

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

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

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PEACE ADVOCATES HOPES ARE VERY BADLY SHATTERED

Germany's Refusal to Initiate Peace Negotiations Causes Great Stir in Europe—Asquith Gives Similar Reply to Question by Snowden Socialist in Commons—Allied Forces in South-Eastern Part of Serbia Retire Before Bulgarian Onslaught—Relations of Greece With Entente Powers Still Unsettled—As They Now Stand Hold Out Inducement For Central Powers to Follow Retiring Allied Forces Across Greek Frontier—Operations in Mesopotamia Are Being Watched With Deep Interest

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The speech in the Reichstag of the Imperial Chancellor, Dr. Von Bethmann Hollweg, reviewing the military and political economies and progress of events and his reply to the Socialist interpellation declining to initiate peace negotiations, were features in to-day's news throughout Europe, following closely on Premier Asquith's somewhat similar reply to a question in the House of Commons by Philip Snowden, Socialist. The Chancellor's speech completely dashed any hopes the peace advocates may have held of an early termination of the war. It caused no surprise, however, as the great bulk of the people here, who, like the Government, believe in ultimate victory of the Entente Allies and express the determination to continue the fight until victory is attained, as far as the Entente Allied countries are concerned.

The British and French forces in the south-eastern part of Serbia are now retiring before the onslaughts of the Bulgarians, who, supported by German artillery and infantry, have been attacking both the British and French and compelling them to give up advanced positions. According to reports from Salonika the retirement is being carried out in an orderly manner, but how far it is to be continued, is a matter of much speculation. Opinion is divided as to whether they will retain Salonika as a base or not. The latter alternative would, it is believed, further endanger the relations of the Entente Allies with Greece, which now are far from satisfactory, and would be an inducement to the Central Powers to follow the Entente forces across the Greek frontier.

Besides the battles in the Balkans, the British are watching with deep interest operations in Mesopotamia, where a fight is now taking place for Kutel Amara, and in Arabia. The Turks in the latter region attempted to take Aden last July, but were driven back. As far as Aden and its vicinity, as well as the shores of the Staras of Bebel-el-Mandeb leading from the Red Sea to the Gulf of Aden are concerned, they are well fortified, and it is not believed that an advance is seriously intended here. There is also considerable activity on the Gallipoli Peninsula, but there have not been any important changes in the situation of troops. This likewise applies to the Western front where the French are busy

Life of Parliament To Be Extended

BILL INTRODUCED IN COMMONS—EXTENDS LIFE PRESENT PARLIAMENT TO END JANUARY 1917.—NO ELECTION DURING WAR.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—A bill to continue the present parliament beyond the five year period, and to postpone the general election during the war was introduced in the Commons to-day by Sir John Simon, Secretary of State for Home Affairs.

The bill makes the life of the present parliament six instead of five years, extending it to January 31, 1917, and treats the year 1918 for the purposes of active parliament as if it followed immediately on 1915.

This legal action providing that the sessions of 1914 and 1916 shall be regarded as successive sessions keeps alive the plural voting bill buried with other controversial matters on account of the war. The plural voting bill is one of the pet measures of the Liberals, introduced under the Parliamentary Act, which declares that a bill which has thrice passed the House of Commons in successive sessions shall become law, despite the opposition of the House of Lords. The bill has already passed the Commons.

MORE NEWS PROMISED

LONDON, Dec. 9.—The British military authorities have arranged to issue a daily communication from the Western front in France commencing next week.

The British War Department thus comes into line with the army headquarters of other countries.

MACEDONIA SITUATION IS GRAVE

LONDON, Dec. 10.—Bulgarians, offered by Germans, are fiercely attacking the Allies in Macedonia, according to the Times' Salonika correspondent, who regards the situation as grave.

The correspondent, says that a series of fierce assaults by day and night have been directed against the Allies right wing, from Demir Kapu to Kest Turino. These assaults, the despatch adds, have so far been successfully beaten off, but the enemy are being continually reinforced and apparently intends to renew the attacks with the object of gaining Strumitza station, towards which German cavalry have been making a reconnaissance

in an endeavor to recover a trench in the Champagne region, which the Germans captured a few days ago. Despite the weather, the Italians claim some minor successes along the Isonzo front.

OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST

FIRST NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT

NOVEMBER 10
825—Private Leo More, 88 Lime Street. Arrived 3rd London General Hospital, Wandsworth, enteric.
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
750—Private William Snow, Princeton, B.B. Previously reported dysentery, severe, Oct. 26; now reported convalescent, Nov. 20.
101—Private William L. Norris, 41 Hayward Ave. Previously reported dysentery.

DR. GRENFELL FOR HOSPITAL WORK IN FRANCE

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—Dr. Grenfell, famous for his work among the Labrador fisherfolk, has accepted an invitation to take charge of the Division Hospital Unit that has been sent to France by the Harvard University, and will leave this country about Dec. 14th returning in the spring to resume work at Labrador.

The announcement of the foregoing was made officially to-day by the Grenfell Association of America, which also announced that recently, while in Boston, the American College of Surgeons had conferred upon Dr. Grenfell an Honorary Fellowship.

Malta, Oct. 20; now reported arrived at Third London General Hospital, Wandsworth; dysentery.
JOHN R. BENNETT, Colonial Secretary.

MANHOOD OF ENGLAND RUSH TO VOLUNTEER IN THOUSANDS AS AN ANSWER TO GERMAN THREATS

NEW YORK, December 10.—The London correspondent to The Herald cables this morning that a neutral just returned from a trip to Germany and Austria-Hungary brings the news that despite the fact that business men and bread winners including women of the Central Empires who have engaged in peace riots, have been ruthlessly bayoneted and some shot down by troops; their revolt against the war is assuming alarming proportions.

He declares that Herr Schoidman, the Socialist Deputy, in a speech demanding speedy peace voiced the heartfelt desires of nine-tenths of the people of the two Empires; while Dr. Von Bethmann Hollweg represents only junketers who have waxed fat and powerful, fattening on the producers of Germany.

The Chancellor's threat, that if Allies do not bend the knee before Germany's power now they will be forced to do so later when peace terms will be much more severe, is derided by every newspaper here this morning and the manhood of Great Britain is rushing to recruiting stations in their thousands.

During a pelting rain storm yesterday and all last night they sent an answer which is the voice of the whole British Empire that the great volunteer army of Britain fighting shoulder to shoulder with her Allies will never lay down arms till the murderous machine of which Bethmann Hollweg is the mouthpiece is completely smashed.

Warns Great Britain to Abandon Gallipoli Campaign

Says the Changes Are 99 Out of 100 That Within Two or Three Months Their Forces There Will be Thrown Into the Sea

PARIS, December 10.—An Allied army of 500,000 or more will easily be available for operations in the Balkans in the Spring, according to General de LaCroix, military critic of the Temps. A review by that newspaper of the military situation in the Balkans, says there are 150,000 troops of the Allies at Saloniki 100,000 British at the Dardanelles could be transferred thence says General de LaCroix, who adds, that unless the British army vacates Gallipoli Peninsula the chances are 99 out of 100 that within two or three months they would be thrown into the sea.

Looking into the future, a military writer says that to these 250,000 can be added the reorganized Serbian army of 200,000, and possibly 500,000 Italian, for Spring campaign, besides such other forces as may be sent from the West in the meantime.

Petrograd Hears from Teheran Of Big Russian Victory

LONDON, December 10.—A Reuter despatch from Petrograd says a telegram from Teheran says the Russian legation there has been informed that Russian troops gained a victory in the direction of Hamadan, defeating a force consisting of 500 cavalry, infantry, insurgent Gendarmie, and 1200 German-Turkish Mercenaries, of whom a large number were killed or wounded.

The Russian troops occupied an important position near the town of Ovoh, about 60 miles North East of Hamadan, from which they are pursuing their offensive.

OFFICIAL BRITISH

The Governor, Newfoundland:

LONDON, Dec. 9.—Lord Kitchener and Sir E. Gray went to Paris yesterday for a conference with the French government.

