

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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ST. JOHN'S NEWFOUNDLAND, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1916.

Price: One Cent.

Door Left Open for "Peace on Earth" Britain's Note to be given before Christmas

LONDON, Dec. 21.—There is a strong probability that Great Britain's note in reply to the German peace proposal will be made before Christmas. This was the opinion in well informed Government circles to-day, where it is also believed the reply will be brief and will likely follow the lines of Lloyd George's maiden speech as Prime Minister in so far as it will have the door open for Germany to make concrete peace proposals.

GERMANS SINK FRENCH BATTLESHIP

BERLIN, Dec. 21.—A German submarine torpedoed and sank the French battleship "Suffren," according to an official statement given to-night. The statement reads:—One of our submarines sank, on November 26th, by torpedo an enemy ship of the line northwest of Lisbon. It was the French battleship Suffren. She was reported lost with entire crew by the French Admiralty on December 8th.

MILLION MEN WANTED

LONDON, Dec. 21.—The Commons today passed a resolution presented by the Government that an additional number of land forces not exceeding one million shall be maintained at home and abroad. It was explained that no question of policy was involved, but Colonial troop forces exceeded four million already and the authorized vote is necessary in order to regularize the position.

Germans Repulsed

LONDON, Dec. 21.—Petrograd reports that attacks by invaders, near Parfita, on the left bank of the Danube, were repulsed, and also that operations successful to the Russians and Rumanians are being carried out by scouting parties in the direction of Rimnik and Buzeu.

On the front in France, the British, near Gommecourt and Arras, have carried on successful raids against German trenches and bombarded other hostile positions at Gommecourt and near Loos and Hulluch. The Germans, for their part, shelled the British line north of the Somme near Festubert and Ypres. South of the Somme they bombarded the French at numerous points, the French replying energetically.

Berlin reports the repulse of attacks against the positions of the Teutonic Allies on the Cerna River Bend region on Macedonia, in Galicia, southwest of Brody. The Teutonic Allies, after heavy bombardment of Russian trenches essayed an attack but were forced to seek their own trenches again.

Petrograd reports breaking through barbed wire entanglements by the Stritsa River sector by the Russians, compelling the Teutonic Allies there to flee. The Austrians are actively bombarding the Italian advance positions on the Carso front of the Austro-Italian theatre.

ROUMANIANS RESISTING

LONDON, Dec. 20.—In Dobruja the Russians and Rumanians have faced about and are giving battle to the Germans. Just how strong a stand they are making has not been made known. The German official simply announces that they have again offered fighting resistance.

COURT HOUSE AT CATALINA BURNED

The Court House at Catalina was burnt down on Monday morning at 2.30 a.m. The origin of the fire is unknown. The building was rather small and not very valuable and should be replaced by one more in keeping with the importance of Catalina.

POLICE COURT NEWS.

Mr. Hutchings, K.C. presided in Court to-day and discharged three drunks. The defendant in an assault case, which occurred between two residents of Kelligrews, was fined \$2 or 7 days.

The S.S. Florizel sails for Halifax and New York to-morrow night. She takes almost a full freight and several passengers.

A case of scarlet fever, a girl of Forest Road, was sent to Hospital yesterday.

KEEP IN MIND

- 1. That bigness is not greatness. 2. That piety is not priggishness. 3. That it requires pluck to be patient. 4. That street corners are a poor college. 5. That the only whole man is the holy man. 6. That it takes more than muscle to make a man. 7. That to follow the crowd is a confession of weakness. 8. That selfishness is the most unmanly thing in the world. 9. That to be afraid of one's noblest self is greatest cowardice. 10. That one real friend is worth a score of mere acquaintances. 11. That what is put into the brain to-day will be taken out of it ten years hence. 12. That the only manliness worth possessing is shown in the life of the Son of Man. 13. That it is never too soon to begin the business of making a man out of one's self. 14. That consideration for mother and sister does more to mark a gentleman than the kind of necktie he wears.—Selected.

"My boy, remember a wife is a good deal like a motor-car." "How so, dad?" "Because getting one isn't difficult, but the cost of maintenance is something unexpected!"

OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST FIRST NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT

Following at University War Hospital, Southampton.

- 1498 Private Samuel J. Learning, 22 Pilot's Hill; dysentery, slight. 2479 Private Ernest Humphries, Newtown, B.B.; dysentery, slight. JOHN R. BENNETT, Colonial Secretary

Meth. College Closing Exercises

At the Methodist College Hall last night the prize giving to the pupils took place, and the closing exercises were conducted in the presence of a large number of people, including the parents and friends of the pupils. Hon. R. K. Bishop, chairman of the College Board, presided and on the platform were also His Excellency the Governor, who kindly distributed the prizes; Sir E. P. Morris, Rev. Dr. Curtis, Supt. of Education; and members of the Board and College Staff. When Mr. Bishop had made some introductory remarks, Mr. Harrington, the headmaster, read the College Report for the year, which recorded the signal and continued success of the pupils.

In the senior boys' class there was a marked falling off of pupils, due to their joining the regiment or taking the places of those who had gone. During the past year 17 Collegians had given their lives for the Empire. His Excellency then distributed the prizes and diplomas to the fortunate winners, after which he expressed his pleasure at being present, congratulated the teaching staff on a successful year, and paid tribute to that spirit which had animated so many lads from the College to take part in the fight for freedom and righteousness, lads who had done admirable work in world duty as they had previously done in school duty.

Congratulatory speeches were then made by the Premier Sir E. P. Morris, and Dr. Curtis, after which a vote of thanks proposed by Mr R. F. Horwood, seconded by C. H. Hutchings, K.C., was accorded by acclamation. Then a very enjoyable entertainment was given by the pupils, which included a chorus, "A Night in May," by the school; two choruses by seven boys, a trio, very prettily rendered, by Messrs. W. Hutchings, M. Jolliffe and S. Keen; and the casket scene from the "Merchant of Venice," in which the parts were taken as follows: "Portia," R. Bond; "Nerissa," A. Moss; "Bassanio," Mr. G. Christian; "Prince of Morocco," A. Templeman; "Prince of Aragon," G. Soper; attendants—S. Moore, M. Jolliffe, Bell, Parsons, Stevenson and Moore.

The young performers acquitted themselves excellently. C. H. E. diplomas were given and the prize lists are as follows: C. H. E. PRIZES AND SCHOLARSHIPS. Jubilee Scholarship—W. Guy, \$1200; Junior Associate, Chemistry—J. Button, \$8; Junior Associate, French—G. Gittleton, \$8; Junior Associate, Education—Jao. Cramm, \$4; Junior Associate, Drawing—Jennie Watts, \$4; Intermediate Scholarship—Annie Davis, \$20; Preliminary Scholarship, Louise Whiteway, \$20; Preliminary Scholarship, Vera Crosbie, \$20; Preliminary Scholarship—Marjorie Mews, \$20; Preliminary Latin Prize—Vera Crosbie, \$8; Preliminary French Prize, L. Whiteway, \$8; Preliminary Geometry Prize—L. Whiteway, \$8; Preliminary Literature Prize, Vera Crosbie, \$4; Preliminary Science Prize, B. Bowering, \$4. COLLEGE SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES.

Macpherson Associate Scholarship—G. Gittleton, \$100; Macpherson Associate Scholarship—John Button, \$50; Macpherson Intermediate School (Girls)—A. Davis, \$50; Macpherson Intermediate School (Boys)—N. Crewe, \$50; Arthur Pitts Intermediate Scholarship—Rhyna Curtis, \$18; Boyd Scholarship, Preliminary—L. Whiteway, \$12; Holloway Science Prize—John Button, \$20. PRIMARY GRADE PRIZES. 1st. Aggregate, Clarence Freeman; 2nd. Aggregate, Annie Hunter; 3rd. Aggregate, James Chancey; 4th. Aggregate, Harry Clark and David Johnston; 5th. Aggregate, Helen Monilton; English Composition, Norah Peters.

THE BELL PRIZES. B. Bowering, \$10; A. Edgcombe, \$10; Pauline Inkpen, \$10; Beatrice Stone, \$10; Mabel Lawrence, \$5; Janet Barnes, \$5. I remain, yours, THE MAN ON THE STREET [We thank our contributor and perhaps he will allow us to point out that there are many viewpoints and what may not be covered by one writer may be covered by another. We shall welcome "The Man on the Street's" contributions.—Ed.]

Bethmann-Hollweg Has Full Power

LONDON, Dec. 21.—A despatch from Zurich says information has been received there from Berlin that Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German Imperial Chancellor, in a secret conference with party leaders proceeding his announcement of Germany's peace offer in the Reichstag, was given full power to conduct peace negotiations without further consultation even with party leaders. The Chancellor, says the despatch, refused point blank to give the leaders any detailed particulars of his peace terms, although he stated that these terms would not take any consideration of the various expressed wishes of the numerous parties within the Empire. When the leaders objected to granting the Chancellor's demand for full powers to negotiate, Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg counter with the statement that he would resign forthwith unless his demands were met. After long argument the leaders voted the powers the Chancellor wished, explaining later to followers that they were compelled to do this owing to the fear that if Von Bethmann-Hollweg resigned he would be succeeded by Admiral Von Tripitz.

The Man on the Street Writes

(To the Editor.) Dear Sir,—I feel it is not only a pleasure, but a duty for me to offer you very hearty congratulations upon your new stand in public or newspaper life, and I trust your editorials may be both as profitable, readable, and instructive as when you favored us with your "Thoughts of Theobald." I voice the sentiment of many when I say you have taught us much. I myself have felt constrained from time to time to utter a word upon the vital or passing topics of the day in as much as they affect our City, but we have such a galaxy of writers that I have remained shy and timid of expressing such, but with your permission, I propose to write a few notes each week this coming winter on things which I trust will be of interest. I shall ask you to excuse any mistakes in spelling and "blame the pen, not me," and I do not intend to use any Latin quotations, for while it is easy for those who have dictionaries to turn up the appendix and select a Latin quotation, it is trying on us people who know not their meaning.

There are many writers, but, Mr. Editor, are we learning anything from them? "R. U. Right" would do better if he did not come so often and was less abstract in his matter, for some of his notes are too jerky and beyond the people. We all have not libraries. "Calcar" has written well, but his pieces are too long for the average busy man, and he has bored us on farming and sheep-raising.

And now our esteemed friend the Deputy has blossomed forth on his week-end notes, and while I always read his matter with a certain interest I was disappointed on last Saturday night as his subject was the war, one too deep and profound for I. C. M., much more problematical than the solving of the City Charter and the ruts in the streets, as well as the Tarvia Road Failure.

During my twenty years of reading the letters of the various contributors to the Press of our City I do not think I make any mistake in saying that of them all the two who shall remain unforgotten is "Tim Shannahan" (come again Tim) and "Theobald," for they were of the people for the people, affected the life of and grasped the people.

Now, Mr. Editor, I do not wish to trespass on your space and next week with your permission, I shall give you a few notes on town topics, such as cashing cheques for supposed friends, minimum wages for employees, etc. Wishing you and all your readers, as well as fellow correspondents, a Merry Xmas, also trusting they will only profit by the kindly criticism herein written.

Bishop Spencer College Closing Exercises

At the Casino Theatre last night the closing exercises of Bishop Spencer College and the annual distribution of premiums to the pupils took place. The auditorium was filled with the parents and friends of the pupils and Rev. Canon Bolt presided. The were also present on the platform Lady Davidson, who presented the prizes to each happy winner, Rev. Dr. Jones, Miss Stirling, principal of the college, Hon. R. Watson Mr. B. E. S. Dunfield Secretary of the Board of Management, Mr. W. W. Blackhall, C. of E. Supt. of Education, and Messrs W. B. Grieve, Tasker Cook and G. W. B. Ayre.

The programme opened with the cantata entitled "The Hours," in which the rising curtain discloses Old Time with Dawn partly visible and Night in the act of departing. Time complains of fatigue and withdraws to rest. Thereupon everything goes wrong. Dawn, Noon, Evening and Night all appear at once and each summoning her attendant hours claims to be Queen and leader of the day. Finally Old Time reappears and puts all in order once more. Those taking the leading parts were Edith Parsons, Cecile Hayward, May Downton, Minnie MacLean, Olive Mews, Violet Davey, Lilla Cook, Phyllis Herder and Helen Rogerson, who acquitted themselves splendidly. The staging, costumes and scenery were beautiful and the piece was greatly enjoyed by all present, the singing in particular reflecting highest credit on performers and instructors alike.

