Osmond, Morston's Harbour; Mrs. P. Winter, Mrs. Knowling, Mrs. Furneaux, Mrs. Abraham, from A. B. Bell Island, and from Harbor Grace.

Also the gift of 12 feather pillows from Mr. Sclater and Mrs. Hepburn. Also old white material, 1 packet of Absorbent cotton, 2 packets of Gauge and some soap from Mrs. J. J. Murphy.

GLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS

NOVEMBER 20.

Vaso De Gama, doubled the Cape, 1497. Sir Wilfred Laurier born, 1841. Rev. John Forristal died, 1850. First service in St. Mary's Church, Southside, 1859. Union Bank paid first dividend—35c., 1859.

Prescott Emerson admitted to Bar, 1864. Henry T. Wood and Robert J. Parsons admitted to Bar, 1865. Weston Carter, Richard Raftus and Frank Blundon admitted to Bar, 1868. J. J. Delaney admitted to Bar, 1866. Thomas Woods, clerk of Catholic cathedral, died, 1869. Judge James G. Conroy, admitted to Bar, 1872.

Thomas F. Wash admitted to Bar, 1874. Tom Hood, poet, died, 1874. John H. Boone admitted to Bar, 1870. William Henderson married to Miss McCarthy, of Carbonear, 1878. John P. Kent and Charles H. Hutchings admitted to Bar, 1892. Robert R. W. Lilly, Q.C., died, 1894. Dan Ducllo's troupe opened in T.A. Hall, 1876.

Cable steamer Robert Lowe lost with Captain Tidmarsh and 17 of crew in St. Mary's Bay, 1873. Mrs. Wheeler (mother of late Jas.) Torbay road, died, aged 90, 1873. Rev. M. Hanley died in Ireland, 1899. W. D. Reid first arrived in Newfoundland, 1890.

Hon. Robert Bond left for United States on Reciprocity mission, 1890. Edward P. Morris and William H. Horwood made Q. C.'s, 1895. Elder Webber, pastor of Adventist Church, died, 1899.

NOVEMBER 21. Big fire in St. John's; 260 houses burnt, 1817. Empress Frederick of Germany born, 1840. Harbor Grace Standard first issued 1859.

First outport packet mail service started in the steamer Victoria, 1860. Five schooners belonging to Bonavista, lost along the coast, 1880. Geehan murdered his wife and wife's brother (Garrett Sears) at Harbor Grace, 1871.

Fire at William Scott's, Water St.; much damage was done, and 25 barrels of flour stolen, 1868. Thomas J. Murphy and Frank J. Morris admitted to Bar, 1887. John W. Smith, first manager Union Bank, died, 1896.

Labrador shermen paid off to-day, made from \$240 to \$412 a man, the highest known, 1876. Rev. William Pilot received degree of D.D., 1891.

Miss Alice Hayse, King's Bridge, yesterday Torbay convent, 1898. Torchlight procession in honor of arrival of Sir William Whiteway and Hon. A. J. Harvey, French Shore delegates, 1890. Meeting in Court House this day to start Empire Fund for relief of widows and orphans of British soldiers killed in Boer War, 1899.

REACHED HOME SAFELY

The little boat "Star", Ernest Carow, master, left here yesterday at 2 p.m. with a full freight and deck load for Cape Broyle. Only one other man besides Skipper Carow was on board and many tried to dissuade them from going. It blew a gale of wind when they were in the Bay and they could not be seen from Cape Spear owing to the high sea which ran. The boat, however, arrived at Cape Broyle at 10 last night O.K. She got an awful drubbing however.

If you want the best light, burn "Brite-lite" Kerosene. P. H. COWAN, Importer.

OUR VOLUNTEERS.

The men yesterday had Swedish drill in the Armoury and skrimishing on the Parade Ground. There are now 2550 on the roll with the addition of the following enlistments yesterday: Alex Adams, Arnolds Cove; Alfred George, Whiteway T.B. George Samma, York Hr.

C.L.B. HOLDS PARADE.

To-morrow the Church Lads Brigade will celebrate the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the Brigade here and will parade at 2.30 p.m. Many of the Old Comrades will be present. The members of the Brigade in full kit will attend a celebration of Holy Communion in the Cathedral at 8 a.m.

Brite-lite Kerosene offered at lowest prices by P. H. COWAN, Importer.

A SAD CASE.

Mrs. G. Butler, of Pynn's Brook, whose husband died some weeks ago in hospital, and who has eight children to support is the victim of rather unfortunate condition. Her husband was 22 years section man on the railway, and while he was in hospital, one of his little boys also went to the institution and had a leg amputated. The lad then contracted diphtheria and was sent to the Fever Hospital.

Roadmaster Graham, we hear, is taking up a subscription amongst the railway men for the unfortunate woman, and no doubt the Company's employees will respond liberally. The case is certainly a deserving one.