Fighting continues in Champagne where the enemy succeeded in entering an advanced French trench. Elsewhere were artillery actions.

A heavy Russian battery brought down a German airship. The vessel is believed to have been destroyed.

East of Petaeno a strong enemy entrenchment has been captured by the Italians with 150 prisoners.

The Press Bureau announces that on the 6th the Bulgarians attacked our troops west of Lake Doiran. Small parties entered our trenches but were driven out with the bayonet.

On the 7th the Bulgarians, by weight of superior numbers, drove our troops from their position. Under cover of darkness our troops withdrew to a new line. The casualties are not yet reported. On the 8th we successfully repulsed all attacks, withdrawing at night to a new position, conforming to general alignment.
BONAR LAW.

OFFICIAL FRENCH

PARIS, Dec. 9.—The French War Office, this afternoon, gave out a report on the progress of hostilities on the Gallipoli Peninsula, which reads as follows:—

"On 5th December an attack made by the enemy, was completely checked by French fire.

"Dec. 6th was characterized by an effective fire from our trench guns, which made a breach in the lines of the enemy and caused the explosion of a depot of munitions. The enemy responded by a violent bombardment which, however, caused no damage.

On the Sea of Marmora a British submarine has torpedoed and sent to the bottom the Turkish torpedo boat destroyer Yar Hissar. Two officers of the vessel and 40 men were taken prisoners.

OFFICIAL TURKISH

LONDON, Dec. 9.—Advance of Turks on Aden in southern Arabia, near the entrance to the Red Sea, through which Suez Canal traffic passes, is announced in a Turkish official statement, as received in Amsterdam and forwarded by the Central News correspondent there.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 10.—A Constantinople official despatch says that Kutel Amara is being stubbornly defended by the enemy. Our advanced divisions, says the despatch, are marching to Sualsaad, making the enemy's retreat difficult.

WILL HE LIVE UP TO EXPECTATIONS

LONDON, Dec. 9.—Lord Robert Cecil Parliamentary Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, announced in the House of Commons this afternoon that Great Britain had formally recognized the Carranza Government in Mexico.

GERMAN CHANCELLOR REVIEWS PROGRESS OF WAR TO DATE

Says Danube is Now Free and Turkish Positions at Dardanelles Were Never Firmer—Refers to Attempts of Allies to Force Greece in the War—Says Germans Have Established Self Government in Poland—Denies Reports Circulated That Germany is Beaten—If Allies Refuse to Recognize Facts Now They Will Have to do Later Conclude Chancellor

Chancellor's Speech Approved of by all Parties—Landsberg, Socialist, Grows eloquent and Fires Hot Air Speeches at the Allies—Liebknecht, Another Socialist, Gets Turned Down by Unanimous Vote of all Parties—Reichstag Was Crowded—

BERLIN, Dec. 9.—After Chancellor Von Bethmann Hollweg had made his reply to the Socialist interpellation regarding peace to-day, the other parties made a joint declaration approving the Chancellor's utterances and endorsing the view that in the conditions of peace made after war, there must be guarantees for Germany's safety, even if these imply the annexation of territory.

After a declaration regarding the peace terms had been made there was a tumultuous scene in the Chamber, brought on by a misunderstanding in regard to the order of business. This, however, was soon adjusted.

Then Herr Landsberg, Socialist member, made a protest against French and British misrepresentations of the present situation. He added, amid applause, that every German of every class, beginning with the working man, is resolved that whoever dares to attempt to cut even the smallest slice from the body of the German Empire will meet with general German resistance until it is taken out of his hands. Herr Landsberg declared that he and his party were violently opposed to any French intention to annex Alsace and Lorraine. He stated that Dr. Karl Liebknecht, whose questions at previous sessions of the Reichstag regarding peace had aroused much discussion, was in no way authorized to speak for the Socialist Party or the German nation.

Several times during the Chancellor's speech Liebknecht attempted to interrupt him. Liebknecht made a motion to hold a session of the Reichstag to-morrow, but his motion was voted down unanimously by all the parties. All parts of the Chamber were crowded. At to-day's session the members of the diplomatic corps were present.

The promise given after the Second Balkan War, in which contest the Bulgars had borne the blunt of

the fight, had then been abandoned by Russia. Serbia then had received her reward from Russia because a Serbian vanguard had advanced against Austria-Hungary.

The Chancellor declared that today the Bulgarian flag was floating over re-conquered Bulgar soil. Serbia had been crushed. This is one more small country which has been sacrificed for the interest of the Entente Allies. The Danube is now free, the Chancellor said, and the Turkish positions at the Dardanelles now firmer than ever before, although Asquith, last summer proclaimed their imminent fall. Thanks to the far-sighted policy of King Ferdinand, he continued, a strong bridge had been constructed, uniting firmly the Central Powers with the Balkans and the Near East. After peace has been concluded, this bridge will not recede from the steps of marching battalions, but will serve the works of civilization, peace and friendship now confirmed by fraternity in arms, and will then be strengthened by exchange of goods of the nations.

The Chancellor referred to the attempts of the Entente Powers to improve their positions in the Balkans by threats against Greece. He said the very nation which had raised the cry against Prussian militarism, now threatened the Greek Government with the powerful British navy. Having adopted this attitude, they could not consistently continue to pretend that Germany acted improperly in invading Belgium. Why did not the Westminster Gazette tell this on August 4th, 1914, the Chancellor asked, then the whole world would have heard the truth at the beginning of the war.

Continuing, he said Germany's task in the conquered portions of Russia had been particularly hard on account of the conditions which had prevailed there under Russian administration. Cities were without sewerage and their administration had been in the hands of the Russian bureaucracy. The Germans had established self-government in Poland, where the new form of administration was being put into effect with zeal. The Germans had constructed more than 40,000 kilometres (about 26,000 miles) of roads. Schools had been reopened and pupils were being taught, not in Russian, but in their mother tongue. The Warsaw University and Technical High School had been reopened. The Chancellor said that as late as February this year the Russian Government had declined to introduce the Polish language in the University.

In Belgium, he continued, attendance at school had been made compulsory. The Flemish language formerly suppressed, was now being used. The newspapers of the Entente nations, the Chancellor continued, were full of sensational untruths about Germany, announcing in headlines "Germany defeated;" "Germany at her last end;" "Germany begs for Peace." Many other nonsensical reports have been published, such as, assertion Emperor William was preparing for the solemn entry into Constantinople in order to dictate terms of peace. Assertions concerning Germany's depression and Germany's arrogance, reports which are entirely untrue.

This campaign, he continued, was begun at a moment when the diplomatic efforts of the Entente in the Balkans broke down, after these failures, he said, the Entente powers needed something in order to divert public attention from their own miserable condition.

The Chancellor urged the people of Germany to consider only the facts of the real situation of this country and the fighting fronts. Against the convincing power of these facts our enemies are helpless, he said, and there is nothing in our situation which could shake our confidence, if our enemies now refuse to recognize facts they will have to do so later. When the Chancellor ended his speech the whole Chamber joined in an outburst of applause.

LATEST MESSAGES ON PAGE SIX

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RUINS OF ARRAS NOT A HOUSE UNSHELLED

The following interesting details of life at Arras are given by Mr. Warner Allen, the special representative of the British Press with the French armies:

Life in Arras today is not unlike what it was in the seventeenth century, when Arras was a beleaguered city. Provisions are plentiful, and there is communication with the outside world, but the pull of the bombardment is a hundred times greater. Then the people hid their cattle and themselves in enormous cellars stretching from house to house beneath the streets, which they called "caves"; today these same cellars give them shelter against German shells.

Of its 25,000 inhabitants, some 800, perhaps, still remain in Arras, and there is not a single house that has not received its shell. There are still one or two shops open. One of them is kept by a mother and daughter who have never and who left the town thru the unending bombardment that has lasted more than a year. The daughter, a girl of twenty, told us they had had only two shells in the house, which had reduced the back rooms to matchwood, but the front rooms were in excellent condition.