After the playlet Mr. Blackhall addressed the gathering, congratulating the girls on their excellent presentation of the Cantata, the college class in the Domestic Science School and paid a tribute to the work of Miss Smeeton, of the teaching staff, who leaves here shortly and congratulated pupils and teachers on their work.

The report of Secretary Dunfield was then presented, in which he stated that the results in the C. H. E. exams, were highly satisfactory, and that Miss Vera Hayward, who passed the senior A.A. grade, had been added to the teaching staff, which Miss Rose Carmichael is also now a member of. He stated that Miss Worrall was returning from the States to resume teaching, and after praising the work of Miss Stirling, asked Lady Davidson to present the prizes, which she graciously did. The list appears below.

Following the presentation, Rev. Canon Bolt stated that the exhibition of needlework which is usually given on prize day will be held later in the Synod Hall, and took occasion to point out that the schools, which he feared out had the impression were unhealthy; were in fact the very opposite. The rooms, however, are inconveniently laid out and he hoped to shortly see an effort made to improve them.

Rev. Dr. Jones briefly complimented the teachers and pupils and said that one thing the College should have, whatever else is lacking, is the unqualified support of the C. of E. people. The teaching carried on there is excellent and of great importance as an adjunct to church work, and every effort should be made to support the institution. He then moved a vote of thanks to Lady Davidson for her kindness in distributing the prizes, which was seconded by Mr. G. W. B. Ayre, who in his remarks stated the work Her Excellency had done in connection with the W. P. A. would endear her name to Newfoundland for ever. The vote was accorded by acclamation.

Lady Davidson in reply said it was a great pleasure to her to be present and distribute the awards, and also that she would treasure the memory Mr. W. N. Gray, Mr. H. W. Stirling.

of the co-operation given the W. P. A. by the women in all parts of the Island. The evening closed with the singing of the National Anthem. To Mr. H. W. Stirling, who presided at the piano, much of the success attending the cantata is due. The following is the list of prizes:

- INDUSTRY PRIZES. Preparatory Dept. Form 11—Glady's Rendell, Jean MacIntosh, Florence Gardiner, Marjorie McGregor, Lila Pike. Form 1—Jessie Mathieson, Helen Bayly, Daisy Watt, Evelyn MacGregor, Nancy Hood. Hand and Eye Work—Dorothy Sellers, Blakie Ayre, Nancy Hood, Dorothy Snow. Form VI—Leonore Lillie, Cecile Hayward. Form V—Marjorie Stirling, Edith House. Form IV (a)—Leah Rendell, Isabel Feaver. IV (b)—Nora Wood, Grace Watson Stella Perlin. III—Glady's Grant, Trixie Noseworthy, Edith Willis, Florence Penny.

Special Prizes. Divinity—VI, Cecile Hayward, May Holden; V, Edith House; IV (a), Leah Rendell; IV (b), Jean Cowan; III, Gladys Grant. English Composition and Literature—VI, May Holden; V, Edith Joyce; IV (a), Jean Campbell; IV (b), Grace Watson. History. (Prizes presented by Mr. G. W. B. Ayre)—VI, Leonore Lillie; V, Edith House; IV (a) Edith Scandrett; IV (b), Ethel Johnson. French—VI, Leonore Lillie; V, Edith House; IV (a) Victoria Gardner, IV (b) Olive Rennie. Theory of Music (Prizes presented by Mr. H. W. Stirling)—IV, Nora Wood; III, Gladys Grant. General Information (Prizes presented by Miss Smeeton)—IV, Nora Wood, Isabel Feaver.

Drawing—Susie Crane. Needlework, plain—May Downton, Leah Rendell, Constance Crane, Bessie Thomas, Rita LeMessurier, Reynette Mews.

Fancy—Victoria Gardner, Isabel Feaver, Gertrude Bolt. Attendance—May Downton. In a recent competition in junior classes prizes were won by—Isabel Thomas, Phyllis Rennie, Greta Blandford, Joan Ayre, Kathleen White.

C.H.E. Honours Division. Senior Associate—Vera Hayward. Intermediate—Cecile Hayward, Leonore Lillie, May Holden, Olive Mews, Preliminary—Edith House, Marjorie Stirling, Marguerite Findlater, Edith Bugden, Minnie Maclean, Bessie Thomas, Alison Rennie, Lilla Cook, Jean Mathieson.

C.H.E. Certificates—Pass List. Intermediate—Alice Wellman, Meta Martin, Susie Crane, Stella Pieroway, Jean Crawford, Mary Oke, Violet Davey, Mildred Lane, Vera Furneaux. Preliminary—Marjorie Smith, Edith Alderice, Phyllis Herder, May Downton, Lizzie Snow, Bessie Roberts, Helen Rogerson, Isabella Stevenson.

C.H.E. Money Prizes. C. H. E. Money Prizes—Preliminary Grade. Scholarship \$20.00—Edith House. Scholarship \$20.00—Marjorie Stirling. Geography \$4.00—Marjorie Stirling. Drawing \$4.00—Marguerite Findlater.

The following donated prizes:—Lady Outerbridge, Mrs. L. H. Miller, Mrs. A. W. Harvey, Mrs. Gosling, Mrs. J. S. Munn, Mrs. John Browning, Mrs. Clayton, Mrs. Bolt, Mrs. S. W. Cornick, Miss Stott, Miss Browning, Miss Kelly, Miss Smeeton, Miss Collins; Rev. Canon White, Mr. George Ayre, Mr. W. N. Gray, Mr. H. W. Stirling.

STILL ANOTHER FAILURE. We learn to-day that another failure has occurred in the City within the past few days. This is the business of a well-known commission man, which is now in the hands of a receiver. The liabilities are considerable.

Advertisement for W. H. JACKMAN, 39 WATER STREET WEST, 2 Doors East Railway Station. Phone 795. P. O. Box 186. The advertisement features a large illustration of a man in a suit and hat, with the text 'A SMART SUIT' written vertically on the left. The text describes the quality and variety of suits available, emphasizing that they are made-to-order and guaranteed perfect in style and finish.

Last Night's Cables

The Integrity of Nations Must Be Safeguarded

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—President Wilson has appealed to all belligerents to discuss terms of peace without actually proposing peace or offering mediation. The President has sent formal notes to the governments of all warring nations suggesting that an early occasion be sought to call out from the nations now at war such an avowal of their respective views as to terms upon which the war might be concluded, and arrangements which would be deemed satisfactory as would make it possible to frankly compare them. Wholly without notice and entirely contrary to what administration officials described as his course, the President last night despatched notes to all belligerents and all neutrals for their information. This latest development in the rapidly moving world of events toward the discussion of peace was not permitted to become known until to-night, when the notes were well on the way. American Ambassadors in belligerent capitals probably already have in their hands some of them. It was a most distinct surprise to all officials of Washington now here. On the surface it appears an indication of history making events which diplomatists generally are convinced must have transpired since the German allies brought forth their proposals and will dispel the generally prevalent belief that such action on the part of President Wilson would be unacceptable to the Entente Powers. British Embassy officials declared they were utterly taken by surprise, and were wholly unable to explain it, and were emphatic in their statement that no exchanges whatever had passed through the Embassy here as a preliminary.

Before the final step can be taken, however, each of the Allies deem it necessary to first settle issues of the present war upon terms which will certainly safeguard the independence and integrity and political commercial freedom of the nations involved. In measures to be taken to secure the future peace for the world and people, the government of the States is as vitally and as directly interested as the governments now at war. Their interest, moreover, in the means to be adopted to relieve the smaller and weaker people of the world from the peril of wrong and violence is as quick and ardent

as that of any other people or government; they stand ready, even eager, to co-operate and accomplish these ends when the war is over, with every influence and resource at their command. But war must first be concluded. Terms upon which it is to be concluded they are not at liberty to suggest. But at present does not feel that it is right to point out their intimate interest in its conclusion, at least it should be too late to accomplish great things which lie beyond its conclusion, lest the situation of neutral nations now exceedingly hard to endure be rendered altogether intolerable, lest more than all injury be done civilization itself which can never be atoned for or repaired. The President, therefore, feels altogether justified in suggesting immediate opportunity for a comparison of views as to the terms which must precede these ultimate arrangements for the peace of the world which all desire and in which neutral nations as well as those at war are ready to play a full and responsible part. If contest must continue to proceed towards undefined ends by slow attrition until one group of belligerents or other is exhausted, if million after million of human lives must continue to be offered up until on one side or other there are no more to offer if resentments must be kindled, can never see coal despairs engendered from which there can be no recovery. If hopes of peace and of the willing concert of a free peoples be rendered vain and idle, the life of the entire world will be profoundly affected. Every part of the great family of mankind felt the burden and terror of this unprecedented contest. No nation in the world can be said in truth to stand outside its influence or to be safe against its disturbing effects, and yet the concrete objects for which it is being waged have never been definitely stated. The leaders of several belligerents have, as has been said, stated these objects on general terms, but they seem the same. Both sides never yet had authoritative spokesmen to advance the precise objects which would, if attained, satisfy them and their people that the war had been fought out, we have been left to conjecture what definite results, what actual exchange or guarantees and what political or territorial changes or adjustments, and

what stage of military success even would bring the end. Maybe peace is nearer than we know. The terms which the belligerents on one side and on other would deem it necessary to insist upon are not so irreconcilable as some have feared. That an interchange of views would clear the way at least for a conference. The President is not proposing mediation, he is merely proposing that soundings be taken in order that we may learn, neutral nations with belligerents, how near the haven of peace may be for which all mankind longs with an intense and increasing longing. He believes the spirit in which he speaks and the objects which he seeks will be understood by all concerned. He confidentially hopes for a response which will bring new light into affairs of the world. The note to the Entente group will be delivered to Britain, France, Italy, Japan, Russia, Belgium, Montenegro, Portugal, Roumania and Serbia, and that to the Central Powers be delivered to Germany, Austria, Hungary, Turkey, Bulgaria, the same being delivered to all neutral governments for their information.

Another Story From Berlin

Says French Military Strategist Asks to Be Recalled From Roumania.

BERLIN, Dec. 21.—Gen. Berthel, the French military strategist, has asked to be recalled from the Roumanian front where he has been occupied for some time past, according to a report received by the Hamburger Fremdenbla, which says the majority of British officers attached to the Roumanian General Staff have left for England. The newspaper likewise reports a long conference between King Ferdinand of Roumania and General Alexieff of the Russian army, regarding the military situation. As regards the Roumanian army, Gen. Alexieff will report to Emperor Nicholas, says the newspaper, in the lack of opportunity at present for the Emperor to receive the King in person.

Rolling Stock For War Use

Passenger Traffic to be Curtailed on British Railways After New Year.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—With a view of curtailing travelling thus enabling British railways to use more rolling stock for war and food purposes, it has been decided to decrease after the first of the year the number of passenger trains by an increase fare of 50 per cent. This will not apply to workmen's tickets or the season ticket for distances not exceeding forty miles. This decision is announced by the Government in the Commons today.

AMERICANS DETAINED

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Two hundred Americans, detained in Syria and Palestine by Turkish military authorities, have been granted permission to leave via Beyrout, on condition that they intern at Beyrout for one month.

J. J. St. John

The TEA with strength and flavor is

ECLIPSE, which we sell at **45c. lb.**

ROYAL PALACE BAKING POWDER 20c. per lb. Small Tins 5 cts.

SCOTCH OATMEAL, PATNA RICE, JACOBS' BISCUITS, HARTLEYS' JAMS, 1s. and 2s.

J. J. St. John
Duckworth St & LeMarchant Rd

YOU'LL SOON WANT A DRINK! READ THIS!