The members of the Congregational Ladies' Aid Society have been hard at work during the year preparing for their annual sale of work, which comes off on Wednesday, 24th inst. A good opportunity will be afforded visitors to pick up pretty and useful Christmas presents. Remember the Twenty-Fourth. nov16,tu,th,sat, 31

PERPETRATOR OF BOLD LARCENIES IS ARRESTED

Series of Larcenies Recently Reported—no Clues—But Perpetrators Nipped Through Penetrative Powers of "Tees" Byrne and Tobin

For the past week or so the police have been baffled in securing clues to the perpetrator of a series of bold larcenies which have occurred in various parts of the city. They waited and watched closely however and yesterday Tees, Byrne and Tobin bagged the bold bad perpetrator as he quietly walked down Water Street West.

Amongst the things stolen was a new suit of clothes, a minute description of which the Detectives had. The man they met one Felix Connell, a clerk of Bonavista, wore them and they seemed to fit him to a nicety. He was asked to accompany the officers to the station and after a short conversation with him they were pretty certain they had the man so badly afflicted with "views of the "lifting" microbe.

He had been in the States some time and had evidently become an artist in the profession of the crook. He "touched" four separate houses, taking an overcoat, &c., from J. V. Gibb, valued at \$21; two suits of clothes, &c., from J. O. Havermale, worth \$35; overcoat, &c., owned by T. Bailey, worth \$23, and a leather grip, &c., with papers from F. Isaacs worth \$25, or an aggregate of goods to the value of \$104.

He touched in the West End and the police found a good deal of the stolen articles in his apartments.

He was before Mr. Hutchings, K.C., to-day and was remanded for eight days.

REACHED HOME SAFELY

The little boat "Star", Ernest Carow, master, left here yesterday at 2 p.m. with a full freight and deck load for Cape Broyle. Only one other man besides Skipper Carow was on board and many tried to dissuade them from going. It blew a gale of wind when they were in the Bay and they could not be seen from Cape Spear owing to the high sea which ran. The boat, however, arrived at Cape Broyle at 10 last night O.K. She got an awful drubbing however.

IF YOU WANT THE BEST LIGHT, BURN "BRITE-LITE" KEROSENE. P. H. COWAN, IMPORTER.

OUR VOLUNTEERS.

The men yesterday had Swedish drill in the Armoury and skrimishing on the Parade Ground. There are now 2550 on the roll with the addition of the following enlistments yesterday: Alex Adams, Arnolds Cove; Alfred George, Whiteway T.B. George Samma, York Hr.

C.L.B. HOLDS PARADE.

To-morrow the Church Lads Brigade will celebrate the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the Brigade here and will parade at 2.30 p.m. Many of the Old Comrades will be present. The members of the Brigade in full kit will attend a celebration of Holy Communion in the Cathedral at 8 a.m.

Brite-lite Kerosene offered at lowest prices by P. H. COWAN, Importer.

A SAD CASE.

Mrs. G. Butler, of Pynn's Brook, whose husband died some weeks ago in hospital, and who has eight children to support is the victim of rather unfortunate condition. Her husband was 22 years section man on the railway, and while he was in hospital, one of his little boys also went to the institution and had a leg amputated. The lad then contracted diphtheria and was sent to the Fever Hospital.

Roadmaster Graham, we hear, is taking up a subscription amongst the railway men for the unfortunate woman, and no doubt the Company's employees will respond liberally. The case is certainly a deserving one.

The members of the Congregational Ladies' Aid Society have been hard at work during the year preparing for their annual sale of work, which comes off on Wednesday, 24th inst. A good opportunity will be afforded visitors to pick up pretty and useful Christmas presents. Remember the Twenty-Fourth. nov16,tu,th,sat, 31

SHIPPING

The Helen Stewart, Capt. St. Clair, arrived at Bahla yesterday, after a run of 47 days.

The schr. Hazel L. Ritcey is now loading herring at St. Jacques for Lunenburg.

The Clintonia arrived at Woods Island yesterday and will load herring for the Gorton Pew Co., Gloucester.

The Florizel left Halifax at 8 last night and is due here to-morrow afternoon.

The Kyle's express arrived here at 2.15 to-day with several passengers.

The Stephano arrived at Halifax last night and should leave New York next Friday, the 26th inst., for Halifax and this port.

The French brigtn. "Gallantry" cleared yesterday for Oporto taking 4192 qtls cod. The St. Louis, the only other French vessel here should leave next week with a fish cargo.

When the French brigtn. Gallantry sailed for Oporto to-day she took one of her crew who had been ill in hospital and who will be sent home on arrival at Portugal.

Two schooners, the Oversea Belle from Sydney to Wesleyville, with coal, and the Arabia from the same place, for Ferryland, put into Trepassey yesterday morning.

The S.S. Home, Capt. Goobie, arrived at Humbermouth last night after a very tedious trip and one of the roughest in her experience. She had a succession of gales all the past week or more with fierce snow squalls but managed to make every port of call.