Contempt for Danger.

The contempt for danger is general. In the Grand Place I saw an old market woman sitting with her dog in the sun and both of them fast asleep. The noise of guns was incessant. A big shell came, but she did not move, though a minute later she was disturbed by a warning whistle to take cover. She moved slowly, calling the dog, to a cellar a yard or two away, waited a little, and then, as nothing happened, went back to sleep again.

When the owner of one house left the town on the advance of the Germans, he buried under a tree in his garden £60,000, in notes and stocks and shares. Later he returned to dig for his treasure. He dug and dug and still his spade did not strike the chest. The Germans began to bombard the town with exceptional violence. Then he began to dig madly under another tree, and found the still unopened chest. He had forgotten the tree under which he had buried it.

Unseen Hostile Eyes.

Arras, with its deserted streets, shattered houses, and the grass growing between the cobble, is particularly impressive. Everywhere one has the uneasy feeling that one is being watched by unseen hostile eyes, and the impression is correct enough, for a considerable part of the town is commanded by the German observation posts.

In the station my companion, Captain Semenov, was saluted by a German bullet, which hit the wall behind him and fell to the ground at his feet. There are barricades and barbed-wire entanglements everywhere, and the Germans are welcome to try to storm Arras when they please. As for the houses, they sometimes provide that mixture of comedy and tragedy which moves at once to tears and laughter. Some there are from which the front wall has been shorn clean away, leaving three or four rooms one above the other open to the public gaze like a scene at a theatre.

At the back of such rooms all the treasured objects are still where loving hands had placed them—pictures on the walls, a bookcase full of books, pianos with photograph frames still upon it. In front of them are chairs, tables, cupboards and the like, with two or three legs still on the parquet floor, and the rest balanced in defiance of all the laws of equilibrium over the nothingness where the shell passed. Some houses seemed at first sight to have escaped damage, and it was only when one looked more closely that one saw they were nothing but a facade and that their windows were like the eyes of a blind man.

Cathedral Soldier-Artist.

Despite bombardment, the streets of Arras are admirably kept. When a shell tears a hole in the roadway the hole is first of all fenced off—a very necessary precaution, since some of the projectiles have broken through the vault of deep cellars, opening a chasm fifty feet deep. Then, when possible, the hole is filled with debris and cobbles are laid down.

Arras might well be called a city of the dead if it did not lack the most impressive mark of desolation—silence. Almost always there is the roar of cannon and the wild hurle of huge projectiles that tear through the air with the noise of a runaway train on invisible rails far above.

For ten minutes or so I experienced the silence of Arras—a silence sadder and more oppressive than the silence of a desert. Evening was closing in and the guns had ceased. We were in the cathedral, which in

the past was an ugly eighteenth-century building, heavy and ungraceful. Now, however, great clefts have been opened in its sides and roof, letting in a glorious vision of the sunset sky. Its masonry, threatening to fall at any moment, hangs suspended as though it were lighter than air, and huge arches still remain aloft, balanced, fantastically beyond the maddest dreams of architecture, on a single column.

We found only one person in the cathedral, a bearded soldier who before the war was a well-known artist. He was painting the strange vision of the half-ruined cathedral.

A few minutes later the truce was ended. The guns broke out anew.

One Man Lives Out of 600

Some fresh details regarding the famous charge of the Australian Light Horse brigade against the Turks on the Nek, in which the best part of three Australian regiments participated and only one man returned alive, have just reached British headquarters through a Turkish prisoner.

The prisoner was able to state positively, what many Australians who witnessed the charge had suspected, that during the attack the Turks lost not a single man. They received a special complimentary order from their general and several medals and a good many promotions.

The Australians' charge followed a long period of bombardment.

"As soon as the bombardment stopped," said the Turkish prisoner, "the English (the Turks call all the British troops, whether home or colonial by the name 'English') leaped over the parapet and charged down upon us. They came on well. As soon as they appeared every rifle in the place opened upon them direct across the Nek and a machine gun with its crossfire from the right swept them sheer off the face of the earth. Three of them managed to reach our trench and fell dead over the parapet into the bottom of it."

As for the men of the Light Horse brigade—after three months in the trenches, with many of them sick and some of the weak, with every officer and man at his appointed place, the instant the word was given they leaped from their trench and rushed on death—the first line may not have known it was death—the third line must have known it. And they died.

British Blockade In Baltic Keeps Iron from Germany

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Nov. 30.—

Swedish iron mine owners state that the British submarine blockade will result in a complete stoppage of Germany's large iron importation from this country. Iron ore is not contraband, and could ordinarily be shipped on neutral vessels, but at present all Swedish and other neutral shipping is otherwise engaged, and no vessels are available.

Figures at hand show to what extent the exportation of iron ore has been concentrated on the Baltic and show shipping has decreased, owing to the risk of capture by British cruisers. In the year 1913, 3,180,000 tons of iron ore were shipped from Narvik, and 2,320,000 tons in 1914; and, according to reports of the current year, the total shipping of iron ore will not be over 1,200,000 tons. From Lulea, on the other hand, the amount of iron ore exported has increased from 900,000 tons—last year's figures—to 2,198,000, with one month of the shipping season still unreported. Other Baltic ports record a like increase.

The present stoppage of the iron ore trade is a heavy blow to Sweden, but the Swedish press, realizing Great Britain's necessity, has indulged in neither bitterness nor complaint.

German ships are now playing a difficult game. Navigating close to the shore in order to be in neutral waters is not easy during the best season, and with the rough seas of winter it will be particularly hazardous.

War Still Being Waged in Mexico

DOUGLAS, Ariz., Dec. 2.—Virtually cut off from the border, his forces scattered over a wide stretch of country Gen. Francisco Villa continues to defy the Carranza forces under the command of General Alvaro Obregon, to wrest from him the last vestige of power in northern Mexico.

Advices from Nogales say that Villa is making efforts to get in touch with Gen. Rodriguez who eluded Obregon's forces at Cananea last week. Villa, it is said, is anxious to divert Rodriguez's column south to assist in the renewed attack on Hermosillo, capital of the state of Sonora, where desperate fighting is reported to have been in progress for two days.

Gen. Obregon, whose headquarters has been established at Santa Cruz, reported last week that a Villa detachment under Gen. Acosta, had been repulsed after several hours' fighting a few miles west of Zorillo station. Acosta's men fled it was reported, leaving a number of killed and wounded on the field.

Another sanguinary battle between the main armies of Villa and Carranza is impending at Nogales, according to state and war department despatches to-day. Anti-American feeling among the Villistas is growing, it was stated, because the United States is permitting the transportation of Carranzista soldiers across American soil. A raid upon a detachment of American troops by a small band of alleged Villista soldiers was reported. There were no American casualties.

About 2,000 Carranza troops from Piedras Negras, en route to Douglas, have been diverted toward Nogales, across American soil. They are travelling unarmed, under guard of American troops, until they re-enter Mexico. Gen. Obregon's main army is also reported en route to attack Nogales. American field artillery is en route to Nogales.

NO MORE ORDERS FOR AMERICA

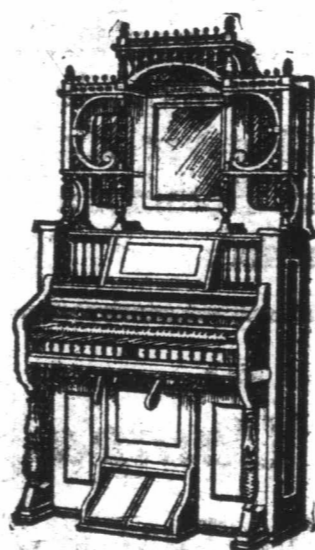
LONDON, Nov. 30.—Russia during the last few days has placed orders for 6,000,000 yards of khaki cloth in Yorkshire.

In announcing this at a meeting of the Huddersfield Chamber of Commerce last week, Chairman Kaye said he recently had seen in London representatives of the various Allied Governments on the subject of orders given to America, and he regarded the large Russian order as the outcome of a protest made by the Huddersfield Chamber.