PROHIBITION will soon be upon us, so it behoves all those who are now accustomed to partake of the sparkling goblet to try to discover a substitute. To those who are looking for something "soft," in the shape of a drink, we recommend the reading of the following:

Cocoa is acknowledged by all authorities to be the most wholesome beverage. In the extraction of Cocoa from the Cocoa Bean, however, harmful ingredients are sometimes used, detracting from the health-giving effects which should follow the use of cocoa. The user of CLEVELAND'S HEALTH COCOA can rest assured that nothing harmful is used in its manufacture. This Cocoa is made by a process used years ago with great success by the old Dutch settlers in America. Through this process all the nourishing properties of Cocoa are retained to the fullest, without the admixture of any proportion of alkali. The result is a delicious, nourishing and invigorating beverage, which you will want to partake of often.

Wholesale by **John B. Orr Co., Ltd.**
New Martin Bldg., St. John's.

ONLY ANSWER PRIME MINISTER COULD MAKE

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—Editorial comment on 'Lloyd George's speech' appears in newspapers this morning. The Tribune says the reply of the British Prime Minister to the German peace proposal was simple and straightforward. It was the only reply that a responsible Minister of an Allied Nation could make; it did not make war upon the idea of peace, but it did make clear that only one peace was possible, and that was a peace which restored to full vigor the whole structure and body of international law and nation right, which Germany invaded a year and a half ago. The Times says: All the portents foreshadowed the nature of the speech Lloyd George would make. It was inclusive. It set forth not only definite terms, but unmistakably it leaves the door open to further exchanges to actual peace negotiations that is all important.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

Big Tax From Excess Profits

LONDON, Dec. 21.—The tax on excess profits has produced 73,699,000 pounds up to Dec. 16, Bonar Law told the Commons to-day. The original estimate for the full year ending Mar. 31, the Chancellor said, was 86,000,000 pounds, an amount which he considered likely to be greatly exceeded.

HEAVY FIGHTING ON VERDUN FRONT

PARIS, Dec. 21.—Heavy artillery fighting continues on Verdun front. War Office announced this afternoon. The engagements were most spirited in the vicinity of Louvemont and Chambrettes.

LACKED SECURITY

TOKIO, Dec. 21.—Viscount Motono, Foreign Minister, to-day told the members of Parliament that he believed Germany's peace proposals lacked sincerity, and that Germany does not really desire peace. He added: "Japan's reply to the proposal would be made after consulting with the Allies."

DEMANDS GRANTED

LONDON, Dec. 21.—Complaint of railwaymen in Ireland was amicably settled by the Board of Trade today. The men were granted an increase of 7 shillings a week; they had asked for ten shillings on the grounds of the increased cost of living.

VOLCANIC EXPLOSION

SANAL VADOR, Dec. 21.—A volcanic explosion near the small village of Verapaz, Guatemala, have caused the death of 15 persons.

Servicable Christmas Presents



We are showing a swell line of SLIPPERS for Christmas Shoppers. Our assortment of Felt Slippers for Women and Children is the largest and most exclusive line ever shown in the City.

WO'S. BLACK, GREY, PURPLE, and RED FELT SLIPPERS, in JULIET, KOZY and COMFORT STYLES, at prices from 80c. to \$200 a pair.

MEN'S CARPET and FELT SLIPPERS from 50c. to \$1.00.
MEN'S BLACK and TAN SLIPPERS, 80c., \$1.30, to \$2.60.

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Our Men's I BUCKLE GAITERS

Men's 2 Buckle GAITERS \$2.30 to \$3.00

4 Buckle Gaiters, only \$3.10 a pair

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A stock of Women's Spats, in Black, Fawn and White.

75c. to \$2.50.

We keep Ankle Supports for Men, Women and Children; expert fitting guaranteed.

Only to Pleased to make any exchange after Christmas.



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DUE TO-MORROW

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WHOLESALE ONLY.

<p style="text-align: center;">Ladies' Section</p> <p>Ladies' & Children's Fall & Winter Coats.</p> <p>Ladies' & Children's Dresses.</p> <p>Ladies' Skirt Waists.</p> <p>Ladies' & Misses' Costumes.</p> <p>Ladies' Costume Skirts.</p> <p>Ladies' Under Skirts.</p> <p>Ladies' Cashmere Hose.</p> <p>Ladies' Showerproof Coats.</p> <p>Ladies' Sport Coats.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Mens' Section</p> <p>Men's Underwear.</p> <p>Men's Sweater Coats.</p> <p>Men's Jerseys.</p> <p>Men's Shirts.</p> <p>Men's Half Hose.</p> <p>Men's Ties.</p> <p>Men's Waterproof Coats.</p> <p>Men's Showerproof Coats.</p> <p>Men's Caps.</p>
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General Goods:

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Knew the Color All Right.

"Say," said the landlord to the tenant who was two months shy on his rent, "when am I going to see the color of your money?"

"I can't exactly say when you are going to see it," replied the party of the second part, "but I can tell you about it: The color just now is an invisible green."

NEW BUILDING

Work on the addition being built to the Presentation Convent, Cathedral Square, is progressing favorably. This new building, 75 feet long by 40 wide and three stories high, together with the projected new school building will afford a great convenience to the educational work of the good Sisters as it will enable them to have increased accommodation for their classes and to add to the number of their teaching staff. The building is now covered in and work on the interior is proceeding rapidly. It is expected to have the building ready for occupancy early in the new year. On its completion the construction of the school building will begin immediately so that the class rooms may be ready at the re-opening of the schools after the summer vacation.

The work of construction is being done by Mr. Wm. Harris, contractor, and is under the direction of Mr. Jonas Barter, architect, who planned both buildings. Every effort is being made by those concerned to have only the best possible material procurable used. Specially made beams of construction steel were imported by W. A. O'D. Kelly, who also supplied the asbestos tiles for the roof. This is the first large building in the city to be roofed by asbestos slates which are considered by Canadian and American builders to possess many advantages over ordinary slates or metal roofing. His Grace, the Archbishop, and all concerned in the erection of the new addition are to be congratulated on this splendid building, which will add materially to the appearance and value of the majestic group of ecclesiastical structures which adorn this part of the town.

Another meeting of the Coal Committee was held in the Premier's office at 5.30 last evening. Matters that were not finalised at the last meeting were dealt with.

Capt. Sam Bob Winsor arrived in St. John's yesterday, from Valleyfield, B. I., both buildings. Every effort is being made by those concerned to have only the best possible material procurable used.

AT CATALINA CONVENTION AND TRIP HOME

(Editor Mail and Advocate.)

Dear Sir,—Being one of the number of Delegates who attended the F. P. U. Convention at Catalina, I may say that it was the most interesting and profitable Convention that has ever been attended by the representatives of the fishermen of this Colony since the F. P. U. has been organized as it voices the sentiments of all the fishermen and laboring classes of this country in bringing about better conditions for the laboring classes. The St. John's merchants and Government officials would be out of their element sitting in such a Convention as they say the F. P. U. movement is against their policy, and business. The F. P. U. stands for the interest of the fishermen and laboring classes, as it strikes when duty demands, and acts when the interest of the under dog is involved. Surely, Sir, the whole south as well as the North are now convinced the F. P. U. is their only hope, and with President Coaker as their leader can now look forward to better conditions. We need not refer to any certain conditions that have been brought about since the organization of the Fishermen's Union, because we have many evidences as to the changes that are being made. Laws for the betterment of the loggers and sealers that were in days gone by only treated like slaves, and no protection for the health and comfort of those who toiled early and hard to make two ends meet. Things are getting better in this country and it is being brought about by the people themselves meeting together in convention and discussing their own affairs. The fishermen are becoming more and more wide awake to this condition, and they intend to stand out for fair play.

The F. P. U. Councils have been the cademy of the toiler for the past eight years, and they are learning more and more by reading their own paper which stands for freedom and justice to all. And, Sir, the time is not far distant when such interests as Bowring's, Reid's and "all" who oppose the F. P. U. will find that the people are going to demand a square deal.

If they want to see an evidence of what the people can do under such a leader as President Coaker let them have one good look at the colossal premises and building now under construction at "Port Union." Our stay at Catalina was a profitable one and will not soon be forgotten. I herewith wish to express the sentiments of all the Bonavista Bay delegates, thanking the Reid Nfd. Co., on behalf of Mr. Coaker, for sending a special train to take us to Bonavista to connect with the S. S. Dundee, and that if conditions under Providence should arise that the steamer could not get to Bonavista to have her call at Catalina for us. We wish the Reid Nfd. Co. to remember that this will be a bright star in their crown and for all those who do what they consider their duty to their fellow man. And we hope that before very long, the high rates of freight will be reduced to make it easier for the poor to get an existence. We thank the people of Catalina, especially our good hostess Mrs. Bugden, who made our visit a pleasant one, while there for five days. The Vice-President, Mr. Andrew Broders, will always have happy recollections of our visit at Catalina. The special train moved out of Catalina with hearty cheers for the Bonavista Bay delegates. We also thank the Captain and officers of the S.S. Dundee for their care and attention to the delegates while on board. The weather being very stormy and dense fog prevailing, the Captain decided to anchor in smooth water, under Deer Island, Saturday night, as it too thick to proceed further. About 8 o'clock a very pleasant impromptu concert took place.

The steward had made all the passengers comfortable by erecting the berths in the Saloon. When Mr. J. E. Wornell walked in and said, you all look comfortable; why not some one give us a song or recitation before retiring. Mr. Peter Gaulton spoke for us and said: I think the right man is talking. Mr. Wornell started right in and gave a very impressive and interesting recitation; giving a fine example of his elocutionary powers. This brought forward nearly all the ship's company, especially Rev. Mr. Bayly, from Bonavista, who took a very prominent part in the concert, singing that beautiful song, "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep," also giving a recitation. The programme was as follows:

Recitation by Mr. J. B. Wornell.
Song by Mr. Nathan Dyke.
Speech, "Kennedy's Hill," Tobias House.
Song, "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep," by Rev. Mr. Bayly.
Song by Mr. Eric Gill.
"The Union Rally Song," Mr. Herbert Burry.
Recitation by J. B. Wornell.

THE CRESCENT PICTURE PALACE

EVERY AFTERNOON 2.15—EVERY NIGHT 7.15.

Presenting Peggy Sweeney, William Burke and Ed. Arnold in

"The White Alley"

A regular Sherlock Holmes Detective Story produced in 3 Reels by Essanay.

"CROOKED TRAILS"—A thrilling Western Drama with Daring Tom Mix.

"THE FABLE OF THE WILLING COLLEGIAN WHO WANTED TO GET A FOOTHOLD"—One of George Ade's rich comedies.

PROFESSOR McCARTHY playing the Latest and Best Music, Drums and Effects.

Rossley's British Theatre!

6TH ANNUAL PRODUCTION ON CHRISTMAS DAY—MRS. ROSSLEY WILL PRESENT

The Blackbirds.

EVERYTHING NEW.

SOMETHING NEVER BEFORE ATTEMPTED WITH SUCH YOUNG PERFORMERS.

A Wonderful Carnival of Fun

NOTE—The British Theatre will close for remainder of week for rehearsals and other preparation.

TEAS

AT THE LOWEST PRICES, BUT UPON WHICH YOU CAN ABSOLUTELY RELY, AT

BLAIR'S.

We offer:—

REAL GOOD TEA @ 40c. lb.

EXTRA GOOD TEA @ 45c. lb.

SUPERIOR QUALITY TEA @ 50c. lb.

We are enabled to do this as we import these teas in large quantities direct from Ceylon when the markets are at their lowest, and we give our customers all the benefits. We have on these values quadrupled our Retail Tea Trade during the past year, as all our customers find our teas are the very best they can get for the money. The above are all straight Ceylon Teas, but we can also give you the milder Blended Teas as packed by Messrs. Lipton, Ltd., London (and which have always had a large sale) at 50c. and 60c. lb. The other teas previously mentioned are put up by ourselves to suit a large portion of the Newfoundland market which does not care for blended teas.

However, we can suit you to a T no matter what your taste.

HENRY BLAIR

Song, "Twelve Days of Christmas," \$2.00 per day, with not a very elaborate table. We trust the Reid Nfd. Co. will do better.

—"ONE OF THE BUNCH."

There is a decided scarcity of poultry on the market owing to short shipments. The dealers at Prince Edward's Island who fill orders from this market could not procure the goods as they had been cornered to a great extent by dealers in Boston and other New England States.