The S.S. H. W. Dwyer about which there was some misgiving, arrived here last evening from Montreal with a full cargo of foodstuffs, principally flour. She made the run in 8 days and is discharging at A. J. Harvey & Co's premises. She experienced the N.N.W. gale of Tuesday and was pretty badly buffeted but came through without mishap.

A Patriotic Tea and Dance will be held in the Star Hall on Nov. 23rd. Tickets (including tea)—Ladies' 40c., Gentlemen's 50c., Double, 80c. Tickets may be secured from Miss Martin, 38 New Gower street; Miss Clarke, 44 Pleasant street; Miss Darcy "grocer", New Gower street; Miss Ryan, 23 Adelaide street; Miss Cochrane, 44 Barter's Hill.

LOCAL ITEMS

Kerosene and Gasoline. P. H. COWAN, Importer.

The Civic collection this week were 7037.82. For the corresponding week last year they were \$10,828.07.

The C. C. C. Band will be present Monday between 11 o'clock and Miss May Furlong's show rooms when the sale for the benefit of the Patriotic Association will take place. A fine programme of music has been prepared.

Use "Brite-lite" Kerosene Oil. P. H. COWAN, Importer.

Messages were received here to-day saying that Fradsham's premises at Bay Roberts was completely destroyed by fire last night. How it occurred is not known. The property was covered by insurance in the Hartford Company, of which George M. Barr is the agent.

We advise trappers to send their furs to Newfoundland Fox Exchange.

Besides the H. W. Wentzell, to which we referred yesterday and which arrived here Thursday night, there came the Mildred from Green's Hr. She ran into Gander Cove Arm in the storm of Tuesday and reports, that the Emma and J. S. G. also harbored there. The schooner "Earl W. West" also arrived here, having made in on the Southern Shore.

All kinds of raw furs bought by Nfld. Exchange, at 276 Water St.

NINE DAYS OUT FROM HAIFAX

The schr. Lillian Blauvelt with a cargo of pitch, tar &c. to Mr. Colin Campbell, is now overdue. To-day is her 9th day on the run from Halifax and no doubt she received the full benefit of Tuesday's storm.

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

CLUB'S AFFAIRS IN BAD STATE

Committee Formed to Investigate Alleged Irregularities and Discrepancies—Shortage Said to be Considerable

We hear that quite recently serious trouble began in one of our most prominent—club in the city. Those who profess to know say that the affairs of the institution show many irregularities and discrepancies and it is further said that the financial shortages will run into the thousands of dollars.

The discovery caused a great sensation amongst the members and a committee has been formed and is busy making a thorough investigation with the object of placing the blame for what has occurred on the responsible parties.

Newfoundland Fox Exchange at 276 Water Street pays highest prices for raw furs.

REPORTS FROM SCHOONERS

The Marine and Fisheries Department having sent messages to various ports North for reports of any schooners that might have harbored replies were received to-day.

LaScie says that there were no vessels there; one schooner passed South yesterday morning.

The schr. Passover left Brookfield for Western Bay at 3 this a.m.

There were no schooners at Greenspond. There were 12 or 15 schooners at Shambler's and Loo Cove, but the names are not known. They were to leave there to resume their way to their various destinations this forenoon.

THE OPORTO MARKET

The Fisheries Department had the following message to-day from Oporto:—"Prices are unchanged since our last report. The market is steady."

POLICE COURT NEWS

Mr. Hutchings, K.C., presided to-day. A drunk and disorderly was fined \$1 or 3 days. Aman drunk in charge of a horse was fined \$2 or 7 days. A man summoned for assaulting his sister was fined \$2 or 7 days. Several cabmen and teamsters, summoned for "plying without their city licenses, had to pay the fee of \$6 and costs.

ENLISTMENT APPEALS

To-day graphic pictures and stirring appeals for recruiting have been placed in the windows of the Board of Trade and in several city stores.

THREE NEW CASES

Three cases of diphtheria have been reported since yesterday. They include a young woman of Barnes' Road, a married woman of Pennywell Road and a girl resident of Fort Townsend who is developing the disease it is feared.

CURLERS HOLD MEETING.

The first meeting of the Curling Association for the season was held last night, was largely attended and most enthusiastic.

The principal business was the selection of captains and the result of the balloting was:— Red Division—J. C. Hepburn; White Division—T. Godden; Blue Division—C. F. Taylor; Green—W. L. Donnelly.

The coming season promises to be a successful one and the annual meeting for the election of president and other officers will be held Monday, Dec. 6th.

"DEVON" AT QUIRPOX.

The S.S. Earl of Devon, with the ballot boxes for St. Barbe on board, reached Quirpon yesterday morning, after having had a hard time in the storm. The returns should be in next week.

ROOSEVELT TO RENOUNCE AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP?

TORONTO, Nov. 20.—The 97th Battalion (American) expects Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, former President of the United States, will visit Toronto on Dec. 11th with a view to aiding the cause of the Allies. A. R. Minard, President of the American Club, stated today as to the report that Col. Roosevelt would offer his services to Canada for active service in the cause of the Allies, said that he was unable to speak with authority.