Mr. Kaye stated that he had been assured no Italian orders for khaki would now go to America.

The magpie is deemed a bird of evil omen. Its unluckiness has been accounted for by its being the only bird which did not go into the ark with Noah.

It is a good omen for swallows to take possession of a place and build their nests around it; while it is unpropitious for them to forsake a place which they have once tenanted.



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War Messages.

SAYS ALLIES MADE BIG OFFERS TO BULGARIA

LONDON, Dec. 9.—A Reuter despatch from Amsterdam transmits a Berlin message: Quoting from the speeches of Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg in the Reichstag regarding the progress of the war since the Reichstag adjourned last August, the Chancellor said Bulgaria had intervened in the war. Since the beginning of the war the Entente Powers had made increasing efforts to draw King Ferdinand to their side. Austro-Hungarian and Turkish territory had most liberally been promised. Not only enemy and neutral territory was given away, but even allied Serbia, for whose menaced integrity Russia had unchained the war, and for whose liberation the Entente pretends to fight, now was not spared.

To Set Example For National Thrift

LONDON, Dec. 9.—The reduction of salaries of the Law officers of the Crown has been arranged. In the Commons to-day, Premier Asquith made this announcement which it is hoped will give an impetus to the campaign for thrift on the part of the public.

The Premier declined to disclose the extent of the sacrifice exacted from these.

Members of the government believed that the reduction is only a preliminary to the renunciation of at least one third of its salaries by other members of the Government and Commons, as an example to others of the measure of economy necessary to enable the country to meet the expenditures of the war.

BULGARS CLAIM VICTORY OVER ALLIED FORCES

PARIS, Dec. 10.—A despatch to the Havas Agency from Salonika, dated Thursday says: "On the strength of the fact that the French and British troops have retired from positions to the north and east, the Bulgarians have announced a brilliant victory over the Entente Allies.

It is stated on good authority that no serious action took place, and it is officially denied that there are any Germans among the Bulgarian troops in front of the Entente Allies.

GERMAN MASSES ARE IN REVOLUTIONARY MOOD

BERNE, Dec. 10.—Peace manifestations have occurred not only at Berlin, but at Dresden and Leipzig, according to the German correspondent of the Tagewatch.

The correspondent adds that the conviction prevails among the masses in Germany that only a revolutionary outbreak would force the Government to make peace.

KAISER GOES A VISITING

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 10.—Emperor William will visit Brussels from December 19 to 22, according to Belgian correspondents of Dutch newspapers. He will also visit neighboring parts of Belgium, including the Field of Waterloo. It said, special police already have arrived at Brussels to act as guard for the Emperor.

NEW COMMAND FOR FRENCH GENERAL

PARIS, Dec. 10.—General Gouraud, who lost an arm as result of wounds suffered while commanding the French Expeditionary Force at Dardanelles, has been assigned to command one of the armies at the front, although he has barely recovered.

IS BEARER OF MESSAGE FROM POPE FOR KAISER

ROME, Dec. 10.—Cardinal Von Hartmann, Archbishop of Cologne, left Rome last night after again seeing Pope Benedict. The Cardinal was the bearer of a Papal message for Emperor William and also recommendations for peace. It is understood that the Cardinal probably will see Prince Von Buelow, German Ambassador to Italy in Switzerland.

VIOLENT RIOTS IN BERLIN POLICE CHARGED CROWDS

PARIS, Dec. 10.—The Rome correspondent to the Journal sends the following:—Zurich (Switz.) despatch states that violent demonstrations in favor of peace are taken place in Berlin. Police were obliged to charge the crowds; windows, stores and cafes were smashed during the rioting, and soldiers in the crowd took active part in disturbances.

VIRGINIA TOWN REPORTED FIRE SWEEPED

PETERSBURG, Virginia, Dec. 10.—Hopewell, a town of twenty-five thousand inhabitants, founded by the Dupont Powder Co., was virtually destroyed by fire late today. At 9 p.m. the flames were still uncontrolled, but it was said there was little left to burn in the town.

The Company's powder mill, some distance away, was not believed to be in danger.

The schr Oversea Belle, 20 days from Sydney, coal-laden to Westville, put in here out of the storm last evening. She had been harbored for weeks at Trepassey and Bay Bulls.

A girl, five years old, ill of diphtheria, was removed from her home, near the Ropewalk, yesterday, to Hospital.

THE NICKEL WEEK-END PROGRAMME.

"The Return of Richard Neal."

A beautiful 3-part social drama featuring Francis X. Bushman, Nell Craig, Bryant Washburn. "HAZARDS OF HELEN." See Helen in still another most thrilling feat.

"IN THE PARK."

An Essanay Charlie Chaplin comedy riot.—Laugh—Laugh—Laugh. DON'T LET THE CHILDREN MISS THE GREAT BIG BUMPER MATINEE SATURDAY. COMING—WHO PAYS?—A series of Twelve splendid 3-part dramas, each dealing with some vital question of modern life.

BE SURE AND SEE CHARLIE CHAPLIN TO-DAY.

CASINO THEATRE---Last Two Days---2.30, 3.40, 7.30, 8.40 and 9.50.

FINAL OPPORTUNITIES TO WITNESS THE TWO GREATEST MILITARY PRODUCTIONS EVER TAKEN.

LORD KITCHENER, F.M.,

ON HIS RECENT VISIT TO THE "FIRING-LINE," AND

"OUR BOYS," The First Newfoundland Regiment.

ADMISSION—ADULTS, 20c.; CHILDREN, 10c.

ARTICLES REQUIRED FOR THE EVERY-DAY NEEDS OF LIFE

AT PRICES WITHIN THE REACH OF THE MOST ECONOMICAL.

Blouses ! Blouses !

Ladies' Black Repp Blouses Collars made so that they can be used high or low. \$1.60

Colored Repp Blouses

Very Dainty. We have them in Green with Tan Spot, Tan with Sax Blue Spot, Navy with Green Spot; ea. \$1.60

Light, Fancy Crepeoline Blouses

Nice Pretty Stripe Effects. Collars are in Green, Purple, Tan, Sax Blue to suit the various color stripes. Fitted with Gold Pear Buttons. \$1.20

Black Sateen Blouses

With Embroidered and Tucked Front and Tucked Collar. 90c

Ladies' Flannelette Blouses

In Light, Medium and Dark Shades. ALL MODERATELY PRICED.

Ladies' Wool Underwear

In all Sizes. Garment 85c Garment.

Children's Serge Dresses

with Fancy Facings and Scalloped Yolks. 75c each.

Girls' Navy Corduroy Dresses

\$1.75 up. According to size.

Infants Boots

In Tan, Pink, Cream, Blue and Black Colors. Special Price 28c each.

Children's White Fleeced Vests

Extra Special Value. 27c up. According to size.

Children's Wool Caps

Various Colors. 35c up.

Boys' Wool Underwear

75c up.

Men's Pants

Dark color with neat stripe, medium weight and suitable for winter wear. Excellent wearing qualities. Regular \$2.20 value \$1.80

Men's Shirts

Men's Negligee Shirts, made from Soft Finish dimity, in Stripe pattern. 49c

Men's Negligee Shirts, made from Fast Color Stripe Percale with detachable collar. 85c

Men's Negligee Shirts, made from neat Fancy Stripe Repp material with French Cuffs \$1.10

Men's Negligee Shirts, made from Soft Finish Silk Spot Lustre, double stitched and reinforced back and front. \$1.25

Men's Heavy Knit Overshirts. 65c Correct in style and shape.

Men's Grey Union Shirts, with-out collar. Each. 55c

Men's Flannel Shirts, all with newest stripes and without collar. \$1.40

Boys' Negligee Shirts Negligee Shirts, in newest Stripes, with Laundered Cuffs 65c

Boys' Blue Chambray Shirts, Band Cuff; good wearing, ea. 40c

FISHERMEN'S UNION TRADING CO.