Baine Johnston & Co's bqt. Molega, Capt. Nickerson, with fish in bulk, for the Spanish and Portuguese markets, has been in the stream four days waiting a favorable time to sail.

The s.s. Diana will leave, at the end of the week, for Sydney, to load coal for this port.

OUR MOTTO: "Suum Cuique."



The Mail and Advocate

Issued every day from the office of publication, 167 Water Street, St. John's, Newfoundland, Union Publishing Company Limited, Proprietors.

Alex. W. Mews... Editor in Chief
R. Hibbs... Morning Editor

("To Every Man His Own.")

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, DECEMBER 21, 1916.

**REVEILLE
BY CALCAR**

WE ARE pleased to note the public interest which this question of youthful offenders has aroused in the community, and let us express the hope that the interest will maintain till something definite shall have been done, nor cease then, but keep alive, so that the work so well commenced may not languish for want of public interest.

We are not one of the good souls who think that people may be legislated into heaven or goaded there under the lash of some heavenly herder. As long as human nature is what it is, and as long as God sees fit to endow us with reason and free will there will be sinners, just as sure as there are evils to tempt us with their allurements.

As long as the siren sings will there be foolish mariners to follow her dulcet notes. As long as the teeming earth produces wheat will there be found tares among the wholesome grain.

"The poor you have always with you" said our divine Master, ay, and He might have said the sinner you have always with you. And why not, seeing that not even the high courts of heaven escaped the blight, for are we not told that Lucifer the brightest created being rebelled against the Throne of Him who had made him.

It is our duty to combat evil in order that it may be kept within bounds. We can never hope to experience a Paradise on earth. Adam enjoyed such a blessing, but did not keep it long, and we come into the world with the seeds of corruption within us. Baptism makes us pure as the angels as far as guilt is concerned, and it is our duty to tend this garden of the soul and to stand with the flaming sword of charity that corruption may not enter at the gate.

The sword is often quenched and we often fall, but having faith we rise again. And this battle must go on till we draw the latest breath. By this means do

we merit heaven. We are told that the just man falls seven times daily. Evil is a necessity to us, in the sense that only by overcoming it can we attain to eternal bliss.

We have no wish to preach a sermon, but we have found it necessary to go this far towards a usurpation of the prerogatives of the pulpit in order to show those good people who think that an act of the legislature is better, and can make unnecessary all acts of contrition, that they had better take their celestial navigating instruments to some competent hand for readjustment. If they fail to have this done they may never make the shores of New Jerusalem, but may find themselves bumping on the rocks between the Symplegades where all their good intentions may not save them.

Speculation aside, let us get at the real facts of the case.

Now what are the causes of a boy going astray? First of course is the inherited disposition to evil with which we are all born. This is the evil we must be prepared to fight to the end, and grown up bad boys have this as well as the juveniles. There is no doubt that want of proper instruction leads many a boy into evil ways. He just gets into it because he knows no better.

Bad example among elders is perhaps the most prolific source of wickedness in boys or girls, and this is where we ought to get off. We are too high on our stilts, and our heads are too high in the air we are too fond of ourselves to hold the mirror too closely up to ourselves. We do not see the foul paths we are treading while the unthinking youth follow in our tracks. The corruption practiced in high places cannot be kept there, some of it must leak out and like a speck of oil on water it spreads its iridescence a long way and can permeate every quarter.

The big guns in politics must have lesser attendants, and these lesser have in turn the smaller ones, and you may stretch this out till the iridescence is found to film over even the private home and from the father touch the son, and the son in turn bring it to his companions on the street. Political and business immorality are doing much to undermine the character of the people. It is impossible for the politician to practice his corruption without laying a strangling finger upon the throat of public virtue. When we deal with the boy who has gone astray we ought to be mindful that we are responsible for his fall.

Religion and education can do much to elevate, but let us beware lest by talking religion we lay ourselves open to a charge of hypocrisy, and let us not put too much trust in education good as that is. There is something else that we ought to do, and now we talk to the Government benches.

Poverty never can make criminals where religion is the rule of life, where the ten commandments are more to the people than repressive civil laws, but poverty, without a real sentiment of religion is one of the strong arms of crime. On the other side of the picture we see that even riches cannot induce respect for the laws of God or man, and the greatest criminals were men and women with unbounded power and wealth, while the greatest saint practiced the most austere rules of life.

What connection poverty has to crime lies principally in the fact that it is a crime for us to have so much poverty in the midst of plenty, and not make an earnest effort to relieve it. By relieving it, now, we do not mean dispensing alms or charity, but providing that every man capable of work-

**VARIA
BY GALE**

A HUMAN COCKTAIL

A WRITER in the London "Daily Mail" thus writes of Constantine the vacillating King of the Hellenes who has been so ignominiously relegated to his proper position among "crafty Greeks" by every one who has studied his truculent policy since the beginning of the war. Barely three years ago, Constantine was the idolized hero-king of the United Greek nation. Now—

Constantine's character is brusque and obstinate; and he is to a remarkable degree void of that superior intelligence and all-conquering amiability which characterized the deceased King George, and which enabled him to lead the country through many trying experiences to an honored position. From his very childhood Constantine has shown a deplorable lack of self-control; and his fits of uncontrollable anger and temper were always a source of deep and never slumbering concern to his parents and brothers and sisters. And these fits did not grow less as years passed by; but, on the contrary, they grew apace. The term "human cocktail" was believed applied to him by an American reporter some years ago, after an interview. The cocktail, it is must be known, is a rather insidious and a rather dangerous beverage. Happily we know very little about it.

Unfortunately for Constantine his military education was entrusted to Potsdam and Berlin; he thus became entirely "Prussianized" which could only do harm to the future ruler of Greece; for Prussian militarism can never grow deep in free, independent, and democratic Hellas.

The King's knowledge of the preparedness of Germany for this great war and of the whole construction of the titanic war machine which he had been studying carefully from the beginning led him to believe in the ultimate vic-

ing be given a chance for the full exercise of his ability.

Here we have a country with an area of 42,000 square miles, sustaining a meagre population of something less than a quarter of a million, and the bulk of that quarter million on the thin edge of poverty all the time, and with many hundreds deep up to their necks in absolute want.

There is no excuse for this. No man need be in want in this land, blessed as it is with natural gifts of wealth and wold, forest and stream, and in the teeming finny wealth of its seas.

Our Governments have been careless and corrupt, not to say incompetent and lazy.

There is no mistake in our mind that there is yet a great deal that can be done to lift this fair land out of the slough of despond. It is our clear duty to be up and doing.

tory of the Central Powers.

The events of the first year of the war supported his views to a great extent, more particularly the disastrous campaign of the Allies in Gallipoli; and the fanfares of music which had been so deftly sounded from Berlin and Vienna for their own glorification impressed the King more strongly than the sober offers of the Entente.

Constantine, like his model, the Potsdam Butcher, is ambitious, and he visioned that this world war might be used as a stepping stone for a big step forward toward the realization of the whole Hellenic ideal, which means the extension of the frontiers of Greece to all parts of the country round the Aegean Sea—Macedonia, Thrace, West Coast of Asia Minor, the whole Aegean Archipelago, in Epirus, and the Southern part of Serbia and South Albania.

Though both he and Venizelos held similar views as to Greek extension, the latter felt that the Allies should come forth from the War victorious, and consequently the side of the Allies was that to which the Greek nation should lend sympathy and support. Thus Constantine found it necessary, acting doubtless on the suggestions of his brother-in-law Wilhelm of Berlin to overthrow Venizelos and trample on the Constitution of Greece. To effect this he surrounded himself with a Ministry which would adopt his personal policy. If Constantine had only realized his own limitations, he would hardly have placed himself in the anomalous position in which he now finds himself—a King without a country.

He played fast and loose with the Allies hoping thereby to gain something in the way of political advantage. He kept the army mobilized with its main strength round Salonika. It was essential to maintain to all intents and purposes a friendly neutrality towards the Entente until, as he hoped, the superiority of the Central Powers was an established fact. There is no doubt that the Greek policy was formulated in accordance with distinct understandings with the Foreign Office of Vienna and Berlin.

The most important point was to weaken the born enemies of Hellenism in the Balkans—Serbia and Bulgaria; and the wily Constantine calculated that the two countries would fight and destroy each other. Even should Bulgaria emerge victorious from the struggle, it would have been too decimated to meet the Anglo-French forces at Salonika. The development of the conflict in connection with a cleverly handled negotiation with a cleverly handled opportune moment for Constantine to place himself at the head of his army of 350,000 men, when a decisive battle would be fought, resulting in the glorification of Hellas and the King himself. But "the best laid plans of mice and men oft gang a-glee," so we now find the King of the Hellenes literally "between the devil and the deep sea."

What fate the near future has

for the Greek King and his dynasty is to be seen—at the best it will not be roseate.

WAS IT ALL A BLUFF

WE have heard people asking very, very frequently of late, if that big Carbide project, of which the grand Mogul, the Reids, were the projectors, was not a huge bluff, or more familiarly was it not another grand cod passed off on the public by Morris and the other governmental friends of the Big Monopoly? Patsy kept us "informed" about the progress of this huge cod, and it now seems to have vanished into thin air.

We were to have several thousand men earning large wages employed in this huge scheme, and the West Coast was to blossom like the rose. We understand that some of the "privileged few" have had the pleasure of seeing the new city of the Humber (on paper), and they did not fail to inform their friends of the generous benefactions that were to be made to the laboring classes by the Magnates who control practically all the franchises in this unfortunate country.

When the Reids were lobbying for concessions in day of old there were lavish displays of generosity; and people began to wonder what it all meant. They did not seem to realize that it was a new staging of the little drama: "Will you walk into my parlor said the spider to the fly?" Many of them "walked"; others ran; some tumbled over one another to have the privilege of being in the social circle of which the Magnates became the recognized leaders. Of course we do not blame the out-of-pockets who could handle a railway pass or accept other favors from the generously minded people who are now squeezing the unfortunates of the West Coast and elsewhere of every available dollar. It was so nice to be identified with the personages who strut around in purple and fine linen, doncher know? But alas! We are now regretting our social sommersaults and other things!

THE LESSER OF TWO EVILS

"I'll be mighty glad when I start to school," announced Willie one day. "Why will you be glad dear?" asked his mother in surprise.

"Well, then you an' papa will have to cut out this spellin' of words that you don't want me to hear."—Ladies' Home Journal.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

--JUST IN--

**No. 1 King
APPLES
Florida Sweet
ORANGES
J. J. ROSSITER.**

THE time draws near the birth of Christ
The moon is hid; the night is still;
The Christmas bells from hill to hill
Answer each other in the mist.

This year I slept and woke with pain,
I almost wish'd no more to wake,
And that my hold on life would break
Before I heard these bells again.

But they my troubled spirit riled
For they controll'd me when a boy;
They bring me sorrow touch'd with joy,
The merry merry bells of yule.

THE SEASON

IT IS a pity that most of our Festivals of rejoicing have become so materialistic, if we may use that word. This week of preparation for Christmas will probably mean a very very hard week of work for many and the 25th will find them too utterly tired to really enjoy the day. The clerks in the shops must be glad to have the week end, till ten each night they are at the service of others and helping others to put in their Christmas supplies. It seems to us that if we had the power, we should proclaim a half holiday at least on Christmas Eve for the whole Island so that all should be "calmed down" to rightly celebrate the Birth of the Man-Child. There is a great charm in the customs that obtained in England and even in our own Island in the good old times, and this train of thought has come through reading the proofs of some of our articles intended for our Christmas Eve issue. The custom in Norway of the children gathering the grain and saving it for the birds, each house having a pole erected at Christmas-time from which the birds obtain a good meal; the Boar's Head Feast at Queen's College (Oxford) with the huge Christmas Tree and the Carol singing,—and the mummings in innocent fun—all this seems to have gone and we celebrate now a national holiday in which everybody eats turkey and plum pudding.

England was merry England when
Old Christmas brought his sports again,
'Twas Christmas broached the mightiest ale;
'Twas Christmas told the merriest tale;
A Christmas gambol of would cheer
The poor man's heart through half the year.

This is the third Christmas that the War has broken up whatever enjoyment we used to have at this season. There cannot be whole-hearted pleasure while so many have suffered bereavement and are suffering anxiety. But for the sake of these, whom suffering touches lightly, if at all, we mean the children, we should try to be glad, should have our Christmas Trees and our decorations as if our hearts were as light as theirs.

BANK OF MONTREAL'S STATEMENT

ON ANOTHER page will be found the Annual Report of the Bank of Montreal, presented at its Annual Meeting on December 4th. It will be noted that after paying a yearly dividend of 10% and a bonus of 2% and a 1% War tax on Bank Note circulation, a credit balance of \$1,414,423.99 is carried forward in the Profit and Loss Account, which is roughly \$120,000.00 in excess of that carried forward from last account. This points to increased profits, although the President, in his opening remarks, spoke of the year as "one of considerable anxiety to all these engaged in financial affairs." The Report advocates three objects which Canada should follow: Economy, that it may be enabled to provide the Government with funds to carry on and win the war; Production—that exports may increase and furnish more plentifully our home markets; and Immigration—to be promoted at all times and under all circumstances, more particularly of settlers who seek the land. The General Manager showed that Canada's exports are now vastly in excess of her imports, the total trade almost doubling in the last two years. While the great industries are booming and wages good, the Manager points out that the men and women of the salaried class and these with small fixed incomes have been hard hit by war prices and are finding it difficult to make both ends meet. The whole report shows the Bank to be established on a sound and permanent basis. The Bank of Montreal carries the Accounts of the Government of Newfoundland and the success of the Branch here is due, and we have personally great pleasure in saying it, in no small measure to the capable and affable Manager, Mr. J. A. Paddon, whose popularity increases with his years with us.

**THIS DATE
IN HISTORY**

DECEMBER 21
New Moon—24th.
Days Past—354. To Come—10.
St. Thomas
Shortest Day in the Year.
G. BOCCACCIO died 1375, aged 62. An Italian author who has often been called "The Father of Novel Writing." His famous "Decameron" has been a fount of inspiration to poets and story-tellers from Shakespeare to Keats.
JOHN KEPLER born 1571. A renowned German astronomer

who made numerous discoveries in regard to the motions of planets.
LORD BEACONSFIELD born 1804. Disraeli's chief claim to greatness was the stamping out of the narrow doctrine that India and the Colonies were useless sources of expense to England, and his broad national policy of Imperialism has made possible the great response which England is receiving to the call to arms today.

WEATHER REPORT

No report received up to 2.30 p.m.

CRADLE SONG

Hush, my dear, lie still and slumber;
Holy angels guard thy bed!
Heavenly blessings without number
Gently falling on thy head!

Sleep, my babe; thy food and raiment,
House and home, thy friends provide,
All without thy care or payment
All thy wants are well supplied.

How much better thou'rt attended
Than the Son of God could be,
When from heaven He descended,
And became a child like thee!

Soft and easy is thy cradle;
Coarse and hard the Saviour lay;
When His birthplace was a stable,
And His softest bed was hay.

See the kindly shepherds round Him,
Telling wonders from the sky,
Where they sought Him, there they found Him,
With His Virgin mother by.

See the lovely Babe a-dressing;
Lovely Infant how He smiled,
When He wept, the mother's blessing
Soothed and hush'd the Holy Child.

Lo, He slumbers in His manger,
Where the horned oxen fed;
Peace, my darling; here's no danger!
Here's no ox a-near thy bed!

May'st thou live to know and fear Him,
Trust and love Him all thy days
Then go dwell forever near Him,
See His face, and sing His praise.

I could give thee a thousand kisses,
Hoping what I most desire;
Not a mother's fondest wishes
Can to greater joy aspire.
—Isaac Watts.

Bank of Montreal.

99th Annual Meeting.

STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCT. 31ST, 1916.
The Directors have pleasure in presenting the Report showing the result of the Bank's business for the year ended 31st. October, 1916.

Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 30th Oct., 1915	\$1,293,952.95
Profits for the year ended 31st. October, 1916, after deducting charges of management, and making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts	2,200,471.04
	\$3,494,423.99
Quarterly Dividend 2½% paid 1st. March, 1916	400,000.00
Quarterly Dividend 2½% paid 1st. June, 1916	400,000.00
Bonus 1% paid 1st. June, 1916	160,000.00
Quarterly Dividend 2½% paid 1st. Sept., 1916	400,000.00
Quarterly Dividend 2½% payable 1st. Dec., 1916	400,000.00
Bonus ½% payable 1st. December, 1916	160,000.00
War Tax on Bank Note Circulation to Oct. 31, 1916	1,920,000.00
	160,000.00
	2,080,000.00
Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward	\$1,414,423.99

THE GENERAL STATEMENT	
LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock	\$16,000,000.00
Reserve	1,414,423.99
Balance of Profits carried forward	1,414,423.99
Unclaimed Dividends	3,433.00
Quarterly Dividend, payable 1st. Dec., 1916	400,000.00
Bonus of 1% payable 1st. Dec. 1916	160,000.00
	\$17,977,856.99
Notes of the Bank in circulation	\$21,779,134.00
Deposits not bearing interest	88,767,018.22
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date of statement	210,439,031.57
Deposits made by and Balances due to other Banks in Canada	5,663,390.91
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	545,282.46
Bills Payable	1,225,935.75
Acceptances under Letters of Credit	328,419,792.91
Liabilities not included in the foregoing	2,179,360.50
	638,521.65
	\$365,215,541.85

ASSETS.	
Gold and Silver coin current	\$21,040,803.21
Reserve notes	20,273,216.00
Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves	7,500,000.00
Deposit with the Minister for the purposes of the Circulation Fund	790,000.00
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	\$31,631,237.46
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans in Great Britain and United States	113,002,097.27
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities not exceeding market value	144,633,334.73
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks not exceeding market value	419,736.71
Canadian Municipal Securities, and British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian	13,947,120.34
Notes of other Banks	21,796,159.26
Cheques on other Banks	1,749,441.00
Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest)	14,832,868.53
Loans to Cities, Towns, Municipalities and School Districts	\$246,982,680.28
Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less rebate of interest)	93,729,065.43
Overdue debts, estimated loss provided for	11,255,571.96
	6,478,263.23
	350,954.24
Bank premises at not more than cost (less amounts written off)	111,813,854.56
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit (as per Contra)	4,000,000.00
Other Assets not included in the foregoing	2,179,360.50
	239,646.41
	\$365,215,541.85

H. V. MEREDITH, President.
FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR, General Manager.

The 99th Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bank of Montreal was held at noon Dec. 4th, in the Board Room at the Bank's Headquarters.

Amongst those present were: Sir Vincent Meredith, Bart., C. R. Hosmer, Hon. Robert Mackay, C. B. Gordon, D. Forbes Angus, E. B. Greenshields, Wm. McMaster, R. B. Gordon, Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, LL.D., A. D. Braithwaite, Dr. Wm. Gardiner, Alfred Piddington, Chas. Chaput, Major G. R. Hooper, A. E. Ogilvie, C. J. Fleet, K.C., Dr. F. J. Shepherd, P. C. Elgee, George Caverhill, William Yulle, John Patterson, Edward Pliske, James Rodger Percy R. Gault, Edward Sawtell, L. Skaffe, C. R. Black, W. R. Miller, R. C. Stevens, G. C. Hart, Capt. D. J. Barker, F. J. Cockburn, E. P. Winslow, D. R. Clarke, R. Campbell Nelles, E. Archibald, and Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux K.C.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.
Sir Vincent Meredith, in moving that the report of the Directors, as read, be adopted, said in part:
I hoped when I last had the pleasure of addressing you that before the Annual Meeting the end of the cruel and devastating war which has convulsed Europe would be, if not reached, at least within measurable distance. In this expectation we have been disappointed. No one can yet fix the day of its termination, but I am sure I express your feelings when I say we hold an unshaken confidence of the ultimate victory of Britain and her Allies. The year has again been one of considerable anxiety to all those engaged in financial affairs. Our profits have been curtailed by payments of Government taxes at home and abroad, while earnings on loans in Canada have been affected by reduced borrowings on the part of our customers. It is not, however, an unfavourable feature that the prosperity of large manufacturing industries

row at comparatively reasonable rates of interest. If the United States market will continue to look with favour on further Allied loans, any menace to the financial situation to that extent will be removed. Owing to unusual adverse climatic conditions and decreased acreage, the yield of wheat this season will probably not exceed in quantity in the North-West one half of last year's bountiful crop, and will fall somewhat below the average in the older provinces; but the farmers will be largely compensated for the diminished yield by the high prices being paid for grain and all other farm products. Estimates this season are, as usual, conflicting, but those believed to be most reliable give a wheat crop for the three North-West Provinces of 160,000,000 to 175,000,000 bushels, and for all Canada 185,000,000 to 200,000,000 bushels, and it is not improbable it may exceed these figures. Were it not for the fact that our shipments of grain to Great Britain will probably be curtailed by a shortage of ocean tonnage, the results might be looked upon as not unfavourable on the whole. The sudden reversal in the position of Canada from a debtor to a creditor nation, as respects foreign trade, has been very remarkable. In seven months of the fiscal year to October 31st, the excess of imports over domestic exports of merchandise was, as recently as 1913, no less than \$145,000,000, and in the like period of 1914 the adverse balance of trade amounted to \$60,000,000. Then the gap began rapidly to close. The production of munitions of war of every description, together with the bountiful harvest of last year, carried the exports to an unprecedentedly high figure. In seven months to October 31st, 1915, the value of domestic exports exceeded imports by \$73,300,000 and in the corresponding period of the year exceeded imports by \$73,300,000 and in the corresponding period of this year the excess of exports over imports has reached the large sum of \$160,000,000. Nor has this reversal of the balance of trade been accomplished by contraction of imports; in the present year the value of imports has outstripped all previous records. The change has been effected entirely by shipments abroad of the huge crop of 1915, and the large output of war supplies, the export of agricultural products in the seven months period to October 31st, having risen from \$75,500,000 in 1914, to \$233,500,000. It is scarcely necessary to add that this striking change in foreign trade balance has greatly ameliorated the financial situation and is at once a cause and reflex of the existing commercial activities of the country. So far, a depletion of Bank deposits in consequence of these contributions has not taken place; in fact, they show month by month a gratifying increase. It must not be forgotten, however, that these increases are only partially due to the savings of our people. They may be accounted for to a very considerable extent by the husbanding of resources by our large corporations, a prudent and wise precaution in view of the uncertain conditions which now prevail and will continue to exist during the continuance of the war. A temporary check in business generally may be looked for when peace is in sight, but I do not anticipate that any lengthened cessation of our commercial and industrial activities will immediately ensue. The period of reconstruction will probably not be accomplished for several months, and during this time Europe should provide a market for all we can produce, and new markets, perhaps, will be opened to us which we have never yet been able to reach.

Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, the General Manager of the Bank, in his annual address, said in part:—
In this the twenty-ninth month of the war, it is my duty to present for your approval the ninety-ninth annual statement of the Bank of Montreal. Also it is my combined duty and privilege to explain the chief changes in the balance sheet now before you. First, however, let me comment briefly upon the factors that bear most importantly upon the future course of our affairs and that have influenced our banking position in the year under review. The outstanding business feature in Canada is an industrial condition more abnormal in character than ever before in the history of this Bank, or of this country. Many of our great industries have converted big floating debts, a cause of anxiety, into cash surpluses. As a natural outcome, our stock markets are booming. Not only is unemployment unknown, but unskilled labour commands wages two and a half times greater than the pay of our volunteer citizen soldiers, who so splendidly while men engaged in 'factory piece work' can earn as much as a college professor. It is, therefore, not surprising that the unanalytical minded, or those preoccupied with their own affairs, or those who have not contributed in flesh and blood to the Cause, should complacently say "Times are good." Among those who

Belgian Relief May Have to Cease

(Brooklyn "Eagle.")
Great Britain, speaking for herself and for her Allies, formally warns Germany and the world that relief of the suffering Belgians, which has been going on under a neutral commission, may have to be stopped as a military necessity. Of course such relief depends on the consent of the Entente Powers, who control the sea. The reason for this new peril to the people of a stricken land is that Germany has violated the stipulations under which foods and supplies bought by neutrals were sent in. The agreement was that neither imported nor native food supplies should be seized for German soldiers, and that the distribution of relief should not be used for the coercing of Belgians against their consciences. It is charged, and the charge is commonly accepted as true in neutral countries, that the Germans have totally destroyed the machinery of Belgian industry, that exports of foods from the country on a large scale have been going on, and that the "slave raids" are of precisely the same nature as those in Africa which Germany in 1890 pledged herself to put down.