Henry Ford is Delighted With Reception of Peace Plans

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—Henry Ford returned from Washington late this afternoon. He conferred for less than an hour with New York peace plan representatives and departed for Detroit.

Louis P. Lochner, representing Ford, said the magnate was much pleased by his visit to Washington. He saw President Wilson, Cardinal Gibbons and Jesse Hughes. Everywhere, Lochner stated, Ford received encouraging reports.

"Cardinal Gibbons' parting message to Ford was 'God bless you,' and his greeting was 'Peace is the finest and best Christmas gift that can be made,'" said Lochner. "The only statement regarding the attitude of the Government on Ford's plan was that the state department 'is assisting in every way the issuance of passports.'"

Ford's letter or invitation, sent to more than 100 persons, says:

Envoys to thirteen belligerent European governments have ascertained in forty visits that there is a universal peace desire. This desire, for the sake of diplomatic etiquette, never can be expressed openly or publicly, until one side or the other is definitely defeated or until both sides are entirely exhausted.

For fifteen months the people of the world have waited for the governments to act, have waited for the governments to lead Europe out of its unspeakable agony and suffering and to prevent Europe's entire destruction. As European neutral government are unable to act without the co-operation of our government, much interest is manifested in the action of this country.

In The Hague we hope to meet delegations from Switzerland and Spain. From these delegations will be selected a small deliberative body to sit in one of the neutral capitals. Here it will be joined by a limited number of authorities of international prominence from each belligerent country.

This international conference will frame terms of peace based on justice for all, regardless of the military situation. This conference will be an agency for continuous mediation. In The Hague the pilgrimage will dissolve. Accommodations will be provided for each person to return home.

Hon. S. Milley and Mrs. Milley, who had been abroad getting medical treatment for their boy, who is greatly improved, returned here by the Florizel yesterday.

Mr. James Vey took fine photos today of the S.S. Queen Margaret in the dry dock. Mr Vey says he photographed the S.S. Arizona, after she struck an iceberg, 30 years ago, but that this ship is in a worse condition.

A number of the schooners which left here yesterday morning for the North must have been caught out in the gale of last night and if they were they must have had a hard time of it. Several returned to port yesterday afternoon on noticing the storm approaching.

ROSSLEY'S EAST END THEATRE.

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

TO-NIGHT'S BIG CONTEST

ALL FUN AND LOTS OF IT! GREATEST VAUDEVILLE SHOW EVER SEEN. HEAR MR. BALLARD BROWN IN NEW SONGS. SEE MADGE LOCKE AS A SUFFRAGETTE. GREAT ORIENTAL AND OTHER DANCES. FINEST ALL ROUND SHOW, AND GOOD PICTURES.

NOTE—In active preparation, Mrs. Rossley's 4th Annual Pantomime, "BEAUTY and THE BEAST." The Costumes will eclipse anything ever seen here.

THE CRESCENT PICTURE PALACE.

Presents EDGAR JONES and JUSTINA HUFF in "MEN OF THE MOUNTAINS," A Two-Reel Lubin Feature. "THE MAN IN MOTLEY" An Essanay Melo-Drama. "ANDY OF THE ROYAL MOUNTED" A Drama Featuring C. M. Anderson—Broncho Billy. "HAM AMONG THE REDSKINS" A Roaring Comedy with Lloyd Hamilton and Bud Duncan.

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

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

NOTICE !

A Special Meeting of The Fishermen's Union Trading Company, Ltd., will be held at St. John's, on Dec. 15th, 1915, for the purpose of confirming Resolutions passed at the General Meetings of the said Company, on Nov. 16, 1914, and Nov. 25, 1915, authorizing the increasing of the capital of said Fishermen's Union Trading Company, Ltd. from \$100,000 to \$250,000.

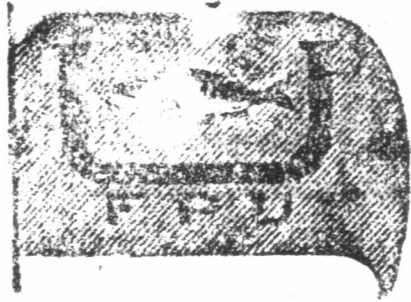
W. W. HALFYARD, Secretary. St. John's Dec. 1st. 1915.

JUST IN STORE

**TWO CARS
BRIGHT
NO. 1 HAY.
Selling Cheap.**

**J. J. ROSSITER
Real Estate Agent**

Our Motto: "SUUM CUIQUE."



("To Every Man His Own.")

The Mail and Advocate

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

Editor and Business Manager
JOHN J. ST. JOHN

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.L.D., DEC. 10th., 1915

OUR POINT OF VIEW

The Coal Shortage

THE HERALD—The Official Organ of the Morris Government—as usual replied yesterday to our comments re the Premier's coal circular by abusing Coaker and attacking the Trading Company's business.

We wish McGrath to understand once and for all, that if he wants to insult and interfere with private matters that are not public concern, that he will get all he wants of that from us. We do not intend to indulge in mud-slinging to-day, but let Mr. McGrath indulge to-morrow, as he did yesterday, and we will give him a week's job.

Now as to the facts: The Premier is a public man—the Head of a Government possessing all the power and influence connected with such a high office. It is his duty to attend to the public requirements of the people that has for 30 years sustained him at the polls.

He has been false to the trust reposed in him, as had he been alive to the interests of the city and his constituents, he would have realized the shortage in coal two months ago. He is false to the trust, for he should have seen to the engagement of coal steamers at least two months ago, and not at the close of navigation.

The City has no claim on Coaker, good, bad or indifferent in any respect; Mr. Coaker has no connection with the city, but if he was Premier he would see that the City received proper consideration or he would be false to his trust as Premier of the Colony. Mr. Coaker has not even a branch of the F.P.U. here.

As for coal, Mr. Coaker did bring a load of coal to St. John's this summer and advertised it, and sold it 70 cents per ton under regular prices. He never undertook in any way to supply coal for St. John's; and as for Outports, he did deliver two steamer loads this year to Outports and was ready to deliver more if orders offered.

In addition to the two steamer loads, he has delivered seven schooner loads from Sydney and sent 300 tons from here; and he offered two loads to certain ports North last month which were not accepted.

The "Can't Lose" did not lose any money in supplying coal to Outports, and she was sold because the Company decided to

have two motor schooners to be used as freighters, which would be more convenient for the Company's interests. A good offer was made for the ship by a Cardiff firm and the ship was sold at a figure in advance of the amount paid for the ship.

The Trading Company have not abandoned the supplying of coal North, as may be seen by the above explanation, and Mr. Coaker intends to continue supplying coal to Union harbours.

As for pit props, the wage offered was not refused, there was no hang up. The men did not delay the ship one hour. The wages offered were 20 per cent higher than those paid by the Reid-Nfld. Co. to men discharging their coal ships, which work should command at least 20 cents per hour, instead of 13½ cents, which they have been paying.

The Premier's duty as Premier and as the representative for St. John's, which city returned four of his supporters last election, was to see that everything possible was done to provide tonnage for coal to meet the city's requirements; not now, but two months ago.

Where was P. T. McGrath? Why did he not give proper consideration to such a matter and use his paper to get life into the dying Premier that he so warmly supported? Why was he so silent? As a Citizen, as a member of the Legislative Council, as a supporter of the Premier, how is it he did not use his influence to urge the Premier to take action?

Our article, at any rate, cut deep into some one's acts of negligence, or P.T. Would not have been so sore as to reveal the old Patsy as clearly as he did last night in The Official Organ of the Morris Government in discussing this matter.

We repeat: the Premier has attempted another codd and the people know it well.

Will P. T. explain why the Reid-Nfld. Co., who have captured so many millions of the people's dollars by arbitrations, railway construction, street cars, electric power, subsidies and Russian Government money by selling steamers, at the expense of their public obligations, should not have been called upon by him to supply coals for the City trade, before blaming a Northern man for not supplying St. John's with its coal requirements?