To let neutrals send in food which is used to keep life in the natives, while the natives supplies are sent to Germany, is virtually to permit neutrals to feed the German army. We suppose no student of military strategy imagines that the process can be permitted to go on. And if it does go on, the German army, and not the Belgians, would get the benefit of it.

General von Bissing in his answer to Cardinal Mercier's protest insists that England is responsible for stopping Belgian factories by cutting off raw material. He insists that Belgian workmen have gone to Germany voluntarily to get work. He denies that the immigration has anything to do with war as war. But it is evident that every Belgian who goes into a German factory releases one German for service at the front, and the silence of von Bissing about the exporting of Belgian food to Germany is significant. Belgium's situation is worse than ever. That actual starvation of thousands may follow the clash over neutral relief is not a baseless apprehension.

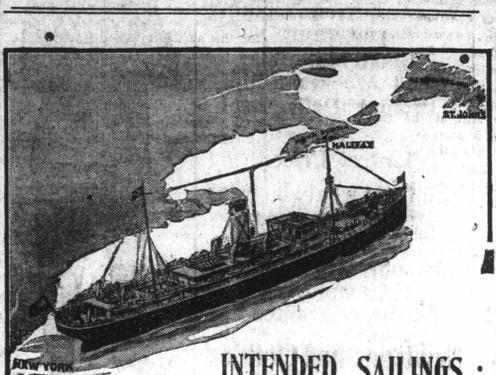
Our notes in circulation are \$4,500,000 more than a year ago. This year's tax on our circulation, payable to the Dominion Government, amounts to \$160,000. The ratio of our quick assets to liabilities has increased to 75 per cent, from 64 per cent, a year ago and 55 per cent, the preceding year. This increased percentage is sound and wise in our opinion, owing to the fact that we carry large deposits of a special character.

In his supplemental report on Provincial conditions, the General Manager referring to trade in Newfoundland, said:—
The trade of the Colony during the past year has been good. The only exception is the lumber industry. A good market exists for pit props in Great Britain, but the scarcity of tonnage has prevented shipments and a large stock will be carried this winter in consequence. The Bell Island Iron Mines have been working most of the year at full capacity and with profitable prices prevailing for the products. It is too early to get reliable information regarding this year's catch of codfish, but expectations are that it will about equal last year's and bring greater returns because of the high prices now prevailing. Our total exports of \$18,969,000 during the Colony's last fiscal year, codfish represented \$10,394,000. Lobster exports show improvement. The seal catch this spring yielded \$63,000 as against \$94,000 in 1915. The latter, however, was one of the worst seasons ever experienced in the history of Newfoundland. Manufacturers on the whole have had a good year and in the wholesale and retail trade demands have been good and payments satisfactory. The revenue of the Government during the current year has exceeded expectations and on the whole the Colony is looked upon as being very prosperous at the present time. It is interesting to note that Newfoundland, in company with other borrowing countries, has for the first time in its history floated a public loan in New York and on terms favourable to borrowers.

The ballot for the election of Directors for the ensuing year was then proceeded with, and the Scrutineers appointed for the purpose reported that Messrs. James Hutchison, C.A., J. Maxtone Graham, C.A., and George Creak, C.A., were duly appointed Auditors, and the following gentlemen duly elected Directors: D. Forbes Angus, R. B. Angus, A. Baumgarten, H. R. Drummond, C. B. Gordon, E. B. Greenshields, C. R. Hosmer, Harold Kennedy, Sir William Macdonald, Hon. Robt. Mackay, Wm. McMaster, Sir Vincent Meredith, Bart., Capt. Herbert Molson and Lord Shaughnessy, K.C.V.O.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Sir Vincent Meredith, Bart., was re-elected President, and Mr. C. B. Gordon was elected Vice-President.

Red Cross Line



INTENDED SAILINGS:
S.S. "FLORIZEL"
FROM NEW YORK FROM ST. JOHN'S
FLORIZEL, December 22nd. FLORIZEL, December 31st.

Harvey & Co., Limited
Agents.

Special to Fishermen

If you are thinking of purchasing a Motor Engine ask us to mail you particulars of the

BRIDGEPORT
Job's Stores, Limited.

Two-and-a-Half Cent Piece

(Philadelphia "Inquirer.")
Do we need a two-and-a-half-cent piece? The Director of the Mint thinks so, and he has gone so far as to recommend that coins of that denomination be minted. It requires the passage of a law before this can be done, and it will be interesting to note how the proposition will be viewed by Congress. The director says that the economic importance of the suggestion will be understood when it is remembered that we now have no coin between the one-cent piece and the nickel. He contends that many articles worth more than one cent and less than five cents sell for a nickel because of the lack of an intermediate monetary unit of value.

There was a time when pennies were practically without circulation in the South and West. The unit of value in many communities in these sections was the five-cent piece. Most of the daily newspapers were sold for that price, and, indeed, still are, in some localities. Pennies were regarded as of little or no value, or as something to be tossed only to a beggar. This in spite of Poor Richard's advice, which assures us that if we take care of the pennies the dollars will take care of themselves. Many will recall the time when we had both two and three cent pieces, but either one of these would be regarded as a curiosity to-day. Some persons looked upon them as a nuisance, and that probably had something to do with their disappearance from circulation.

A two-and-a-half-cent piece sounds awkward, but it will be interesting to the public.

We announce the arrival of a new consignment of Wilton, Axminster and Tapestry Carpets, with Rugs to match.
These Carpets are remarkable for the rare beauty of their designs, and the exquisite softness of the color tones.
Sizes and prices quoted on application.
U. S. PICTURE & PORTRAIT CO.
CARPET DEPT.

When next you require Roofing think of
CROWN BRAND ROOFING
Quality first. Costs a little more than the cheap kinds, but
The Value is there.
THE DIRECT AGENCIES, LTD.,
SOLE DISTRIBUTORS.

Advertise in The Mail and Advocate

Death of Rt. Hon. Ch. Booth A Great Social Worker.

We regret to announce that the Right Hon. Charles Booth, whose work for nearly a generation profoundly affected public opinion on social questions, died at Gracedieu Manor, Leicestershire, aged 76.

Charles Booth was born in Liverpool on March 30, 1840, and was educated there. At 22 years old, when many of his contemporaries were still at the university, he became a partner in the family shipping business of Alfred Booth and Co. Later, and till the time of his death, he was on the board of the Booth Steamship Company.

"It was not until 1886, when he was past middle life, that he began working upon the books which have made his name a household word among all students of the social and industrial condition of the working classes," says the "Times."

A New Method

"Life and Labour of the People in East London," the first book—or, more properly speaking, series of books—published by Mr. Booth, made an impression which it is not easy to describe.

"Mr. Booth's method was entirely new. He set himself to draw a picture of the exact conditions under which the poor lived by an 'inquiry' in which the general character of every street in the metropolis should be investigated, and the result set forth in figures which would show, down to the fraction of a penny, the wages paid for every kind of labour, and the various ways in which it was spent. He divided society into eight 'classes,' from A, 'the lowest class, which consists of some occasional labourers, street-sellers, loafers, criminals, and semi-criminals' to class H, 'which may be shortly defined as the servant-keeping class.' He printed a map of London, with every street coloured according to the several social status of its inhabitants. It was a mighty task, and occupied seventeen years of unwearied labour, the last of the series being published in 1903.

"The reception of these books met with was all that their author could have wished. There were, indeed, candid critics, but the general public accepted the figures and generalisations implicitly.

"The chief effect of them, however, was not merely appreciation from the public eager to be told something definite and decisive concerning the lives of the poor. They aroused in the minds of people who had never thought very seriously about the matter before a desire to do something to bring about a better state of things in poorer London, and largely stimulated the keen constructive interest in all kinds of social questions characteristic of the present day.

"Exception has been taken to the whole scheme of Booth's book, as being too much in the nature of photographic studies of a particular time and place, without sufficient allowance being made for general economic

conditions or the history of social development.

A Personal Reason.

"There was, however, we are inclined to believe, a personal reason for the particular form in which Mr. Booth presented his subject. A man trained from earliest years in commercial life bases his conceptions of social questions upon present personal experience, his own or that of others in whom he has confidence, rather than upon the history of the past. He may study political economy and the social and industrial development of former years, but when he determines to apply that knowledge for practical purposes he instinctively seeks some method which will appeal to sight and touch. All the writings of Charles Booth bear this impress. It is their strength—and their weakness."

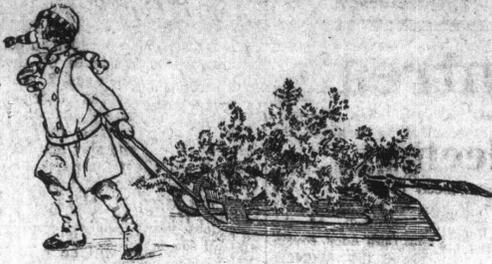
How Many Are There?

"Hundreds of persons had skimmed over the surface of 'London Labour and London Poor,' like the late Mr. Mayhew and Mr. G. A. Sala; hundreds more had dived into its depths of wretchedness, and described, often with literary skill and power, the destitution of this great city; but their work was qualitative only," says the "Daily Telegraph." "They told us how hundreds and thousands of the poor drag out a forlorn existence in sunken and poverty-stricken areas; but how many there were of them, what proportion they bore to the actual population, these were questions they could not answer. This, for the first time, Mr. Booth accomplished.

"Mr. Booth set out with the intention to show the numerical relation which poverty, misery, and depravity bear to regular earnings, and to describe the conditions under which each class of the people lives. To many minds the desirability of such knowledge must have occurred, but most men would have quailed at the prospect of the enormous labour and expense involved in attaining it. It is Mr. Charles Booth's distinction that he carried through his self-imposed task so systematically that he was able at the end to produce a series of maps of London, street by street, representing its varying degrees of poverty by shades of colour.

"To reach this object he collated the experience of School Board 'visitors,' of the relieving officers, and of the police; he obtained the assistance of the clergy and lay workers among the poor, used the returns of the Local Government Board, the School Board, and the boards of guardians; and finally employed his own agents and secretaries, who walked over the whole ground for the purpose of testing and verifying the information obtained. This was no sentimental work that appealed to the hearts and even possibly touched the pockets; it was scientific work, and illumined the understand-

GOOD THINGS for CHRISTMAS



Toys and Fancy Goods Specially Suited for Xmas Gifts.

DOLLS RATTLES  TEA SETS XMAS STOCKINGS PICTURE BOOKS	KITCHEN RANGERS RUBBER BALLS LEATHER REINS RIFLES MOTOR VANS TAXI CABS ARMOURD CARS AERIAL GUNS TOOL SETS	PAINTS BLOCKS COMPANIONS NEEDLE BOOKS HANKERCHIEF SACHETS TIDIES, hand painted PIN CUSHIONS PEN & PENCIL SETS	WRITING CASES HAIR PIN CABINETS HAT PIN HOLDERS HAND BAGS PERFUMES 
LADIES' Fur Sets, latest style. Silk Coat Sweaters  Tea Aprons Fancy Belts Knitted Scarves Muslin and Lace Collars Felt Slippers and Spats.	MENS' UMBRELLAS NECKTIES MUFFLERS GLOVES, etc.	Handkerchiefs A big assortment from 4c. up	

House Furnishing
Cosey Covers, Cushion Covers, Tray Cloths,
S. B. Cloths, Pillow Cases, Table Napkins.



STEER BROTHERS.

In a true sense Mr. Booth produced a sociological map of London such as had never been produced before.

A Census of London's Poverty.

"By far the most valuable outcome of Mr. Booth's labours was that relating to the extent and distribution of London's poverty now for the first time known. Taking the population of that portion of the capital which he investigated at 4,309,000, he divided them into five classes as regards economical conditions, and these were the results which he published in 1891:

Class	Numbers.	age.
A.—Lowest	37,610	.9

B.—Very poor	316,834	7.5
C.—Poor	938,293	22.3
D.—Working-class (comfortable)	2,166,503	51.5
E.—Middle-class and above	749,930	17.8

"To these figures must be added 99,820 inmates of various institutions.

Thirty per Cent. of Poverty

"Mr. Booth drew from these data the induction that 30.7 per cent. of the population that 30.7 per cent. of were 'in poverty.' Class C, the largest, included all those whose earnings were small because of irregularity of employment, and those whose work, though regular, was ill-paid. He thus arrived at the general con-

clusion that there were in all London:—
Living in poverty . . . 30.7 per cent.
Living in comfort . . . 30.7 per cent.

"A crucial question bearing on these results is what is meant by the words 'in poverty.' Following the example of Mr. Booth, a similar investigation, still more detailed, was undertaken by Mr. B. Seebohm Rowntree for the city of York, and the latter inquirer adopted a two-fold heading, that of 'primary' and 'secondary' poverty. The first comprised families whose total earnings were 'insufficient to provide the bare necessities for the maintenance of physical efficiency,' while the second class con-

sisted of those whose total earnings would have been sufficient but for other expenditure, either useful or wasteful.

"Whereas Mr. Booth found in London on or beneath the 'poverty line' 30.7 per cent. of the population, Mr. Rowntree found for York a proportion of 7.84 per cent. But the latter figures were collected in a period of prosperous trade, 1899, whereas those of Mr. Booth referred to only an average period, 1887 to 1892.

"The outcome of both inquiries seemed to prove that the debris and wreckage of our social system are in much the same proportion in a provincial town as in the capital."

"The name of Charles Booth deserves a definite and an inalienable place in the Pantheon of great Englishmen, who have rendered vital services to the race," says the "Chronicle."

War Comparisons Civil War and Great War

By means of copious quotations from various sources, including the speeches and writings of Lincoln, Charles F. Thwing, LL.D., in "The Hibbert Journal" for October, draws an interesting comparison between the American Civil War and the present upheaval. Both divisions of the American Commonwealth declared as every nation involved to-day declares, that they were fighting for the fundamental and sublime principles of liberty and patriotism:—

"The Federal Government, battling for the freedom of the slave, was also battling for the rights of all men to be free; England, fighting Germany is fighting for the democratic principle everywhere. The Federal Government, fighting for national integrity against a domestic foe; England, fighting Germany, is fighting for the national integrity of Belgium and of other small peoples, and indeed of large peoples, against foreign enemies. Under new conditions and diverse forms New World history comes to repeat itself in the Old World."

The parallel extends further. For at least a generation the Southern States had been preparing, whilst the North was as unready as England to meet a world cataclysm. Also after three years of constant warfare and abnormal expenditure the resources of the North, like those of England, were found to be not only unexhausted but apparently inexhaustible. The Civil War was prolonged far beyond the thought of either contestant. Troops were only enlisted for three months. The Southern States believed, as Germany believed, that their preparations would make victory early and complete:—

"The first two years of the present war were not unlike the first two years of the American conflict. The attacking party in the Civil War had the advantage: the attacking party in the World-War had the advantage: the attacking party usually has the advantage. But the nation attacked, especially if it be in either form or reality a republic, presently finds itself, and it finds itself the more completely and adequately the longer lasts the struggle. Throughout the second half of the four years of the American struggle it became more and more evident with each passing month that the Southern cause was weakening, the Northern strengthening, and that victory for the Northern eagles was becoming assured. Reverses for Lincoln's men were not unknown; but the sweep of the current was clear and its general force unstemmed. To point out the analogy would be superfluous."

"The name of Charles Booth deserves a definite and an inalienable place in the Pantheon of great Englishmen, who have rendered vital services to the race," says the "Chronicle."

Reid - Newfoundland Co'y.

Electrical Department

Flexible Arm Lamps
for Sewing and Reading
and Studying
\$4.00



Lamps for Floor Use
Adjustable Arm
\$7.50



BEAUTIFUL STANDS LAMPS
\$7.00 to \$30.00
Reading Lamps for
every purpose.

SEE OUR WINDOW FOR GRAND DISPLAY.
PHONE 240

Eleven Volunteers At Torbay

Despite the inclement weather prevailing last night a largely attended and enthusiastic recruiting meeting was held at Torbay. Mr. T. J. Edens occupied the chair and made a fervent address, in which a spirited appeal was made for recruits and then introduced the speakers of the evening, who were Lieut. Ross, Mr. L. E. Emerson, Sgt. J. Robinson and Mr. W. R. Howley, K.C. Both Lieut. Ross and Sgt. Robinson vividly described their experiences in fighting the enemy and appealed to the patriotism of all the eligible young men in asking them to come forward and keep the old flag flying. Messrs Emerson and Howley eloquently seconded the appeals of the gallant young soldiers who had preceded them and at the conclusion 11 husky young chaps came forward and enlisted, viz:—S. Martin, W. Liddy, J. Reddy, P. Dodd, V. Bradbury, J. Power, M. Martin, P. Gosse, W. Connors, W. Molloy, E. Gosse. The meeting closed with the National Anthem. Well done Torbay.

NURSE BOWDEN GETS PRESENT.

A meeting of the Newfoundland Nurses' Association was held yesterday afternoon in the Girls' Department, King George the Fifth Institute, when Nurse Flora Bowden, who leaves by the Florizel to take up private work in New York, was presented with a purse of gold. The presentation was made on behalf of the members by Miss Southcott, President of the Association, who referred in complimentary terms to the work of the recipient, who was one of the promoters of that body, a most active member, and who for some time was assistant matron at the General Hospital. Miss Bowden replied, warmly thanking the donors for their mark of esteem and appreciation. Following the presentation tea was served by Mrs. Davidson, matron of the Institute.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

CARD.
DR. C. V. SMITH,
Late House Surgeon at the General Hospital.
Surgery, 228 Duckworth St.
Hours:
9.30 to 11, 2.30 to 3.30, 7 to 8.
Telephone 421.
Residence, 49 Cochrane St.
dec19,1m,eod

Notice
Wrapper Holders
OF
"CHRISTIAN'S Borax Soaps"
Must have them in by
December 30th,
As competition for the \$10.00 closes on that date.
CHRISTIAN'S Borax Co.
Box 902.
M. A. Duffy.

HAM BUTT PORK!

We have Just Received
per S. S. Florizel

200 BARRELS

of Choice Light Ham Butt
Pork—Parker Webb brand

MOST SUITABLE FOR
RETAILING.

Harvey & Co., Ltd.
(Wholesale Only)

WEDDING BELLS

CAMPBELL-ADEY.
At the residence of the bride's parents, Hamilton Avenue, yesterday afternoon a pretty wedding was solemnized, when Miss Eleanor V. Campbell was united in Hymen's silken ties to Mr. Herbert J. Adey. The wedding was attended by many of the friends of the happy pair.

The bride entered the drawing-room, which was nicely decorated for the occasion, leaning on the arm of her father, Mr. Wm. Campbell, of the G. P. O., while Miss Cora Adey, cousin of the groom, played the Wedding March. The ceremony was performed by Rev. H. Royle, Pastor of Wesley Church, in whose choir the bride has taken a prominent place for some years past. The bride, who was gowned in a dress of pearl silk with bridal veil and orange blossoms and carried a large bouquet of white carnations and maiden hair and sparrow grass, was attended by her sister, Miss Isabel Campbell while the groom was supported by Mr. Geo. MacDonald, his life long friend. A wedding repast was then partaken of merriment and just making the occasion, the health of the bride being proposed by Rev. Mr. Royle, and ably responded to by the groom. The bride was honoured by numerous and costly presents, which testified to the esteem in which she was held, that of the groom being a gold pendant. The groom's present to the bride was a gold watch and a ring. The bridesmaid was gowned in saxe blue silk.

Later the bride and groom left for Waterford Hall and proceeded to Carbonear to-day and will spend the honeymoon going along the line of railway, stopping off at various points. The Mail and Advocate wishes the newly wedded pair every success and happiness.

FOGO LOCAL COUNCIL HOLDS ANNUAL MEETING, IS DETERMINED STAND BY COAKER

At the annual meeting of the Fogo Local Council held recently the following officers were re-elected for the ensuing year.

Chairman—William Miller.
D. Chairman—Henry J. Oake.
Secretary—Ambrose V. Shea.
Treasurer—Mark Willis.

The council is in a flourishing condition; there being over 30 more members in good standing than were reported last year. Fogo Council is determined to stand by Coaker. The sooner we can rid the political field of the present gang of thieves, the better it will be for the country. The whole country now realizes the need for drastic reform in every department of the public service, and the F. P. U. intends to elect a party to bring about that reform.

Ambrose V. Shea,
Secy. F. P. U. Local Council
Fogo.

TRAIN REPORT

Tuesday's No. 1 arrived at Port aux Basques at 10.40 p.m. yesterday.
Yesterday's No. 1 left Gambo at 5.10 a.m.
Yesterday's No. 2 left Alexander Bay at 9 a.m.
To-day's No. 2 leaving Port aux Basques after arrival of Sagona.

Charged With Manslaughter

James Gosse and his wife Elizabeth of Pleasant Street were arrested yesterday afternoon in connection with the death of their child Mary Gosse, aged 7 years. On the court records they are charged as follows:—"That on the 18th December instant they did feloniously kill and slay one Mary Gosse." In effect the parents are charged with manslaughter. They were not asked to plead to-day but Mr. Hutchings, K.C., remanded both for 8 days and later a preliminary enquiry will be held in the case. William Gosse and son of the prisoner's, aged 8 years, was held at the police station last night and to-day was given in charge of his aunt who will look after him. We learn from well informed people to-day that the case is one of the worst of its kind possibly ever recorded. The child was in an advanced stage of emaciation, her little body was verminous, showed the terrible effects of continued and systematic neglect and if what we learn be only in part true it was a merciful dispensation that death intervened to save the little one further suffering.

DR. C. V. SMITH

As will be seen by perusal of our advertising columns, Dr. C. V. Smith has begun practice in the city of St. John's. Dr. Smith has located his surgery in the building on Duckworth Street recently occupied by Dr. Knight and formerly by the late Dr. Harvey. This new addition to the ranks of our practicing physicians and surgeons, for 10 years or more dwelt at Twillingate, where his professional services were much sought after and where the Doctor was very popular with the people. For several months past Dr. Smith has been attached to the General Hospital here as House Surgeon. Dr. Smith, who is a Nova Scotian by birth, is a man of culture and of consummate ability in his profession and graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Baltimore, Ind. We bespeak for him a liberal share of public patronage.

OUR THEATRES

AT THE CRESCENT
Go to the Crescent Picture Palace to-day and see the big mid-week picture programme. The Essanay Company presents Peggy Sweeney, Wm. Burke and Edward Arnold in "The White Ally," a great detective feature in three reels. The daring Tom Mix in "Crooked Trails," a thrilling Western drama, and a rich George Ade comedy, "The Fable of the Willing Collegian who wanted to get a Foot-hold." Professor McCarthy plays a splendid programme of music for this great show, be sure and see it.

THE CHRISTMAS BLACK BIRDS.

At Rossley British Theatre on Christmas day will be presented one of the Most Original and Novel Entertainments ever put before the public. Mrs. Rossley has given us many delightful Christmas Pantomimes but, this year for a change, there is something all together new. The Black Birds, will show what an amount of training, time, and care, has been given to her little Troupe. It has been weeks of real hard labour for Mrs. Rossley, but if it pleases the Theatre going public, that is all she desires, of course there are people who go to a show not to enjoy themselves, but pick faults, one cannot please everybody. The few privileged spectators at a rehearsal thought it simply wonderful for children to carry out in so capable a manner such a performance. Patrons like to see something new and they certainly have it with the Black Birds. Wardrobe all new. Music and songs from London England. See the Rossley Black Birds and your troubles will fly away.

MISS FLORENCE ANDREWS

The death occurred on Tuesday last of a bright and amiable young lady in the person of Miss Florence Andrews, daughter of Mr. N. Andrews, Supt. of the Street Railway Service. The deceased had been ill for some time, and though her death did not surprise her friends and relatives, yet it came to them as a most sad event, especially at this festive season. It will be particularly sad news to her brother Pte. Andrews, who is the front. To the bereaved father and other relatives The Mail and Advocate extends its condolence.