The People's Party

In his Manifesto to the public of Newfoundland, issued in October 1913, Sir Tax Morris said: "I respectfully submit that never at any time was there in this Country, or any Country, a more striking instance of a policy of great progress being more abundantly and completely justified than in the case of Newfoundland the past four years."

At the election of 1913 the year of this "dope" document was issued the majority of our countrymen plainly showed this man of "many faces" that they thought otherwise and in proof of their convictions that majority voted for the Liberal-Union Party and the policy platform on which it was founded. But owing to the manner in which district representation is at present and was then made up, the "People's Party" led by Sir Tax Morris although they secured a minority vote, were enabled to again control the political destinies of our Island.

In the 1913 election Morris was beaten; two of his Cabinet Ministers were hurled by an outraged electorate into political oblivion. Bonavista District, which was for a quarter of a century a stronghold of Toryism, put Coaker, Abbott and Winsor at the head of the poll and placed Morison of "Forget-me-not" fame at the foot—a bad last—and showed him and Morris that our Fishermen Tilers repudiated as strongly as it was possible to do so, the claim of Morris that the previous four years "was a striking instance of a policy of great progress."

The record of waste, boodle and glaring mismanagement of our Country's affairs from 1909-1913, black as it was, cannot in any way compare with the record of this same bunch of political knaves for the past three years. No where in the vast British Empire can such a dark showing of political debauchery be witnessed as we see here in Newfoundland to-day.

The rank and file of the Morris Party have degenerated into political vultures, whose only aim in public life is to secure for themselves and their friends the fruits of our peoples' labour. There has not been during the whole period of six years that Morris and the People's Party have been in power one single act enacted by them for the social or commercial benefit of our people. Scandalous transgressions against our Constitutional rights have been permitted to go unchecked. Our public departments are honeycombed to the core and the Heads of the Civil Departments are dead to a sense of their public duty.

Our Treasury is empty, and our Toiling Masses now recognize that it will remain in this deplorable condition as long as Morris and his gang of self-seeking noodies are left in charge. Both the spirit and letter of our Constitution have been outraged whenever the necessity arose to do so. Men who entered public life, as poor men, candidates of the People's Party, will retire "fixed" for life, while thousands of our Tilers must still be forced to "bend the back" and work from sunrise until sunset to secure a bare living for themselves and their families.

When the record of Sir Tax Morris is written by some future historian it will prove one black chapter from beginning to end. Newfoundland has indeed paid a heavy price for parrot politicians and future generations will ask themselves why we in our time handed the destinies of our Country over to such colossal bluffs as E. P. Morris. During the past six years he seems to have faithfully carried out the following:

"Unto every one that hath shall be given, and he shall have abundance; but from him that hath not shall be taken away, even that which he hath."

Stung!

THE unsavoury—if "Honourable"—editor of The Herald (The Official Organ of the Morris Government), P. T. McGrath, comes to the rescue of his "guide, philosopher and friend," E. P. Morris, Premier, &c., in yesterday's issue of his decadent daily—The Herald—in an effort to save him from the contumely which is his, and which he well deserves in re the famine in coal now imminent in this Colony.

And how does the little "twister" of Prescott Street go about it? Why as per usual: He draws the red herring over the trail of his patron but in this case at least, it does not obliterate the offensive odor of apathy and contempt for the public interests which follow in the wake of E.P.'s "pilgrim's progress" in politics.

And the brilliant logic used by the little sycophant! He asks Coaker what has he done to remedy the coal shortage? What has Coaker ever promised to do? No body has yet seen a Manifesto from Coaker to the electorate of Newfoundland in which is solemnly promised immediate development of our coal areas and the consequent enlarged supply and cheapening of an indispensable article to our people.

Was the promise kept? Let the Fisherman and Labourer who see a hard winter with a coal famine in sight answer. This promise of Morris is not once referred to in The Official Organ of the Morris Government's article but in a frantic effort to divert the public gaze from Morris's delinquencies, coal and pit props are mixed and any subject is nervously grasped at by this "honourable" creature to protect Morris from the penalty which the people will make him pay for gross carelessness, extravagance and criminal neglect.

The "Honourable" Patsy also gives a resume of the heroic measures taken by his master to secure coal for the people, for which the big hearts of both master and servant bleed in this emergency.

Well, considering that the city with a severe winter now upon it is short by about 25,000 tons of coal, his great efforts would appear not to have amounted to a signal success.

Coaker does not pretend to be omnipotent; but we feel safe in asserting that had Coaker placed his name on a manifesto guaranteeing more and cheaper coal to the country, an effort would have been made to live up to the promise. But Morris made no effort nor had he intended to do so when he made that promise to the people.

We reiterate our assertion that he was then coddling the public as he has so often done before and that the Mackinson and other coddles were not a circumstance to this colossal "joke" of the Premier's. Why Patsy's "Canadian Bar" is nothing to this codd. The little scribe of The Official Organ can well be designated the scavenger of the press.

Any dirty work repellent to many men, Morris knows, will be undertaken with pleasure by his little henchman of Prescott Street at so much per and hence for his usefulness, not for the love of him E.P. keeps the little fellow on the job.

His disinterestedness in this instance is as evident as it was in his recent sectarian outburst when despite the danger of setting man against man, he ran the risk, and incidentally tried to defeat Prohibition purely to conserve the paltry few dollars represented by some shares in a brewery; and his manliness is as evident in this, as it was by his backdown before the Patriotic Committee and his failure to resign from it when the floor was literally wiped up with him at that meeting.

Patsy, in conclusion, is at a congenial task licking the boots of the very man who a few short years ago no inuendo was keen

The Labrador Fishery.

(From Our Own Correspondent)

THE codfishery on the east and north coasts is practically over, the season being in a sense fairly successful. On the southern sections of the Island fishermen fared well, but North of Bonavista Bay some of the fishermen fared rather badly. The extraordinary prices paid for "soft cure" fish helped the fishermen enormously. Fishery operations on the east coast usually wind up at the beginning of this month, but now that there is such a demand for herring the fishermen are keeping out their gear later than usual.

The fishery on the south coast is now beginning, the harvest time for the South Coast people extends from November up to February.

They reap their gains chiefly in the prosecution of the halibut and codfishery. Halibut is readily bought up by local dealers and the demand even locally is fairly good. Of late quite a large quantity of halibut finds its way to St. John's, being shipped usually by the Coastal Company's steamer "Portia." The Reid Company's boats carry a small quantity, but the other vessels bring the fish directly to St. John's and it arrives more promptly and in a better condition than when the transshipment is made at Placentia.

The herring fishery is opening well on the West Coast and it looks as if the fishermen were going to reap a rich harvest. Higher prices are being paid this year than ever before, and it is claimed that the days of low prices for herring are passed for good and all.

This is a consummation devoutly to be wished for, as we have never really received anything like the value of our products.

The fact is that we have been largely to blame for low prices, as some of our fishermen have not been so careful as they should have been putting up herring. They simply followed the methods used by their grandfathers and seemed quite satisfied that they knew just what the markets outside required. They did not seem to realize the fact that the purchaser was the person who knew just what he needed. This unfortunately has been the bane of Newfoundland; we always seemed to be content with "doing as our fathers did" regardless of new demands or new conditions. In fact anybody who suggested new means of putting up fish products was regarded as a "revolutionary." This may be accounted for when one considers the conditions of the

enough or no blackguard phrase was low enough for this artist in vituperation to hurl at.

How long will Morris tolerate adulation from such a source? When will the effluvia from such a presence become too much for even Morris's hardy sensibilities? He must be pretty sorely stung when he retains the redoubtable McGrath as an apologist and defender.

old business arrangements, when the fisherman was regarded as simply a bled with very small capacity for anything except hauling fish out of the water or helping to swell the merchant's bank account annually. Within the last few years, notably since the establishment of the organization of which Mr. Coaker is the President, viz.—The Fishermen's Protective Union, things have changed materially, and the fishermen are becoming more self-assertive, and this is just as it should be.