The Danish but. Emanuel, laden with fish, in casks, for Brazil, has been anchored in the stream two days, awaiting a chance to get away.

LOCAL ITEMS

The Marine and Fisheries Department received a message from Bonne Bay yesterday stating that no herring were being caught there.

At 4 o'clock this afternoon the closing exercises of the children attending the Mercy Convent Schools, Military Road, will take place at the Episcopal Library and a splendid programme has been arranged.

The police went on board of a foreign-going ship anchored in the stream last evening, looking for a Danish sailor, but did not succeed in finding him. There is a warrant out for his arrest for desertion.

Beginning yesterday afternoon a S. E. gale with torrents of rain occurred on the S. W. Coast and continued all night. In the city there were occasional showers all the afternoon and at midnight it blew heavily from the S. E. with copious rain.

Mr. Wm. Hart of Ryan's grocery store while at work this morning cut his hand severely. He was treated at M. F. Wadden's pharmacy. The wound was a serious one and Mr. Hart lost considerable blood.

Mrs. J. J. Dunphy, of Argentia, has received a card from her nephew, Tom, now in H. R. H. Princess Christian's hospital, London, saying he was doing well and having a good time. Tom was in the attack on the German trenches on October 12th, and was wounded a second time, but fortunately not seriously.

Up to six last evening Crosbie & Co. had received no news of the Fogota, now on her way from Ripollette, Labrador. The ship most likely harbored in some haven out of reach of the telegraph lines on the approach of the recent storms, and there is no need for the least alarm concerning her.

FOR HER OR FOR HIM at this season, the most acceptable Christmas present will be a SEASON TICKET for the PRINCE'S RINK. Buy them NOW at Room 15 Commercial Chambers, Water Street.
—dec19,21,23,3i

NO Govt. Man Wanted

(To the Editor.)
Dear Sir—Will you kindly allow me space in your valuable paper for a few remarks referring to a visit from our worthy representative and Friend R. G. Winsor. I think, Mr. Editor, this is the first visit Salvage and Bishop Hr. have had from any member of the Assembly, except on vote-seeking occasions. Then we were not forgotten, but as soon as our votes were cast and counted, so soon were we forgotten and thought of no more, until vote-seeking again.

On Saturday last we were favoured by a visit from Friend Winsor, and I tell you, sir, it did us toilers good to see and think that we have one of our own men interested in our welfare. Each man was longing for this time to come to gather to the Hall to hear a lecture from our worthy Friend and I assure you, sir, they were well rewarded.

Friend Winsor entertained us for about two hours, dealing with the Union Trading, Exporting and Shipping Co.'s, and other matters, also referring to the present Government and its wastefulness, especially its agriculture policy. At this point one man shouted, "Don't let any Government member come here," and this was responded to by the whole crowd. We are delighted, sir, to have such a man as Mr. Winsor to represent us in the House of Assembly, and I am sure that Friend Winsor is proud to have such men at his back as those of Salvage and Bishop's Hr. If the rest of the District is the same as we are Winsor and Abbot and their other colleagues, so long as he is on the Union ticket, will have a greater majority in 1917 than they did in 1913. We were sorry to learn from Friend Winsor that Friend Abbot had to return home as his son was very sick. It would have delighted us to have had a visit from Friend Abbot as well. I know he would have been only glad to give us a visit, as he is one of our worthy representatives in the House of Assembly, and I can assure you that we are proud to have such men as we have.

Thanking you for space and wishing the President and Union every success.

JAMES MOSS,
Chairman.
Salvage, Dec. 18, 1916.

INTERESTING CARD TOURNEY

The members of the T.A. & B. Society held a card tourney in their rooms last night which lasted from 9 till 10.30. Some old veterans who have been handling the pasteboards for 50 years were in the games but "cub" player Mr. T. Ryan, took off the prize, a fine (12 lbs.) turkey. Another tourney will be held Saturday night.

VOLUNTEERS GO HOME

The Kyle's express left here at 12.30 p.m. to-day taking a large number of passengers outward. There also went a large number of volunteers who go to their homes to spend the Christmas season.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

Consts. Nugent and Lynch are now doing special duty on the trains which leave here daily and return at night. This will be kept up until New Year, when the service will be discontinued.

Extract From Bay Roberts Guardian

Mr. Alex Mews, brother of the Deputy Colonial Secretary, Mr. Arthur Mews, and Mr. Fred Mews, Barrister, is now the editor-in-chief of the Mail and Advocate, the official organ of the F. P. U.

Mr. Mews was until recently accountant in the office of the Standard Mfg. Co., St. John's.

He made his editorial bow in Thursday's Advocate, and writes as one possessing a wide knowledge of world events. He is also optimistic regarding the outcome of the present great struggle, and is inclined to think that "conditions of unrest will continue, and maybe grow worse, till is born that New Age of Brotherhood, no longer ideal but real, and of which we are now suffering the birth pangs."

The Guardian welcomes Mr. Mews to the brotherhood of the Fourth Estate and wishes him a successful journalistic career.

[We thank the Editor of the Guardian for his kindly notice.—Ed.]

ST. THOMAS' XMAS TREE

A function which was heartily enjoyed by the children of the primary department of St. Thomas' Church Sunday School took place at Canon Wood Hall yesterday. It took the form of an Xmas Tree given by the little son of Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Winter who with his parents contributed the many gifts that burdened the tree and aided in other ways to give the little ones a most enjoyable time. A most enjoyable entertainment was also afforded with songs, choruses, &c. The Rector heartily thanked the donors for the kindness which prompted the giving of such an enjoyable entertainment to the children, who afterwards indulged in romping and play and highly appreciated what their kind little friend and his parents had done for them. Many of the parents and friends of the children were present. Tonight in the Parish Hall the children of the upper schools will be given a Christmas Tree.

HA. GRACE L. O. L. ANNUAL ELECTION.

The Annual meeting of Rising Sun L. O. L., No. 1, Harbor Grace was held in their hall on Thursday last, 14th instant, when the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—W. M., Bro. John Butt, H. M. C., re-elected; D. M., Bro. Albert Rogers, re-elected; Rec. and Fin. Secy., Bro. Lorenzo Sheppard, re-elected; Treas., Bro. James Martin, re-elected; Chap., Bro. Freeman Yetman, re-elected; D. of C., Bro. Albert Yells, re-elected; 1st Lect., Bro. Llewellyn Ash, elected; 2nd Lect., Bro. Ernest Shute, elected; 1st Com. Bro. Austin Snow, re-elected; 2nd Com. Bro. Edw. Sheppard, elected; 3rd Com. Bro. Robert Sheppard, elected; 4th Com. Bro. Matthew Davis, elected; 5th Com., Bro. Edgar Snow, elected; O. G., Bro. Thomas Lilly, re-elected. The installation of officers takes place January 11th.

REID'S STEAMERS

Argyle left Sound Island at 12.25 a.m. yesterday.
No report from the Clyde since leaving Port Blandford yesterday morning.
Ethie left Daniel's Harbor 1.10 p.m. yesterday, going out.
Glencoe left LaPoile 4.20 p.m. yesterday, coming East.
Home left Fortune Hr. early yesterday morning, out ward.
Sagona due at Port aux Basques this morning.
Kyle left Port aux Basques at 11.30 p.m. yesterday.
No report from the Wren since leaving Trinity on 19th.
Meigle at North Sydney.

BUOY FOUND

In connection with the report of a buoy being found to which we alluded yesterday, we learn to-day that it was discovered at Maddock's Cove by Mr. Thos. Healey a couple of days ago. On it was painted the name "Honoreva," which shows that it evidently was washed from the wreck of the schr. "Honoreva" which left here some time ago, fish laden, and is now at Naples up for sale. There was also picked up at Maddock's Cove on the same day a "strap" of the kind generally used for the hoisting of cattle from the holds of ships. This may have been lost from some ship of the cattle carrying variety.

AT MADDOCK'S COVE

The express with the Kyle's passengers is due at 7.15 this evening.

WANTED—A Boy to serve his time at the Printing business. Apply to Foreman "Mail and Advocate" office.—dec21,tf

SHIPPING

The Portia left Marystown at 8.30 this a.m. and is due here tomorrow evening.

The Prospero left Seal Cove, coming South, at 5 p.m. yesterday and is due here Sunday.

The schr. "James Burton Cook" is at present loading codfish at the Smith Co.'s premises for Brazil.

The Neptune sailed from Sydney yesterday for this port with a cargo of coal.

The S.S. Susu will sail for the North at 10 a.m. to-morrow and will take a full freight and several passengers.

The S.S. Sable I. left Charlotte-town yesterday for here and is due Saturday. The ship has a full freight, including a good deal of poultry and other Xmas stock.

Several outport schooners are still at the wharves along the waterfront, waiting a few fine days to finish discharging their fish. The recent bad weather has been a great set back to them, and will keep many persons from their homes for Xmas.

INDIAN GUIDES SEE CITY

There arrived here by the cross country train last night two Indian guides, brothers, named John and Lewis Stevenson. They come from Springdale, Green Bay, where they have resided for many years and this is the first time they ever were in St. John's or for that matter any city. They are of course expert trappers and hunters and say that they did well with furs up to date. They speak with enthusiasm of recent bear hunts engaged in during which they brought down some large black fellows and sold the skins at good figures. The men are fine able specimens and are delighted with St. John's. They are MicMac and Mr. John P. Shea is showing them the sights to-day.

FREIGHT WANTED—Schooner "Ellen L. Maxner," 99 tons, wants freight for points in Conception Bay. She is now discharging at Horwood Lumber Co.'s west wharf. See the Captain, WILLIAM POMEROY.—2i

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A Doctor, Reside at Western Bay. Practice from Broad Cove to Burnt Point, both inclusive. Valued at \$3000; perquisites extra. Apply EDMUND BUTT, Western Bay.—dec2,tf

FOX FOR SALE—One Female Light Silver Fox. Apply to GEO. GILLINGHAM, Lower Isld. Cove.—dec19,3i

FOR SALE—60,000 Salted Squid in good condition. Caught late this Fall. Apply to H. ELIOT, Harbor Breton.—dec19,6i

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Intoxicating Liquors.

FROM and after the first day of January, 1917, no persons except the Controller appointed under the provisions of the Prohibition Plebiscite Act, 1915, shall import into the Colony any intoxicating liquors, except for sacramental purposes, under a penalty of not less than One Hundred Dollars, and not exceeding Five Hundred Dollars, or, in default of payment, imprisonment not exceeding Three Months.

If any one after the first day of January, 1917, manufactures any intoxicating liquors at any place within the Colony he shall be liable to a penalty of not less than One Hundred Dollars, and not exceeding Five Hundred Dollars, or, in default of payment, imprisonment not exceeding three months.

If any one not licensed in accordance with the provisions of the said Prohibition Plebiscite Act, (Druggists and Medical Practitioners) sells, after the 1st day of January, 1917, any intoxicating liquors, he shall be liable to a penalty of not less than One Hundred Dollars, nor more than Five Hundred Dollars, or, in default of payment, imprisonment not exceeding Three Months.

If anyone has in his possession any intoxicating liquors at any place in the Colony after the first day of January, 1917, manufactured or imported in or into the Colony after the first day of January, 1917, except in accordance with the provisions of section 27 of the Prohibition Plebiscite Act, 1915, he shall be liable to a penalty of not less than One Hundred Dollars, and not exceeding Five Hundred Dollars, or, in default of payment, imprisonment not exceeding Three Months.

JOHN SULLIVAN,
Inspector General of Constab.
dec19,21,23

RUBBER GOODS

We have in stock now a full line of all kinds of Rubber Goods, selling at old prices.

RUBBER SHOES
Child's and Misses' Low and High Cut Robbers.
Boys' and Youths' Low and High Cut Rubbers.
Ladies' Low and High Cut Rubbers.

RUBBER BOOTS
Child's and Misses' Long Rubber Boots.
Women's Long Rubber Boots.
Men's Bear Brand Rubber Boots.
Youths' Bear Brand Rubber Boots.

BUDDY BOOTS
All Sizes in Boys' and Men's Buddy Boots.
OLD PRICES IN EVERY CASE.

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