We believe that we shall now get busy and relegate the old grandfathers' day methods in the fish business to the limbo of things that were. The "Canadian Fisherman" is helping to effect this desired change, and as the days go by it will be still more helpful. Our people are simply awaiting direct education in fishery affairs. They are full of enthusiasm, and they will rise to the occasion.

War conditions have somewhat handicapped our fishery relations with Greece which for many years has been a good customer for Labrador fish. Patras, Zante and Piraeus have been favorite markets, and during the season some good sales were made in the country which is now causing us such anxiety. We understand, however, that the exchange problem has been somewhat annoying. Of course we all know that Greece normally is not flush with money, yet our fish shippers have always managed to get satisfactory returns from the consignees. The sales are made ordinarily through London brokers, but there are some Newfoundland firms who have direct connection with the Greek commission men.

A Problem

The problem of dealing with Labrador has now reached a stage of development when something must be done to solve it. For many years the Labrador fishery has been a very extraordinary one. This year it has been practically a failure, though the large prices paid for fish have relieved the situation somewhat.

Few people really understand the Labrador situation except those who have had close contact with it. No such situation, as far as we are aware exists elsewhere. Whilst some merchants have made a good deal of money in handling Labrador fish, others have lost heavily. Labrador business to-day is practically a gamble, and the chances are against a successful wind-up.

The crews that go down to the coast are generally "supplied" by some merchant, either at St. John's or elsewhere. There is of course a tacit agreement that the supplier gets the fish caught by the supplied crew. The merchant who supplies the crew becomes responsible for the wages of any help the crew may have: the help may be a domestic, or young boys. Usually the crew are on "shares." Should they fail to get fish enough to pay their expenses, the merchant usually has to meet demands not only of the shermen but of their families.

Then there is another situation which is rather undesirable. The crews sometimes fail to realize the obligation existing between them and the merchant who depends upon their catch to load a vessel for a foreign market, and dispose of their fish surreptitiously to some other shipper and thus leave the merchant who supplied them "in the hole."

This of course is reprehensible; but there are often circumstances which will really exonerate the fishermen. The supplier deals them a rather bad hand by charging them fully thirty to forty per cent more for their outfit than the current market price, and really gives them a correspondingly low amount for their fish.

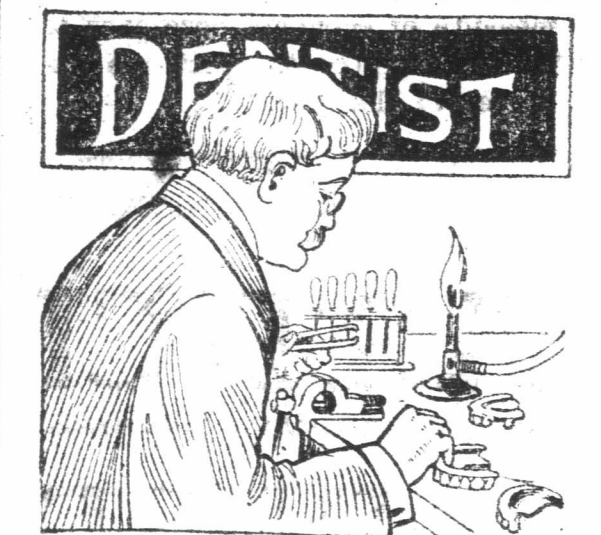
If our Labrador fishery is to

continue, it must be conducted on a different basis, and fisherman will have to realize their obligations and discharge them, and merchants will have to understand that they can conduct this business only on legitimate lines by giving the fishermen a square deal. Unless confidence between the supplier and the supplied is restored, this great fishery is doomed.—Canadian Fisherman.

THE WORLD'S PRESS

For the Spirit of Mercy

The Spectator:—We shall fight to the last remnant of our resources in money and men in order that a principle of government which is without mercy may not prevail to direct this world. We could not have a better illustration of what we oppose than the spirit which justifies the death of Miss Cavell. Admit to the extreme point of legal nicety that she did wrong, and one must still feel with the old Jacobite, who, when told that he had lost his soul by swearing to a lie in declaring that he harbored no fugitive retorted: "I'd rather trust my soul to God than the laird to you bloody-minded men." Every man would have yearned to save Miss Cavell from a severe punishment for her acts of mercy if he himself had been capable of mercy.



ESTABLISHED 1891.

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

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

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

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

DR. A. B. LEHR,
(The Senior Dentist)
203 WATER STREET.
Juel 4. m. w. f. eod

Reid-Newfoundland Co.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR EXCURSIONS.

Return Tickets will be issued between all Stations and Ports of Call at **ONE WAY FIRST CLASS FARE**, good going Dec. 23rd to 25th, and good returning up to Dec. 27th, also good going Dec. 30th to January 1st, and good returning January 3rd.

ONE WAY AND ONE THIRD FIRST CLASS FARE.—Good going from Dec. 21st to Jan. 1st, and good returning up to Jan. 4th.

J.J. St. John

To Shopkeepers:

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

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

500 Dozen BLACK PEPPER, at 10c lb.

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

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

Rubber Footwear.

The Serviceable Makes.

THE next pair of Shoe Rubbers that you require—try the brands that we stock.

Here you'll find the good wearing qualities, high and low heel, Storm and Plain Rubbers in the best makes of Canadian and American manufacture, that it is possible to get on the market to-day.

We stock them to fit Men, Women, Children and Infants and price them reasonably. Before you buy your next stock get our prices, wholesale and retail.

ANDERSON'S, Water Street, St. John's.

LADIES'

Large, Bag Shape

BLACK SEAL MUFFS

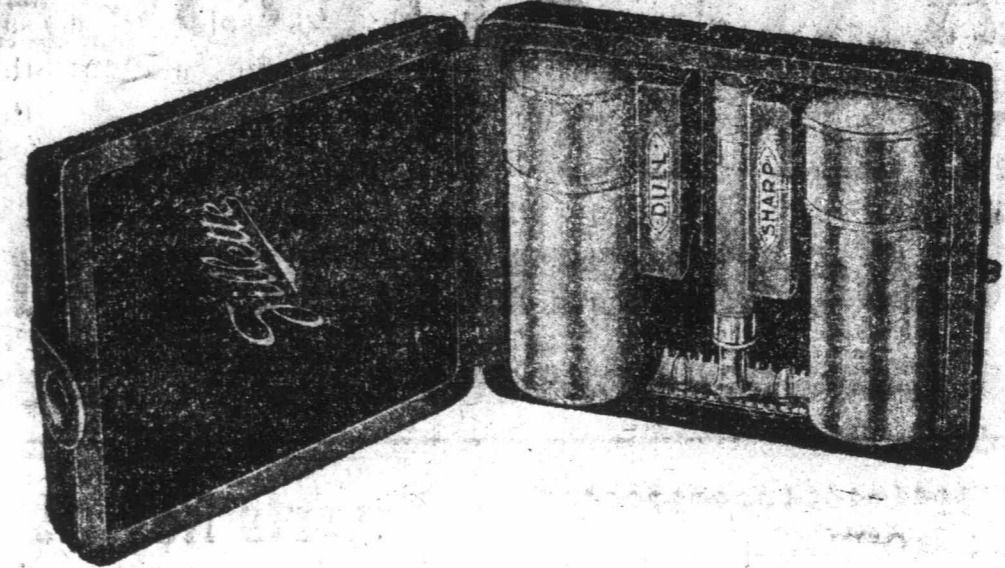
Worth up to \$3.50, for

\$2.00 Each

DAINTY FUR and PLUSH SETS for \$1.60 to \$5.50 the set.

See our Window **S. MILLEY.**

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS!



ENDER'S SAFETY RAZORS—\$1.00, \$1.50.
GILLETTE SAFETY RAZORS, \$5.00.
GILLETTE POCKET SAFETY RAZORS, \$5.00.
GILLETTE Combination Safety Razors, \$6.50, \$9.00.
BENGALL and IXL RAZORS.
LATHER BRUSHES.
REAL BRISTLE HAIR and CLOTHES BRUSHES.
MILITARY BRUSHES and CASE.

MARTIN HARDWARE CO., LTD.
Wholesale and Retail.

GOOD COTTON BLANKETS, CHEAP.

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

You will save by buying now.

ROBERT TEMPLETON,
333 Water Street.

APPLES, APPLES,

Due to-morrow per S.S. "Florizel":
200 Barrels Winter Keeping APPLES.

—Just Landed—

300 Baks SPLIT PEAS.
500 Bags RICE.
200 Bags PEA BEANS
300 Bags RANGOON BEANS.
200 Barrels ROLLED OATS.

George Neal

PHONE 264.

NOTICE!

The FIFTH Annual Meeting of Trinity District Council of the F.P.U. will be held at Winterton, Dec. 17th. All Councils in Trinity District are requested to be represented by Delegates.

J. G. STONE,
Chairman.

Catalina, Dec. 6, 1915.

Wants Prohibition From Our Sailor Boys

Objects to Stand Taken by Mr. Whitehouse.

(Editor 'Mail and Advocate.')
Dear Sir,—As a Temperance man I have been very interested about this word—Prohibition, and I am deeply concerned about it.

During the last 8 or 10 years of my life it never entered my mind that any straight-forward, level-headed, God-fearing man could stand up and induce the use of such filthy, wicked, devilish stuff as Alcohol.

The illiterate and unlearned we would excuse to a certain extent, but those who should be our leaders and who did not vote for Prohibition, I say shame on you. "For if the blind lead the blind, both will fall in the ditch."

We are placed here for one certain purpose and that is to live and serve God, and during this time we are living and learning. We learn so much from what we witness in our own neighborhood and so much from what we hear outside and so much from the public newspapers.

The thing that astonishes me most is a letter in the Trinity Enterprise, signed H. V. Whitehouse. Somebody has said he is a preacher of the Gospel of Christ, but he didn't sign his name so, or in any way show the public he was such.

Mr. Whitehouse appears to be posted a bit in Scripture, but he may be no better for all that, as many are well qualified in regards to these things to their own condemnation for "he that knoweth the way and doeth it not, shall be beaten with many stripes."

Mr. Whitehouse asks: "Does any sane man think that, say an Atheist, who votes for Prohibition, is a Christian?" For my part, I never met a man yet foolish enough for that, but in the adverse world think that, a man that wouldn't vote for Prohibition and taught men to do likewise, is worse than an Infidel in the sight of God.

I venture to say that nobody thinks a teetotaler is a saint for that reason, but if there is any saints on earth, you will find them amongst those who claim this whisky business to be one of the greatest curses of humanity.

The man who describes Alcohol to be the world's greatest evil is pretty near the mark, and if he is asked on what authority he says so, well, I would say on the authority of common sense, and any man who has travelled over much of this sin-stricken world surely knows this to be a fact.

One of our greatest educated men says: "It is neither good nor bad." I would like to know where he gets his authority for saying this? It is not according to honest Christian teaching. We are told that those who are not for us are against us, so we must be for or against in regards the right and wrong and we also learn that whatsoever is not of faith is sin. We must believe the saloon is bringing glory and honour to the cause of God, or else it is a curse to all that is good and Christlike.

Some people say that the grace of God is sufficient to keep men from drink. Put a saloon in every town and there will be drunkards there. Vote the saloon out and drunkenness will cease. I know the grace of God is all right to all who accept it, but if we start to preach temperance to people who intend to drink, there will

be thousands of souls lost and lives destroyed and homes wrecked and children neglected while we are preaching and we will be no better at the finish than at the start.

It is also said by our reverend friend that he didn't know before that we should interfere with out peoples' business. I have learned that we should look on the thing of others and not on things of our own. If our friends were walking over bad ice or if they were facing some great financial disaster, surely common sense would teach us to forewarn them, if so, why not in the great question confronting us. Oh God help us to believe it is our most important duty.

It has been said that some great learned man has proclaimed that the one who votes for prohibition was impardonable, and then people wonder why is such a war raging. Father, pity us. People with such responsibilities resting upon them, people that are placed here to educate the young, that should stand as a pattern for the illiterate and unlearned. Oh what a crime, please stop and think before you farther go. It appears to me as if these men never saw a person intoxicated, or else they haven't any conscience. Certainly any man with the Christian spirit would pity the drunkard and pray for God to remove the curse which has blighted so many dear lives, butchered and murdered many a dear mother and child, and brought poverty and misery to thousands.

As I was passing along the road I saw a drunken man, and trying to tell him of his mistakes and what he was doing, in return he uttered language that was something ridiculous. Journeying on I met another and tried in the same way to tell him of his folly. He in return gave me his "bunch of fives" in the breast. I did not hit him back, thank God, I knew myself better. In the face of these things, which are only small, must we stand up and say drinking is no harm.

O, to see these dear young men, which were made in the image and likeness of God, degraded lower than the brute beast; and the little children whom the Saviour took up in his arms and blessed, to be hungry, cold, filthy and ignorant on account of the stuff that people claim is neither good or bad.

Any man who didn't vote for Prohibition and said nothing about it, may be what we term to be a quiet man in this respect. But not to vote and contend that it was no difference and it was only a trifling affair and try to influence others to his way of thinking, that man cannot be justified until he repents. Such men as these ought not to be allowed to preach to a dying world, and should not be inviting sinners to the cross until they repent of the great evil and crime which they are guilty of themselves.

We learn by Holy Writ that a tree is known by its fruits. Do men gather grapes off thorns, or figs off thistles? Good trees bringeth forth good fruit and a corrupt tree evil fruit.

As far as I have light and understanding a good man cannot vote for whisky, rum or brandy.

ONE INTERESTED,
Nov. 30, 1915.

Dear Mother.—Received your letter to-day, glad to hear from you again. I also received the birthday card the children sent me. I am in the best of health and spirits, hoping you are the same, that is pretty near all I have to tell you in regard to news. You said you cried when you heard that the "Old Violet" was home with a load of fish, well if I were in her I would make fine wages, but one cannot be everywhere. I just as soon be here to serve my King and country as in her only for you. I know you need my help.

You said, father was gone to St. John's. I wish I could reach my hand in through the Narrows and make him a present of a few pounds, how nice it would be. I expect he is home by now; I hope he secured enough for the winter and spring. There is not much chance of me getting home yet. I had a letter from Lewis Samson to-day, he gave me all particulars about the summer. When I read the letter it made me fill up for a little while, for it put old times so fresh before me, and Art, with a full load too, but never mind I will be a lucky fellow if I can pull through this fight. With love to all the family. From your loving son,

WILLIAM RODGERS.
Room 10, Mess 13,
R. N. Sub Depot,
Sheerness,
Oct. 18th, 1915.

Dear Mother and Father.—Just a few more words to let you know that I am well, hoping this will reach you the same. I wrote you last Sunday, in fact I write you whenever I can get the opportunity, but I do not get many letters from home, the last one I got was written on the 12th Sep., so you can see I do not get many from home as I send, but I ought to get more than I do.

You said you have written so many, they are like the German fleet, bottled up somewhere. I suppose I will get them when the war is over, when that will be I do not know and I don't think anybody knows. Some say it will be a two or three year war, but one thing we all know, it is not going to be over very soon without they give up like they commenced, in a hurry. Just the same, our men are doing good work now, they have them on the run, but Bulgaria is in against us and that is going to make a lot of difference. But do they think they are going to beat England?

We had a big air raid over London a few nights ago, 117 were killed and injured, including men women and children; it is the first raid they have made on London proper since the war began, but we must expect them to hit the North sometimes. They will soon have to give up that game now, for it will be soon too cold for them in the air. I hope they won't drop either one on Sheerness and blow up our old camp, but they keep clear of this pretty good, they have got some bad old tricks from it. I am longing to hear how everything is and what you are going to do for the winter. Good bye, love to all, for this time.

From your loving son,
WILLIAM RODGERS.

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